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PAROCHIAL HISTORY  
OF THE  
COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

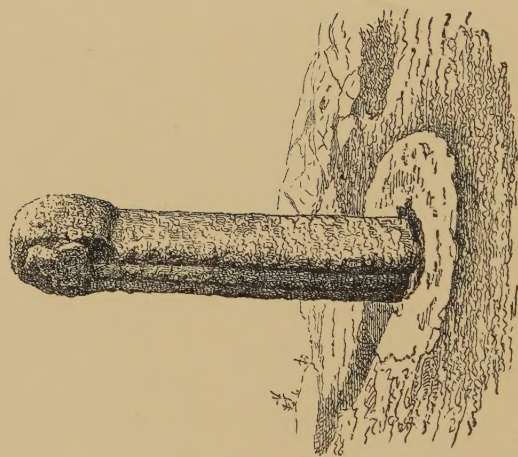




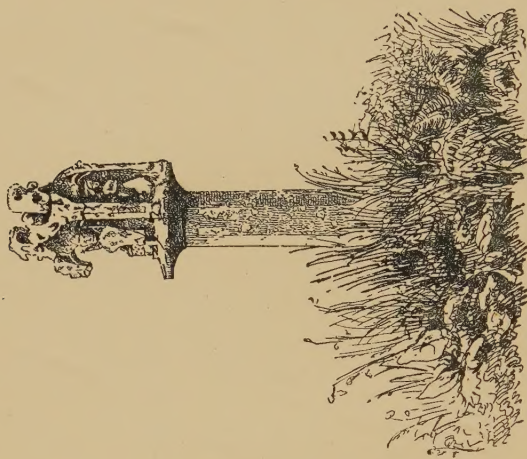








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A

COMPLETE



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istory

OF THE

# COUNTY OF CORNWALL,

COMPILED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES & CORRECTED  
AND IMPROVED FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

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ILLUSTRATED.

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# ANALYTICAL INDEX TO VOL. II.

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TOMB OF THE FIRST LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, 1502, CALLINGTON CHURCH.





LANYON QUOIT.



CHYWOON QUOIT.





# HISTORY OF CORNWALL.

## FEOCK.

*HALS.*—Feock is situated in the hundred of Powdre, and has upon the north S. Kea, east and south the harbour of Falmouth towards the Vale river, west Restrongat creek, or Carnan river. As for the name Feock, or Feighe, Veage, Feage, it signifies the top of a house, or high mountain, as this parish is on, and there is still extant the lofty local place called Le Feock, Le Feage. At the time of the Domesday Tax, 20th William I. (1087), this parish was taxed by the name of Ros-carnon, now part thereof. In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester into the value of Cornish Benefices, Ecclesia de Sancto Feoko was valued xls. in Decanatu de Powdre. Vicar ejusdem xliis. *iiid.*; In Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, and Valor Beneficiorum, the Vicarage of Feock was valued in £11.; the patronage in the Bishop of Exeter, who endowed it. The incumbent Ange; and the parish rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1696, £126. 12. 0.

S. Feock, the presidial guardian of this church, in all probability lived at the local place aforesaid, called Le Feock, i.e. Feock's place and dwelling; but who or what his parents when or where born, &c., I must plead *non sum informatus*.

In the glass windows is the figure of a man in priest's robes, with a radiated or shining circle about his head and face, and under his feet written *S. Feock*; beneath whom also in the glass, were painted, kneeling and bending forward, in way of adoration, the figures of a man and woman, and behind them several children, out of which figurative man and woman's mouths proceeded a label with this inscription—"Sancte Feock, ora pro bono statu S. Trewonwoll et Elionore uxoris ejus." From whence I was fully satisfied that he was indeed the tutelar guardain of this church.

At Le Feock aforesaid, temp. Charles II. was the dwelling, by lease, of Captain Thomas Penrose, whose father married Verman; originally descended from the Penroses of Penrose in Sithney. This gentleman having in his youth, temp. Charles I. being bred at sea, in the study and practice of the art of navigation, it appears from his journal that in the year 1650, he was by the Admiral of the States of England made Captain or Commander of the *Bristol* frigate or man-of-war, in which he fought, together with the English fleet under the command of General Blake, near Dover, against the Dutch fleet, under their General Van Tromp, who was shrewdly worsted by Blake. He was also in the engagement against the Dutch fleet under Sir George Ayscough, 1652, before Plymouth, where the victory inclined to neither side, but great losses on both. He also, 28th October, the same year, fought in General Blake's squadron against the General of the States De Witt, who was then worsted, on one side of the North Foreland, in the Downs. Captain Penrose was also in that engagement between General Blake and Van Tromp wherein the English fleet was worsted. and came off with great loss, so that Van Tromp sailed into the Downs in great triumph, with a broom on his main-topmast.

But maugre his success, pride, and insolence, the States of England fitted forth their shattered ships sooner than was expected, to the number of eighty sail of men-of-war, when Captain Penrose as removed from the *Bristol* to the command of the *Maidstone* frigate. Then also were Penn and Burne discharged from command of particular squadrons, and the supreme command of the fleet was put into the hands of General Blake, General Monk, and General Dean; when soon after happened that bloody and tremendous sea-fight betwixt the English and the Dutch fleets before Weymouth and Dungeness, wherein General Monk declared (upon the sudden death of General Dean, killed at breakfast on the deck of their ship by Monk's side, with a defiance gun-bullet shot at random by the Dutch to his destruction) that this fifth battle should put an end to the war one way or other, and gave forth strict order and command to the officers of the English fleet upon penalty of death, that they should neither take from nor give quarter to the enemy; which commands in the engagement being for a considerable time kept and observed by the English, the terror thereof so amazed the Dutch, that after great losses of men and ships by them sustained, they declined to fight, and bore or ran away with their fleet leaving the victory and British Channel wholly to the English fleet. In this fight, as appears from Penrose's Journal, he lost above fifty men out of the *Maidstone*, besides

had many more wounded. Afterwards the English fleet, coasting westwards in pursuit of the vanquished Dutch fleet, were by cross winds forced into Falmouth harbour, where also for some days he (Penrose) entertained at his house in this place of Le Feock (opposite the harbour aforesaid) General Monk, General Blake, Sir George Ayscough, and many other officers and gentlemen of the fleet, to good content and satisfaction.

Afterwards they sent him many letters concerning the war, fleet, and ships he sailed in, and the course he should take; and in particular amongst others thanked him for his great valour and conduct in the several engagements aforesaid. From some of which it appears General Blake was a better soldier than scholar, as being very badly able to write the letters of his name to the letters his secretary had formed, as yet may be seen; which is not to be wondered at, as I am credibly informed he was at first but a man of no higher education than that of a petty mechanic, viz, a ribbon and galoon weaver in Taunton; whereof at last, for his valour in the siege, in opposition to Charles I. he was made governor by the Parliament.

Captain Penrose fought also in the *Maidstone* frigate under General Monk, in the sixth and last engagement of the English at sea against the Dutch fleet, wherein Van Tromp their general was slain, and his fleet extremely shattered, sunk, and disabled, to the great terror of the United Provinces. Then also the *Maidstone* frigate underwent the loss of many seamen; and the Captain continued his post till the restoration of Charles II., when he was dismissed from his command, and another commander placed in his room; after which he retired to his country house of Le Feock aforesaid.

It also appears from Penrose's Journal whilst he commanded the *Maidstone*, that she was one of the five ships under Sir George Ayscough that was ordered by the then Parliament of England to sail into the Sound, or German Sea, to assist the king of Sweden against the Danes. But a peace being concluded betwixt those nations, soon after the arrival of those ships, nothing of action was performed by them. Nevertheless the king of Sweden rewarded the five Captains of those ships in this expedition, with so many medals and neck chains of gold, with the king of Sweden's face on one side of the medal, and the several arms of those gentlemen on the other, weighing about eighteen ounces each together with the chain. Penrose's medal is yet to be seen with his daughter.

In the year 1664, when another Dutch and French war broke out between them and Charles II., and able sea-officers were wanted for the fleet, Penrose (who as aforesaid for several years had been displaced) had divers letters sent to him from James Duke of York, and the Duke of Albemarle (formerly General Monk), by order of Charles II., requesting in this time of need that he would come up to London, accept of the command, and take the charge of the *Monk* frigate in the Dutch war; which at length with some reluctance he accepted. In which post he discharged the place with such care and faithfulness as before he had done in the Parliament service. And moreover in the three sea-fights which the Duke of York and the Duke of Albemarle had with the Dutch fleets, (in all which he was commanded, though but a third rate ship, to follow the admiral or general's ships,) he behaved himself with such prudent valour and conduct (though with the loss of several hundreds of his men) that he preserved his ship, to the admiration of all that saw her, from destruction, though often boarded and surrounded with enemies.

In brief, those matters are so abundantly set forth in the several letters of thanks after those engagements from the said Dukes and their secretaries to Penrose, that if I should take the pains to transcribe them, they would only be thought a romance, as containing in them almost unparalleled adventures and dangers, which he most valiantly and successfully passed through, in the midst of seas, slaughter, fire, and bullets, were not the originals yet extant, and to be seen.

Lastly it appears from letters, and his Journal, which he kept daily for eighteen years space, which he spent at sea in the public service of his country, that in the year 1667 he was by Charles II. made Admiral of a squadron of ships of sixteen men of war, which were ordered to cruise between Harwich and Newcastle towards the coasts of Holland, to watch the motion of the enemy. Where he received many letters by king Charles's order from the Secretaries of State, War, and Admiralty, as also from the Dukes aforesaid (yet to be seen), containing thanks for his good service, and further desiring the continuance of his care, conduct, and watchfulness against the enemy, whensoever they should put out to sea again: in the mean time to observe such further orders as should be sent to him.

In this kind of post he remained till his death, 1669, king Charles then owing him for his salary or pay above £1500, of which neither he nor his heir or executor ever received a farthing. His death was thought to be hastened through grief and vexation (being scarcely fifty-six years old when he died), and the occasion thus:—His ship the *Monk* being all manned with Cornish men in those three last engagements with the Dutch, who for the love and respect they bore him, their countryman, were all volunteers without being impressed for the public service; now it happened that in the year 1668, peace being concluded betwixt king Charles and the States of Holland, the greatest part of our English fleet were hauled up, the officers, seamen, and soldiers disbanded, without satisfaction, wages, or pay for their service; and amongst them Captain Penrose's ship and squadron underwent the same fate. So that soon after, he happening to be at London upon some occasions, his disbanded company of



Cornish men from the *Monk*, being far from home, were very troublesome and tumultuous with him about their pay, and so clamorous as to tell him that he, by his fair promises, had cajoled them into the public service, and that now they could get nothing for their labour and the hazard of their lives.

The captain answered for himself as well as he could, that it was his own case, as well as many other officers' and theirs, at this exigence to want his money, and therefore desired their patience till the king was better provided with cash for their satisfaction. But the Cornishmen being more and more dissatisfied with him by those delays, and their wants and necessities pressing hard upon them, they formed a petition setting forth the premises to his majesty, and with the same came to the Captain's chamber, and endeavoured (after words would not prevail) to constrain or compel him in person to present it to the King's majesty, which he refusing to undertake, a scuffle happened at the top of the stairs between him and the petitioners; in which conduct one Lampeer of Truro, by thrust of Penrose's hands, his feet and hands failing, was thrown over the stairs, and so much bruised with the fall that soon after he died.

Whereupon Penrose was apprehended, held upon bail, and afterwards indicted before the grand jury of Middlesex or Westminster, and found guilty of murder or manslaughter, and afterwards was tried for his life, and by the grand and petty jury found guilty of manslaughter: that is to say, the unlawful killing of a man without premeditated malice, (which is felony, because wilful—but admits of the benefit of clergy for the first crime,) whereupon Penrose was condemned to death and put into Newgate, where forthwith he received a reprieve or pardon of this offence from Charles II., under the broad seal of England, yet to be seen. Nevertheless for the drawing, sealing, or procuring this pardon, the clerks and officers through whose hands it passed extorted from the Captain £200, before he could get out of their hands to show it to the Sheriff of Middlesex.

This unhappy accident so troubled Penrose, that to put off the thoughts thereof, he kept company more than ordinary with gentlemen and officers of the fleet and others; so that at length by excess of drinking healths and otherwise, he fell into a malignant fever whereof he died, leaving issue one only daughter his heir, named Martha, married to James Hals of Merther, gent.

Tre-gew, alias Tregue, in this parish, synonymous words signifying the spear or javelin town, is the dwelling of Henry Edmunds, gent. originally descended from the Edmunds of Middlesex, whose ancestor, being a person well qualified for the purpose, temp. James I. was sent from London by the Company of Pewterers to inspect and try the Cornish tin, then corrupted by the blowers thereof, before it was coined, that so the bad metal might be examined and taxed before it was coined, proportionable to the badness. In which assay-master's office he thrived so well, that at length he became a tin factor himself, grew rich and bought this place and other lands near, as also the manor of Truro of Sir Bevill Grenvill, Knt. But he and his security failing in paying the consideration money, he was cast into prison, where he died without further satisfaction to his said creditor; notwithstanding which those lands descended to his heir, now in possession thereof, except the manor of Truro, sold to Samuel Enys, Esq.

The Cornish tongue was retained in this parish by the old inhabitants thereof, till about the year 1640. Mr. William Jackman, then vicar thereof, chaplain of Pendennis Castle at the siege thereof by the Parliament Army, was forced for divers years to administer the sacrament to the communicants in the Cornish tongue, because the aged people did not well understand the English, as himself often told me.

Mr. John Lanyon, of this parish, a sea and sand barge daily labourer, had a son named John Lanyon, who having had his education under Hugh Boscawen, gent. Master of Arts, who kept a school at S. Michael Penkivell Church, became afterwards a steward to Trefusis, St. Aubyn, Coryton, and lastly, came into the service of Brook Lord Chandos, and having by these services accumulated considerable riches, he gave lands, and built and endowed an almshouse for poor people.

**TONKIN.**—James Hals who married Martha Penrose, the only child of Captain Thomas Penrose, was an elder brother of the author; and their eldest son, about fourteen years of age, is engaged in the pursuit of his grandfather's profession, by serving as one of the king's scholars, or gentlemen volunteers, on board the *Sunderland*, Captain Tudor Trevor, commander, receiving about £30 per annum of his majesty.

For that this parish took its name from its tutelar saint, S. Feock, I make no question. As for the inscription on Lawrence Trewonwell, it is utterly false. It is not on a label coming out of his mouth, but written under the figures without any mention of S. Feock. Neither is S. Feock's picture in this window but in another.



**F**EOCK is situated on the river Fal, in the deanery of Powder, and in the western Parliamentary division of the hundred of Powder; it is bounded on the north by the parish of Kea; on the east by the river Fal, which separates it from S. Just and Philleigh; on the south by Restronguet Creek, which separates it from Mylor; and on the west by Perranarworthal.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 1914A. 1R. 3P., of which 1613A. are arable; 88A. 3R. 2P. meadow; 179A. 0R. 30P. woodland; and 33A. 2R. common.

The tithes are commuted at £436 18s. 9d., namely, to the vicar £204, and to the impropiators £232 18s. 9d. which is thus sub-divided; to Thomas Messer Simmons £14; Lord Falmouth £36 8s. 9d; the Assignees of the late Thomas Daniell £75; and to Thomas Gwatkin £107 10s. The patronage is in the Bishop of Exeter.

The rectoral tithes of the barton of Tregew, amounting to £24 15s. 8d. are payable to the vicar, and are included in the above sum of £204.

The tithes amounting to £2 10s., on a part of the estate of Tregie measuring 30A. 0R. 22P. are merged.

The glebe measures 4A. 2R. 30P.; and the church and churchyard 3R. 38P.

The parish comprises by actual measurement 3090A. 1R. 5P., of which 405A. 2R. 18P. are roads and waste.

The institution of the following vicars has been ascertained:

*John de Anan* was admitted to the church of "Sancte Feoce" by Bishop Bronescombe, on the Wednesday after the festival of S. Peter and S. Paul, July, 1264, on the presentation of the Lady Jane of Rouen and Joel de Treneth, the true patrons. The same Bishop, Oct. 10, 1267, confirmed the donation of the advowson of the church "Sancte Feoce," which canon Walter Peverel, its true patron, had made thereof to the Collegiate Church of S. Thomas de Glasney. And by another deed dated the Saturday after S. Luke, Oct. 1272, he enjoins that the obit. of this benefactor, and of all the first canons of that Collegiate Church should be maintained in perpetuity. The same Bishop when at Newlyn, on the Tuesday after S. Lawrence, August, 1269, assigned to the incumbent of the vicarage the manse and glebe, except the homage, with all the small tithes. Bishop Stapledon, August 23, 1315, added to this endowment the tithe of hay, flax, hemp, and fish, and even the sheaf tithe, "*in villa de Tregew*"; but the tithes of beans, peas, and vetches in the fields, were to remain to the Provost and Canons of Glasney.

Until the dissolution of the College, the canons continued in possession of the great tithes, yet the patronage has invariably been vested in the Bishops of Exeter.

*Galfridus*, or *Geoffrey*, occurs August 23, 1315.

*John Zurlade Tregeson* was collated October 9, 1336.

*Roger Beauchamp* succeeded June 12, 1340.

*John Tregenna*, June 13, 1349.

*John de Trewyns*, May 6, 1362, on whose death

*John Logon* or *Lowken* was collated Dec. 7. 1371. He exchanged for S. Clement's with

*Paschasius Martyn*, Jan. 22, 1374-5. On whose death

*Martin Deboner*, Oct. 31, 1393. He was vicar 28 years; on his death

*David Trevelin*, LL.B., succeeded Feb. 24, 1421-2.

*Peter Kylliow*, June 28, 1427.

*John Borson*, on whose cession

*Robert Tregian* succeeded, August 1, 1500.

*Richard Mychell*, April 28, 1501. On whose death

*John Parker* May 20, 1521. On whose resignation

*John David* or *Davye*, June 3, 1521. In his time, according to the taxation of Henry VIII., the vicarage was rated at £14; tenths, £1 2. On whose death

*Alexander Peryn*, April 2, 1548. He was admitted on the presentation of Ralph Couche, Gent., by the Concession of Bishop Veysey.

*Gerens Johns*, admitted May 23, 1550.

*Henry Grey*, Sept. 27, 1565-69. On whose death a person whose name was omitted by the registrar, was collated, March 11, 1572-3, by Bishop Bradbridge.

*William Simon* or *Symonds*. He resigned March 4, 1611-12, when

*James Dyer* was collated by Bishop Cotton on the same day. On whose cession

*Robert Browne*, June 16, 1629. On whose cession

*Edward Sheffield*, October 5, 1637.

*William Jackman*, chaplain of Pendennis Castle, 1640.

*Robert Coade*. On whose death

*Samuel Ainge* succeeded March 4, 1697-8. He had been instituted June 9, 1688 to S. Clements. He signed the terrier Sept. 25, 1727; and died Oct. 18, 1729. His will, dated May 11, 1716, was proved Nov. 10, 1729, by his son-in-law, Philip Parsons, the sole executor.

*Thomas Pascoe* succeeded Jan. 2, 1729-30. On whose cession for S. Keverne

*Robert Carthew*, Sept. 7, 1732. He was buried April 12, 1775. His will dated Aug. 26, 1771, was proved May 22, 1775, by his sister Elizabeth Reynolds, widow, sole executrix.

*John Seccombe* collated May 22, 1775. He died intestate, and was buried at Probus.

*Rooke Ilbert*, Dec. 26, 1797. He held also the vicarage of Mullion, but vacated both on being collated, April 14, 1798, to the rectory of Cheriton Bishop, Devon.

*Peregrine Ilbert*, June 29, 1798, and vacated July 25, 1799, on his promotion on that day to the arch-deaconry of Barum. He died June 28, 1805.

*John Symons* succeeded Nov. 15, 1799; died Aug. 7, 1828. His will was proved March 23, 1829, by John Trehane Symons, one of his six children and executors.

*Thomas Stackhouse Carlyon*, Nov. 5, 1828; and removed to Egloshayle, Nov. 2, 1833.

*Francis Cole*, Dec. 12, 1833, but vacated for S. Issey, Feb. 27, 1844.

The Rev. *Thomas Phillpotts*, M.A., the present vicar, was admitted Feb. 29, 1844. He had previously held from March 27, 1835, the vicarage of Gwennap. He is nephew of the present Bishop.

The church was dedicated to S. Feoca, S. Feocus, S. Fieck, S. Fyock, or S. Fiach, *circa* 1264; it comprises a chancel, nave, south aisle, north transept, and vestry. The chancel has a good ornamented window; and the nave was enlarged in 1846. In one of the aisle windows are some trade marks, and a curious monogram, T.A.V. The arcade has six four-centred arches of S. Stephens porcelain stone, with pillars of the same material. The font is a circular Norman one of Catacleuse stone. The pulpit is of oak, and the well carved panels represent the Annunciation, the Wise Men's offerings, the Presentation in the temple, etc. The Royal arms are those of Charles I. and are dated 1638. In the transept window are the arms of the Bishop and the present vicar, the former inscribed, *Henricus Phillpotts Exon Epis.* 1844, the latter *T. P. vicarius*, 1844. There is also in the transept a wooden tablet with this inscription.—“This Church was enlarged and renewed in the year of 1844, by which means 116 additional sittings were obtained, and in consequence of a grant from the Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement building and repairing of churches and chapels, 230 sittings are hereby declared to be free and unappropriated for ever; the provision of church room previously to the alteration being to the extent of 244 sittings, 100 of which number were free. A plan showing the number and situation of the free seats is fixed up in the vestry room.”

There is a south porch, in which are the remains of a stoup; and a chancel door. The tower is detached from the church, and stands on an eminence several yards to the west of it; the tower is of two stages, has a pyramidal roof of slate, and contains three bells.

The south entrance to the churchyard is through a lych gate, and over it is a room in which the parish meetings were formerly held.

Monuments in the church are thus inscribed:—

In memory of Robert Lanyon of Sancrete in this County, Gent. who died February the 20th, 1776; aged 85.

In memory of Juliana the wife of Richard Hugo, who departed this life 26th June 1796; aged 63 years.

Sacred to the memory of the Revd. John Symons, B.L., late vicar of this parish, Obit August 7th, 1828; aged 80 years.

Sacred to the memory of William Penrose, Esqre., of Tregie in this parish, who died suddenly on the



23rd of March, 1838. An aff. husband and father, a kind friend and benevolent neighbour; he lived distinguished, and when it pleased the Creator to end his term of days he died sincerely lamented.

To the memory of William Roberts Penrose, Esqre., of Tregie, only son of the abovenamed, who in the prime of life was accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a boat at the entrance of Truro River on the 2nd of July, 1842. In the 22nd year of his age.

His amiable manners had endeared him to an extensive circle of acquaintance, by whom his loss was most sincerely deplored and his untimely decease, which cast a mournful gloom over the minds of his surviving friends, is here most affectionately recorded by his sorrowing mother, Juliana Penrose, who died June the 8th, 1850; aged 72.

In the churchyard:—

Sacred to the memory of John Messer Simmons, Eldest son of Thomas and Mary Simmons of Killigannon in this parish. Born 23th September, 1831; Died 12th May, 1855. His end was peace.

Sacred to the memory of John Davies Gilbert, of Trelissick in this parish, and of Eastbourne, Sussex. Born 5 December, 1811; died on Easter Sunday, 16 April, 1854. And of his son John Davies Gilbert; Born 30 August, died 30 of Sep. 1854.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, even so saith the spirit for they rest from their labours.

In the churchyard near the porch, is an ancient granite cross, sculptured with more than ordinary care. It is four feet in height, and one foot six inches in breadth, and bears on one face a crowned figure, and on the other a cross flory pierced.

Trelissick certainly forms the grand feature of this parish. The situation, picturesque and beautiful in all other respects, commands a fine view of the magnificent harbour of Falmouth and Pendennis castle.

Trelissick House was built about the middle of the last century, by Mr. John Lawrence, a captain in the county militia, during the Seven years' War; the architect was Mr. Davey, grandfather of Sir Humphry Davey. On Mr. Lawrence's decease, the property became divided; and it was purchased about the year 1800, by the late Ralph Allen Daniell, Esq., who added other lands to the domain, and the whole formed a handsome residence.

Mr. Thomas Daniell, of Truro, father of the above, was chief clerk to Mr. Lemon, and having married Miss Elizabeth Elliot, niece of Mr. Ralph Allen, of Prior Park, near Bath, and daughter of Mr. Richard Elliot, of Polmear (now Charlestown) S. Austell, he found himself enabled to take the whole of Mr. Lemon's great concerns off the hands of his executors in 1760; and soon after to build the house in Truro, remarkable at the time, not only on account of its being the largest mansion in the town, but as having its front constructed of Bath stone, which Mr. Allen sent him from his oolite quarries at Prior Park, for that purpose.

Mr. Daniell continued throughout the whole course of his life to conduct most extensive concerns as a general merchant, as a tin-smelter, and above all, as an adventurer in mines to a great extent. He left one son and one daughter.

The daughter married the Rev. John Napleton, a dignitary in the church of Hereford, and previously tutor at Brasenose college, Oxford. The son, Mr. Ralph Allen Daniell, continued most of his father's concerns, adding to them smelting works for copper in Glamorgan; and so successful were his mining speculations, that he is said to have gained in the course of a few years, above £150,000 from Wheal Tower alone. He was M.P. for West Looe in 1805,-6,-7. He married in 1784, Elizabeth Mason Pooley, daughter of the Rev William Pooley, rector of Ladock, and by her had issue 1. Thomas, 2. Elizabeth-Mason, 3. Gertrude, 4. Ralph-Allen, 5. William, 6. John, 7. Philip, 8. Mary, 9. Anne, 10. Edward, 11. Janetta, 12. Charlotte. Mr. Daniell was sheriff in 1795.

Mr. Thomas Daniell, the eldest son, married Lucy-Maria, daughter of George Osbaldeston, Esq., of Hutton Bushel Hall, Yorkshire, and had issue by her six children. He further improved Trelissick; but choosing to leave the county, he sold it to Lord Falmouth. Soon after Trelissick became the property of John Davies-Gilbert, Esq., son of Davies Gilbert, Esq., late M.P. for Bodmin and P.R.S. He married, October 7, 1851, Anne-Dorothea, eldest daughter of Robert Shapland, Baron Carew, of Castleborough, in the county of Wexford. Mr. Gilbert died in 1854, and Trelissick is now occupied by the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert his widow, and his only surviving son Carew Davies-Gilbert, Esq., a minor.

Porthgidden, formerly called Polgwynne, the handsome modern residence of the Rev. Thomas Phillpotts, vicar of this parish, is pleasantly situated near the entrance of Restronguet Creek, and commands a fine view of Falmouth harbour. John Phillpotts, Esq., late M.P. for Gloucester, and father of the Rev. Mr. Phillpotts, also resided here.

Killiganoon, *the grove by the down*, is the property of Thomas Simmons, Esq. This interesting place owes its origin to Mr. Richard Hussey. This gentleman was the son of John Hussey, Esq., of Truro, attorney-at-law, who had been twice mayor of that town, and who died insolvent, leaving his widow with one son and four daughters. The son is said to have used efforts proportional to the embarrassment in which he found the affairs of his family, and he became in consequence one of the most distinguished lawyers of the time. He was appointed attorney-general to the Queen, became council to the East India Company, and in 1768 was M.P. for East Looe. Mr. Hussey died in 1770, scarcely 60 years of age, and divided his property among his sisters. Elizabeth, the eldest married William Ustick, Esq., of Penzance; Susanna married the Rev. James Walker, vicar of Lanlivery, and left one son, the Rev. Robert Waker, vicar of S. Winnow; Mary, the third sister married in 1747, the Rev. Thomas Vivian, of Cornwood, Devon, and their grandson was the late Sir R. Hussey-Vivian, Bart., first Baron Vivian of Glynn; and Mary the youngest, married the Rev. Richard Harrington, of Powderham, Devon. Mrs. Mary Hussey, Mr. Hussey's widow married secondly Mr. William Davies of S. Erth, half-brother to Mr. Davies Gilbert's grandfather. She was buried at S. Erth, Sept. 18, 1750.

After Mr. Hussey's decease Killiganoon passed into the hands of Mr. Dagge. Two brothers of this name went to London from Bodmin to seek their fortunes. One became the manager of Covent Garden theatre; the other practised as an attorney, and ultimately retired to this place. Five mayors of Bodmin bore the name of Dagge. Afterwards Killiganoon became the property of Admiral Spry, who considerably enlarged the house and improved the plantations; from him it passed to his son Sir S. T. Spry, Knt.

A coarse part of this parish was known by the name of Feock Downs. The surface was more smooth and even than any other piece of open ground in the western part of the county; consequently when local political dissensions were at a great height in the latter part of the last century, this place was selected by one of the party for establishing races, in rivalry of others conducted by their opponents at Bodmin. Those races fell however, with the temporary feeling which gave them birth, and the ground, although still called the Downs, is enclosed.

A little village in this parish is distinguished by the name of *Come-to-Good*; a name probably given to it at first in ridicule, because here was established the first meeting of

the Society of Friends in this part of the county. And for some reason now forgotten, the first Sunday in August became known all over the district as *Come-to-Good Sunday*, when several thousand persons continued to assemble, till that discreet Society adopted the expedient of discontinuing their meeting on that particular day.

The manor of Trevilla or Trevella, supposed to be the *Treville* of Domesday, belonged formerly to the family of Halep, whose coheiresses brought it in marriage, temp. Edward IV. to Trefusis and Boscawen. The part which fell to Trefusis passed to Lord Clinton, who sold it to R. A. Daniell, Esq., whose eldest son sold it to Lord Falmouth, who is thus in possession of the whole manor.

From the family of Edmunds Tregew passed to R. A. Daniell, Esq., of whose representatives it was purchased by the late John Magor, Esq., of Lamellin in S. Tudy, in whose family it remains.

La Feock, more commonly called Le Vege, formerly the seat of the gallant Captain Penrose, is now the property of Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.

In Restronguet Creek, into which flow many rivulets from the hills on the east of Redruth, lay the rich tin works called Carnon Stream Works. These works were about a mile in length, and about 300 yards in breadth, and during their continuance were the richest in the county. The stones from which the tin was taken, were embedded in a compound of silt and marine substances. The whole area over which the Carnon Stream extended was originally occupied by the tide, which has been driven back by the alluvial deposit. The bed of tin stones lay about 36 feet below the surface of the ground, and in thickness it was from four to six feet.

Immediately on this bed of tin ground were found in 1811, a pair of stag's horns, each of which measured three feet from the root to the point. Two human skulls were also discovered at the same time, one of which lay on a bed of tin ground more than forty feet below the surface, from which the sea had been kept back a mile and half by an embankment. A wooden shovel tied round with decayed string, and a pick made of a stag's horn, were also found at a great depth; which clearly show that the tin had been sought after at a very early period.

The later workings began in 1785, and the profits amounted to upwards of £40,000. Among the tin grains minute particles of gold were frequently discovered.

So valuable had the tin ground become, that when the workings could be no longer carried on in the usual way, the tanners formed an artificial island in the sea through which they sank a shaft to the tin ground; with a steam engine on the island to drain the workings, supporting the ground with timber as they proceeded with their work, and filling in the levels after the tin stuff had been removed, their efforts were crowned with success. As the tin ground became exhausted they formed other islands lower down the creek; the workings of the last were finally stopped in 1843. This was at a distance of 2,500 yards below the highest reach of the tide at Carnon Causeway.

About a mile from the entrance of Restronguet Creek, on the north side, is Daniell's Point, on which are the Silver and Lead Smelting Works of Messrs. Robert Michell and Son.

A little beyond the church is the little creek of Pill, about 800 yards in length. The deep channel runs across its entrance, with from six to ten fathoms of water, but the creek itself is nearly dry at low water. It was formerly a shipping place, when coals



and ore were carried on mules, but the railroad to Devoran has superseded all this, and Pill Creek is now but little used.

About a mile beyond Daniell's Point is the large and hitherto thriving village of Devoran, an important shipping place for the importation of timber, coals, and iron, for the mines, and for the exportation of copper and other ores. A railroad originally worked by horses, but now by locomotive power, communicates with the mines of Gwennap and Redruth, a district hitherto the richest in the county.

The Chapel of S. John in this place, was built, in 1857, at a cost of £1,425. The endowment is £60; the Incorporated Society granted £90, and there was a local grant of £60. The Rev. T. G. Forrest is the incumbent.

Restronguet Creek receives through Carnon valley the waters of the Great Adit, which extends to many of the mines in the Redruth and Gwennap districts. It enters the ground about a mile and three-quarters above Carnon bridge, and passes from mine to mine with various ramifications, which including only the main branches, extend to a length of about thirty miles, and in some parts of its course it is seventy fathoms below the surface. In 1817-18-19 the discharge of water amounted at times to 2,000 cubic feet per minute. The water was formerly used to drive the machinery in Carnon Stream work, and for other useful purposes.

At Roundwood overlooking a branch of the river, are the remains of an ancient circular encampment.

The principal villages are Devoran, the Churchtown, Pill, La Feock, or Le Vege, Trevella, and King Harry; at the last named place is a Ferry over the river called King Harry passage, but it is not known that any monarch of that name ever crossed here.

There is a good Wesleyan chapel at Devoran; Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels at Carnon Downs; a Wesleyan chapel at Penpoll; and a Wesleyan chapel with good school-rooms, built in 1866, at Penelewey.

The chief landowners are the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert, Viscount Falmouth, T. J. Agar-Robartes, Esq., Mrs. Magor, and Thomas Simmons, Esq.

The geological structure of this parish is similar to that of Falmouth.



## FORRABURY.

*HALS*.—Forrabury is situate in the hundred of Lesnewith, and has upon the north S. George'e Channel, or the Irish sea; east Minster; west Trevalga; south Lantegles. For the name it is Saxon *fara bury* i.e. the far off hiding or burying-place, being a promontory of land shooting far out into the sea. Otherwise *Fara-bury* may be interpreted as a fair or beautiful burying-place.

In the Domesday Roll it was taxed either under the jurisdiction of Botterell, now Bottreaux, or Tollcarne, now Minister. In the taxation of Benefices made by the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester 1294, *Ecclesia de Farabury*, in *Decanatu de Trigminorshire*, was valued *xxs.* In Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, £4 12. 8. The patronage formerly in the Prior of Hartland, Lancells, or Minster, who endowed it, and passeth in presentation and consolidation with Minster. The patronage now in Amye; the incumbent Amye; and the parish rated, together with Minster, to the 4s. per pound Land-Tax, 1696, £98 7. 4.; of which parish, in the first Inquisition, 1294, I thus read: *Abbas de Hartiland percepit de Eccles. Farabury p'an. viis. Prior de Morton (percepit) per annum in eadem vis.*

*TONKIN*.—The name means *fare bury*. The patronage in Edward Amy, Esq., as heir of Sir John Cotton. The incumbent James Amy, his brother.



ORRABURY, or Farrabury, is situated in the deanery of Trigg Minor, and in the hundred of Lesnewith; it is bounded on the north by the Bristol channel and S. Juliot; on the east by Minster; and on the south and west by Trevalga.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 326 acres, of which 270A. 3R. 6P. are arable; 6A. 3R. 39P. meadow or pasture; 39A. 0R. 20P. common land; and 9A. 0R. 15P. glebe. The tithes were commuted in 1839, at £62 10s., of which amount the sum of £60 was apportioned amongst the lands of the parish except the glebe; and £2 10s. on the glebe.

The parish contains by actual measurement 508A. 0R. 39P.—less than a square mile; of which the glebe occupies 13A. 2R. 21P., including the church and churchyard which measure 3R. 16P.; public roads and waste 8A. 2R. 12P.; and waste in common 17 acres.

The living is a rectory, and is at present united with the rectory of Minster, both being in the patronage of Miss Hellyar, the representative of the Avery family.

The following list of rectors has been made:—Richard Tomlyn, 1536; Thomas Trenick, instituted July 2, 1691; James Amy, Dec. 23, 1701; Joseph Thorpe, Sept. 18, 1751; Henry Rundle, Oct. 18, 1779; Richard Winsloe, April 28, 1800; and the present rector, the Rev. William John Kirkness, instituted January 4, 1843. He built the pleasantly situated and commodious rectory house, in which he resides; and has this year, 1867, from his own plans, and under his personal supervision, handsomely and efficiently restored the parish church. Mr. Kirkness was formerly curate of St. Austell and S. Blazey.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Symphorianus, comprises a chancel, nave, north aisle, south transept and vestry. The aisle is separated from the nave by an arcade of four segmental arches of Bath stone, supported by cylindrical monolith pillars with square moulded caps, of the same material. The first stage of the tower is added to the

nave through a well proportioned and lofty arch. The transept and vestry are entered through a plain Norman arch as in the original church. The font is of Tintagel green stone; the shaft and bowl are round, the latter ornamented with lattice work. Several good bench ends are preserved, together with the old pulpit, the panels of which are carved in arabesque. The tower is of three stages, and is finished with battlements and stump pinnacles; it contains one bell. In consequence of the somewhat exposed position of the church, the entrance to both church and tower is judiciously confined to a south porch.

Marble and other monuments are thus inscribed:—

Here lyeth the body of Mary wife of Samuell Robins, Rector of Trevalga ——— daughter of John Cottle, gent., who was buried the 16th day of May, in the yeare 1688.

My bones here by my Father's bones doe lye;  
My soul in Abraham's bosom is on high.

Hic Jacet Reverendus Samuel Robins Ecclesie De Trevalga; Ac hujus Ecclesie olim; Rector; qui obiit 19<sup>o</sup> die Aprilis, 1691?

Also here lyeth the body of John The onely Son of Samuell Robins And Mary his wife Who departed this life the 4th day of July, anno dom. 1695; aged 19 years.

Urnis urna manet sua sunt  
Et fata sepulchris; at mihi fundata  
Est urbs manente Domus.

In memory of George Brian, clerk, A.B. formerly of Exeter College, Oxon, late curate of the parishes of Forrabury and Minster. He died 30th Augst., 1825; aged 30 years. Also of Mary Symons, wife of the abovenamed George Brian. She died 21st May, 1827; aged 31 years. Also to the memory of John Sydenham, the infant son of the said George Brian and Mary his wife, who died Janry. 27th, 1824.

Near this spot are deposited the mortal remains of William Cole, Esq., of this parish. He departed this life on the 30th of December, 1839; aged 84. This monument is erected as a tribute of respect to his memory. And also to that of Jane his wife, (who died on the 4th of January, 1830; in the 73rd year of her age,) by their affectionate daughter Nancy Cole. Also to the memory of Mary and Betsey their daughters  
1 Peter, 1; 24. 25.

In affectionate remembrance of Thomas James who died 3rd August, 1844; aged 57 years. Also Maria his wife, who died 7th January, 1848; aged 59 years. And of Thomas P. James their grandson, who died 5th April, 1852; aged 17 years.

In the churchyard are the following:

Heere lyeth the Body of Grace the wife of Samuel Mitchell, who was Buried the 20th Day of November, in the yeare of our Lord 1679.

Here lyeth the body of Humphry Jew, of this parish, who was buried the 5th day of September, Anno dom. 1718.

stay passenger who ere thou be,  
Let this my death admonish thee.  
for strength and youth I was in prime,  
and yet cut of in midst of time  
(by accident), the boisterous sea,  
I to my grave was sent that way.  
& when yt. death doth come to thee,  
even as I am so shalt thou be.

Corpus Stephani Morehouse de Oakhampton, in Comitatu Devoniae, hic depositum fuit primo die Martii; Anno ætatis suæ Sexagesimo quarto, et Domini nostri 1759.

Under this monument is the grave of Thomas Pope Rosevear, of this parish, who died the 17th of December, 1853; aged 72 years.

The following epitaph was taken from a tomb now hidden:—

Beneath this tomb daughter and mother lie,  
The daughter first, then did the mother die.  
And thus the shepherd when he takes up ye lamb,  
Is closely followed by the dam,  
And thus Christe sometimes takes us to his fold;  
He bears the young ones first,—next comes ye old.



At the foot of the short ascent leading to the churchyard from the rectory stands an ancient granite cross in a basement of Tintagel greenstone ; its height is 5 feet 7 inches, and on the reverse side is a Greek cross.

Near the market place formerly stood the chapel of S. James, of which there are now no remains.

The tower of this church is called the *silent tower*, the tradition being that the vessel freighted with the full peal was wrecked close to the shore, in consequence of one of the sailors presumptuously ringing them on shipboard,—a proceeding always considered by seamen to be ominous.

In the adjoining cliffs deep caverns have been formed by the action of the sea ; some of them are said to be four or five hundred yards in length, into which the fishermen go in boats to kill seals.

On Willa Park point the late lord of the manor, T. R. Avery, Esq., built a low tower or observatory. From this tower the surrounding coast scenery, including a fine view of Lundy Island, is very grand.

*Norden* writing of this parish says, "*Foribery*, a Mayor towne, the meaneste and pooreste that can beare the name of a towne, muche lesse of an incorporation, for it consisteth but of 2 or 3 howses: It hath bene of more importance, as appeareth by the ruynes: But the fall of *Tintagill* and *Botreaux* hath bene the ouerthrow of this and many others vpon this coaste."

This parish, which is included in the manor of Worthyvale in Minster, is with the latter parish, the only two in the county where taxes are levied under the same assessment.

A considerable portion of the town of Boscastle, with the whole of the harbour, are in this parish. The creek is of some little importance, being at a considerable distance from all others that can make any pretensions to the name of a harbour. The entrance is very narrow, and is guarded on each side by tall rocks. Against storms the lofty hills that enclose the creek afford a good shelter ; but though the intersection of the cliffs renders the sea invisible to vessels which lie at anchor within, a considerable swell rolls to its very extremity. To obviate any inconveniency arising from the action of the sea, and to facilitate trade, a small pier has been erected ; the great advantages of which have been fully and satisfactorily tested. Lime, coals, and general merchandize from Bristol and London are imported ; and some attempts have been made to establish a pilchard fishery, but without success.

Boscastle contains several dwellings, among which are some pretty and tasteful villas. These are situated in a deep valley surrounded with magnificent rugged scenery, which must tend to make it a delightful place for summer residence.

There are well attended National Schools here for the parishes of Forrabury, Minster, and the adjoining parish of Trevalga. There is also a Wesleyan Methodist chapel in the town.

Scantlebury House is the property and residence of Miss Hellyar who is patron of the livings of Forrabury and Minster.

Barn Park is the residence of W. S. Rosevear, Esq., a deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate of the county. Penally House is the country residence of Claudius C. Hawker, Esq., attorney-at-law, of Camelford.

The Villa is the residence of Ralph Wade, Esq.

The following extract is given without comment,—“A strange apparition in Cornwall, in the west of England, about the month of August, 1657: it was of Hurlers as they are there called; and were seen by many in a field of standing corn about Bosse Castle, they being innumerable, and in white apparel; and at last they hurled themselves into the sea. Some of the spectators going afterwards into the field found the corn no whit damaged, contrary to their expectation.”

The chief landowners are Miss Hellyar and Messrs. Rosevear and Benoke.

The parish is formed by a belt of high and precipitous hills, and is principally composed of a very interesting rock. It is of a dark colour, does not alter in the streak, and abounds in iron pyrites; it is a kind of shale, and in the cliff, laid open for quarrying near the church, contains a layer of some carbonaceous mineral, to the intimate diffusion of which the colour of this rock appears to be owing. The section of the hill by the road side, from the church to Valency Bridge, exhibits the layers of this rock convoluted and contorted in a most extraordinary manner; and the same appearance is finely illustrated in the cliffs at the entrance of the harbour.

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## FOWEY.

*HALS.*—Fowey, Foy, or Foys, is situate in the hundred of Powder, and hath upon the north Glant, east the haven or harbour of Fowey, south the British Channel. For the name, it is taken from *Foy's-fenton*, i.e. the walled well or spring of water, rising about *Alturnun*, S. Cleather, or Temple Moors.

In the Domesday Tax, 20th William I. 1087, this place or parish was rated under the jurisdiction of Tywardreth. Neither was there any endowed church here extant at the time of the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, 1294, unless (what can hardly be supposed) *Ecclesia de Fanum appropriata domui de Tywardreth*, in *Decanatu de Powdre*, be a corruption of *Faoi*, or Foy-town. In Wolsey's Inquisition, and Valor Beneficiorum, the Vicarage of Foye is rated £10. The patronage formerly in the Prior of Tywardreth, who endowed it, now Treffry. The incumbent Trubody. The parish and town rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1696, £195 14. 0.

In the ancient chapel at Foy, now the minister's chancel, was inscribed, temp. Edward III. the name of *Fisart Bagga*, a famous sea commander in the then French wars, a native of this town of Foy. This church and town I take to be under the tutelary guardianship of S. Catherine.

But for the church and town of Foy as it now stands, it was built about the year 1466, towards which Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, was a great benefactor; as appears from his badge, or cognizance, viz. ragged staves, yet to be seen cut in many parts of the stones of the said church and tower thereof.

The town of Foy in the voke lands of an ancient lordship by prescription, which the Prior of Tywardreth held of the ancient Earl of Cornwall's manor of Pow-vallet-coyt, now Loswithiel, or Restormel Castle, under the rent of ———; from whom also they had their privilege of sending two members to sit in the Common's House of Parliament. It was incorporated by Charles the Second, by the name of the Mayor, Recorder, Portreeve, eight Aldermen, and a Town Clerk. Notwithstanding which, by ancient custom the members of Parliament were elected by the freemen, (viz. scot and lot men, that pay rates and taxes) and the precept from the Sheriff for the writ for election of them must be thus directed: *Præposito et Senescallo Burgi de Foy, in Comitatu Cornubie, salutem*, etc. As also the writ for removing any action at law depending in Foy court-leet to a superior court, must be directed to the Portreeve and Town Clerk or Steward.

The arms of this town are, *a ship in full course, with sails expanded on the waves of the ocean*. It is further privileged with a weekly market on Saturdays, and fairs annually, on Shrove Tuesday, May 1st, and September 10th. This town hath also added to its privileges some of the liberties and

freedoms of the Cinque Ports, which other towns or harbours have not : what they are the inhabitants there best know. Those privileges were first granted only to the ports of Hastings, Hythe, Dover, Romney, and Sandwich, in Kent, by Edward the Confessor ; afterwards much increased in the days of the three Edwards, the first, second and third : which in this place are too long for me to recite.

Mr. Carew tells us that in Edward III. days sixty tall ships did belong to this harbour ; and that the town of Foy did assist the king with forty-seven sail of men-of-war, and transport-ships, anno Dom. 1347, in order to the siege of Calais ; whereupon that king granted commissions to the chief commanders of those Foy ships to take French prizes, during his wars with those people, or French nation ; so that in few years those Foy men were grown so rich and formidable, by taking French prizes, that by force and arms they would enter many ports of that kingdom, and carry with them all ships they could conquer, and what they could not, would use means to set them on fire in the places where they lay. In fine when French prizes grew scarce, they scrupled not to turn sea-robbers, or pirates, taking, plundering, and destroying all ships they could master, of what country soever, not sparing the sailors' lives. By which means the townsmen grew unspeakably rich and proud and mischievous, which occasioned the Lord Pomier and other Normans, to petition John king of France, to grant them a private commission of marque and arms, to be revenged on the pirates and thieves of Foy town, which accordingly they obtained and carried their design so secretly that a small squadron of ships, and many bands of marine soldiers, were prepared and shipped without the Foymen's knowledge or notice, who accordingly put to sea out of the river Seine, in the month of July 1457, in 35th Henry VI., and with a fair wind sailed thence across the British Channel, and got sight of Foy harbour, where they lay off at sea till night, when they drew towards the shore and dropped anchor, and in the night landed their marine soldiers and seamen, and at midnight approached the south-west end of Foy town, where they killed all persons they met with, set fire to the houses, and burned one-half thereof to the ground, to the consumption of a great part of the inhabitants riches and treasures, a vast deal of which was gotten by their piratical practices ; in which massacre and conflagration, the women, children, and weakest sort of people, forsook the place, and fled for safety into the hill country.

But others of the stoutest men, under conduct of John Treffrye, Esq., fortified themselves as well as they could in his then new-built house of Plase, yet extant, where they stoutly opposed the assaults of their enemies ; whilst the French soldiers plundered that part of the town which was unburned, without opposition in the dark. The news of this French invasion in the morning flew far into the country, and the people of the contiguous parts as quickly put themselves in arms, and in great multitudes gathered together, in order to raise the siege of Foy ; which the Frenchmen observing, and fearing the consequence of their longer stay, having got sufficient treasures to defray the charge of their expedition, as hastily ran to their ships as they had deliberately entered the town, and as privately returned into France as they had clandestinely come into England, with small profit and less honour.

The town of Foy being thus consumed by fire and plundered by the French soldiers and seamen, the inhabitants' former wealth and glory reduced to poverty and contempt, they politically cast themselves at the feet of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick (aforesaid), who, pitying their distressed condition and being Lord High Admiral of England, granted some of them new commissions for privateering and taking French ships, on promise of their just and righteous proceedings, and renouncing the trade of piracy (for which reason their former commissions were revoked) ; whereupon in few years they plied their sea-business so effectually, that they increased their riches to such degree that they began to repair and rebuild their damnified houses, and in the stones of many of them, in memory of the Earl of Warwick's favour and bounty towards them, there is cut his arms, badge, and cognizance, as aforesaid.

Nevertheless (so hard it is for those to do well who are accustomed to do evil, as for a blackmoor to wash himself white) those Foy men, not content with lawful privateering, fell again to their old trade of piracy, robbing and killing the seamen of all nations whose ships they could conquer ; of which they were again detected 18th Edward IV., 1478, who thereupon sent a messenger or serjeant-at-arms to Foy, to apprehend some of those delinquents, and bring them up to London to be tried for those crimes, in order to receive condign punishment. But, instead of obeying the King's command and officer, in contempt of his authority they barbarously cut off his ears, and so dismembered sent him back to his master King Edward ; at which affront the king was so distasted, that soon after he sent down commissioners to Lostwithiel, under pretence of raising able seamen to go to war against the French, and that such amongst them as appeared most fit and able should have command of some of the King's best ships. At this news a great part of the freemen and seamen of Foy were drawn to Lostwithiel ; where they no sooner came, but immediately they were apprehended and taken into custody for the crimes aforesaid, their ill-gotten goods and chattels seized by the sheriff and King's officers, and one Harrington, a most notorious pirate, executed ; and the chain of their harbour was removed to Dartmouth.



The harbour of Foy aboundeth with deep and navigable waters for ships of the greatest burthen, overlooked with winding and lofty hills, and, though narrow, extends itself in several branches three or four miles up the country, and is navigable to Lanlivery and Lostwithiel, St Wenow and Laranbridge, and abounds with all sorts of fish proper to that country, as salmon, peal, trout, plaice, soal, millet, bass, eels, congers, pullocks, &c. here daily sold at a cheap rate. At the mouth or entrance of this harbour, are two petty bulwarks, or blockhouses, the Polruan, or Porth-Eran on the Lanteglos side, the other at St. Catherine's under Foy town, most famous for a fight they had with a Dutch man-of-war of seventy guns, doubly manned, that was sent from their main fleet of ships of eighty sail, that lay at anchor and cruised before this haven, 16th July, 1666, then in pursuit of our Virginia fleet of eighty sail, which, escaping their cognizance, safely got some hours before them into this harbour, and on notice given of the war, sailed up the branches thereof as far as they could, and grounded themselves on they mud lands thereof.

Notwithstanding which, this Dutch frigate resolved to force the two forts or fortresses aforesaid, and to take or burn our said Virginia fleet. Accordingly, it happened on that day, a pretty gale of wind blowing, this ship entered the haven, and as soon as she came within cannon-shot of those forts, fired her guns upon the two blockhouses with great rage and violence; and these made them a quick return of the like compliment or salutation. In fine, the fight continued for about two hours time, in which were spent some thousands of cannon-shot on both sides, to the great hurt of the Dutch ship, in plank, rigging, sails, and men, chiefly because the wind slackened, or turned so adverse, that she could not pass quick enough between the two forts of the river, so as to escape their bullets, but lay a long time a mark for them to shoot at, till she had opportunity of wind to tack round, turn back, and bear off at sea to their fleet, to give them an account of her unsuccessful attempt and great damage as aforesaid, to the no small credit and reputation of Foy's little castles, manned out with gunners and seamen from the ships of the Virginia fleet for that purpose, who all, by reason of the walls and intrenchments thereof, were preserved from death, notwithstanding the continual firing of the cannons of the Dutch man-of-war upon them; whereby the contiguous lands by the bullets were ploughed up, to the terror and astonishment of all beholders.

After this engagement the cargo of the whole Virginia fleet was landed at Foy, (its owners at London fearing the hazard of the sea in the time of the Dutch war, to transport it there by water,) and gave opportunity to the townsmen to buy much tobacco at a very cheap rate, which instantly, upon the conclusion of the peace between England, France, and Holland, was sold in this kingdom, France, Spain, and Holland at a dear rate, and much enriched the townsmen thereby, as Mr. Major, one of those merchants, informed me.

The chief place in this town is Plase, in British a palace, which is the dwelling of John Treffry, Esq. so called from some of the many local places passing under that denomination in Cornwall, and compounded of *treu* or *tref frye*, synonymous words, signifying the free or manumitted town. He was the son of John Treffrye, of Rooke, Esq. that married Vivian of Truan; the which John Treffrye succeeded to the patrimony or lands of the Treffrys of this place, more for similitude of name than consanguinity or affinity of blood, by the will, devise, or entail of the last gentleman that died without issue in this house. The present possessor, as aforesaid, is John Treffrye, Esq. My very kind friend and kinsman, Member of Parliament, for the town of Foy, whereof comparatively he is Lord and high Lord. He married Stephens. His predecessors in this place were gentlemen of great fame and estates, and have served their country in the several capacities of Parliament men for this town, justices of the peace, and sheriffs of Cornwall; particularly John Treffrye Esq. was Sheriff of Cornwall 1st Richard III. 1482. He was a great benefactor towards building the present church of Foy, as appears from his arms being cut in divers places of the stones and tower thereof. Sir John Treffrye, Knt. (probably his son), was sheriff of Cornwall 5th and 15th Henry VII.; William Treffrye, Esq. was sheriff of Cornwall 16th Henry VII. 1501, when Richard Whiteleigh, of Efford, was Sheriff of Devon. The arms of those gentlemen are, Sable, a chevron between three hawthorns Argent (i.e. summer thorn, hau, haw, in British is summer).

The chief inhabitants of this town, besides Mr. Treffrye, are Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. Goodall, Mr. Major, Mr. Toller, Mr. Tyncombe, and others.

In this town Philip Rashleigh, Esq. temp. Charles I. built and endowed a hospital with the garb or tithe sheaf of the parish of S. Wen for ever, towards the relief of six poor widow women, two of the said parish and four from another parish, who receive weekly 15d. in money, and suits of apparel yearly, with other privileges, but are prohibited from begging the country, or any parish stipend.

This gentleman got great riches by trade and merchandize, and sea adventures; more particularly by a small ship or frigate, of about eighty tons, bearing about sixteen cannons or demi-culverins, besides small arms, and 60 men, for defence thereof; the commander of which ship had a commission from Queen Elizabeth as a privateer, in her wars with the Spaniards, to take all Spanish ships it should meet with at sea, and make them prizes for him, his adventurers, and the Queen's advantage, which said privateer, or man-of-war, was so successful and fortunate in its adventures at sea for some years, and in traffic, and merchandizes, and prizes, that those gentlemen accumulated and laid up great

riches thereby; and in remembrance and memory of this ship, caused the figure in memory of it to be perpetuated in a small ship, about five feet long, made and formed by a ship carpenter, of timber, with masts, sails, ropes, guns, and anchors, and figures of men thereon; which is hanged up to the roof, or planking, with an iron chain, in their old house in this town, of which ship those gentlemen have often given me ocular observation, as well as told me the above history of the premises, in the time of Charles the Second.

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## FOWEY.

### MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCH.

Here under lyeth buried ye Bodyes of Thomas Treffry, Esquier, & of Elizabeth hys wyfe——yere of ye Incarnation of cryste, 1563, ye 31 of Jan. ffor whose Godly Memory the Lord be praised. (*Arms, Treffry impaling Killigrew.*)

Here lyeth ye body of John Treffry, Esquire, who dyed ye 28 of Jann. An' Do. 1590. He had issue by Jane ye daughter of Keinald Mohun, Esquyer, one daughter; and by Emlyn his second wife, daughter of John Tresithny, Esq. 9 sones & 7 daughters. For whose Godly end ye Lord be prayesd.

The Atchievments of John Treffry who at ye battle of Poictiers, 1356, fought under Edward ye Black Prince, & took ye French Royall Standard, for which he was made a Knight Bannoret by King Edward ye third in ye field of Battle.

Here lieth ye Body of John Treffry, Esqr., who married ye Daughter of Philip Champernowne, of Modbury, by whom having no issue, gave his Estate to Thomas Treffry, of Rook, from his own Sisters, for ye Support of his name & family; who left it to John Treffry, Esqr. his Eldest Son, who having no issue has Setled it on Will<sup>m</sup> Toller, his Sister's, Son and ye heirs Male of him ye Said Will<sup>m</sup> Toller, for ye Same intent & Purpose, & incerted it here to Prevent all future disputes or cavils, & yt mine Ancestors & my intent may always be fulfilled.

Fear God & keep all is Blessed Commands,  
And fear not ye Power of weapons or hands:  
For he can in less Space then one hour  
Confound all human force & Power  
And thereby assert his Power to rule  
Turning human wisdom to ridicule

(*Brass*) HEERE LIETH THE BODIE OF ALICE THE WIFE OF JOHN RASHLEIGH, ESQ. AND DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM LANYON, ESQ. WHO DIED THE XXTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1591. AND HER HUSBAND WHO LIETH BURIED UNDER THE MONUMENT NEAR ADJOYNINGE, DIED THE XTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1582. AT THE TIME OF THEIR DEATHES THEY LEFT OF THEIR ISSUE LIVINGE ONE SONNE & SIX DAUGHTERS, WHICH SONNE CAUSED THIS STONE TO BE MADE IN REMEMBRAUNCE THEREOF, IN THE YERE OF OUR LORD 1602.

Here Lyeth ye Bodyes of Sir John Treffry, Knight, Willia. Treffry, & Thomas Treffry, Esquiers, Brethren, ye died in ye moneth of September; ye said Sir John ye xvi yere, and ye said Willia. ye xx yere of ye rayne of Kyng Henry ye vii; & ye said Thomas Treffry ye first yere of the rayne of Kyng Henry the Eight.

Here Lyeth the Body of Thomas Treffrye, Esq., Councell att Law; who tooke to wife Katherin, on of the daughters and heires of Thomas Hellier, Esq., who died the First of March in the Yeere of our Lord God 1635. Dum Deo Placuerit.

Our Nature, by order of providence divine,  
Will have its period to which it doth incline;  
From birth 'til Fatall death Summons us to ye grave,  
Where equally doth lye the Simple Fool, and Brave.  
Ecclesiastes Chap. 2. Vers 16.

Here in this Chancell do I ly,  
 known by the name of John Treffry;  
 Being made & born for to dye;  
 So must thou, friend, as well as I.  
 Therefore Good works be Sure to try,  
 but chiefly love and charity.  
 And still on them with faith rely;  
 So be happy Eternally.  
 Soli deo Gloria.

Quum bene transactæ sit grata memoria vitæ,  
 In Domino vitæ lausq. suprema mori.  
 Hoc pietatis opus patri fert filius hæres.  
 Hæres et esse volens in pietate patris.  
 Mercator celebris generoso sanguine cretus.  
 Unius uxoris vir sociusq. parens.  
 Cum nato natæ post mortem sexq. relectæ.  
 Cum peteret senior caira regna pater.  
 Uulsa viro conjux et pignora uulsa parenti  
 Et Domino sperant gaudia juncta poli.

John Rashleigh lyved yeares threescore three,  
 And then did yielde to dye.  
 He did bequeathe his soule to God,  
 His corps herein to lye.

The Devonshire house yt Rashleigh height,  
 Well sheweth from whence he came;  
 His virtuous lief in Foye towne,  
 Deserveth endeles fame.

Lanion he did take to wife, by her had children store;  
 Yet at his deathe but daughters sixe, one sonne, he had noe more.  
 All them to purtrare under here because fitte space was none,  
 The sonne, whose onlie charge this was, is therefore sett alone.

In memoriall of John Rashleighe, Esquire, and of Alice his wife, the daughter of Richard Bonython of Carclewe, Esquire. And of John Rashleighe, their sonne; & of Anne, the wife of Jonathan Rashleighe, the daughter of Sr. Robert Bassett, Knt. of Heanton, in Devon.

To Father, Mother, Brother, and to One  
 Who this triangle squar'd, ah! too, too soone;  
 Whom wedlocke's great ordeiner made more neere  
 Then Father, Mother, Brother, and more Deere.  
 Sonne, Brother, husband here in teares doth write  
 His dutie, love, griefe, for life's lost delight.  
 By justice, prudence, hospitality;  
 By peace 'twixt jarring neighbours made t'agree.  
 The towne's the countrie's love ye father wonne;  
 God unto heaven in youth advanc't the sonne:  
 Butt two such women, soe compleat soe rare;  
 For true Devotion, for Religious Care;  
 To make their Faith by deeds of mercy knowne,  
 For love, for Loyealty, in wedlocke showne;  
 For meeknesse, kindnesse, sober humble myndes;  
 Without which vertue, vertue noe praise findes.  
 For harming none, for doing good to all;  
 For all that man can good, in woman call,  
 Two soe beloved in life, whose death soe griev'd;  
 Two, whose soe many while they liv'd, relieved;  
 Scarce many ages shall one family knowe;  
 Soe blest to finde, soe grieved to foregoe.

Anno D'ni 1631.

John Rashleighe, the father, died in May, An'o D'ni 1624; Ætat: Sux 70.

Alice his wife died in Aprill, Anno Domini 1606; Ætat: Sux 50.

John Rashleighe, their sonne, died in May, An'o D'ni 1624; Ætat: Sux 32.

Anne, wife of Jonathan Rashl. died in June, An'o D'ni 1631; Ætat: Sux 36.

Near to this place lyeth interred ye body of Thomas Rashleigh, of Combe, Gent. who dyed the 28th day of Octobr. An. D'ni 1662; Ætatis Sux 67.



Sleep gentle soule, in peacefull silence rest ;  
 Secured of that (in life) thou lovedst best.  
 A calm immur'd retirement in a State,  
 Neither too high nor low, but Moderate :  
 Where thy Weltuned Mind from discord free,  
 Sweet Musick made in its own harmony ;  
 From wch, since nought on earth thy soul could sever,  
 Enjoy thy rest in heaven,—There rest for ever.

In memory of Mary, ye daughter of Sir Peter Courtney, of Trethurffe, who dyed the 14th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1655.

Neer this a rare jewell's sat,  
 Clos'd uppe in a cabinet.  
 Let no Sacrilegious hand  
 Breake through :—'tis ye Strickt comaund  
 of the Jeweller : who hath Sayd  
 (And 'tis fit he be obey'd,)  
 I'll require it Safe and Sound,  
 Both above and under Ground.

This Mary was grand dafter to Jonathan Rashleighe, of Menabilly, Esqr.

In memory of that vertuose and hopfull gent. John Sparke, grand child to John Rashly, of Foy, Esquier, and sonne and heire of John Sparke, of Plymouth, Esquier, whose life time spent the Accadems of France, Oxford : and the Inns of Courts : Best witnes cann : From thence returninge to his home : Hee heather came : and Here his endinge made : The Place wheare Hee his first beginninge hade, whose Body here interred Lyeth ; And depart'd his life in the Faith of Christ. Borne in November, An'o Dom'i 1602 : Buried in March, An'o Dom'i 1633.

short was his life yet——(unfinished)

In memory of Jonathan Rashleigh, of Menabilly, Esq. who dyed on the first day of May, 1675. And of Mary his Wife, the daughter of John Harris, of Radford, in the county of Devon, Esqr., who dyed the 27th of february, 1674. And of Johan Rashleigh his daughter in Law, the daughter of John Pollesfen, of Mothcomb, in the County of Devon, Esqr., who dyed the 6th of Aprill, 1668.

And of Anne Rashleigh, His Grandaughter, the daughter of Sr. Peter Courtney, of Trethurffe, Knt. who Dyed the 13th of july, 1677. And of Phillip Rashleigh, his Grandson, who Dyed the 17th of March, 1682. and of William Courtney, Esqr., His Grand Son, Son of Sr. Peter Courtney, of Trethurffe, Knt., who Dyed the 10th of January, 1683. Here Also Lye The Bodyes of These Two infants john & jonathan, sons of jonathan Rashleigh, His Grand Son.

Here Resteth the Body of Mr. Peter Toller, Merchãnt, who changed this life for a better the XIII<sup>th</sup> Day of February, 1667.

Here in the Father's last imbraces sleeps,  
 A tender infant here the father keeps  
 In th' lap of's Mother earth ; youth's flower see,  
 Cropt in the flower of youth, nnd looke how hee,  
 A Marchant swiftly to his port is com ;  
 Earth is his mowld, his Life a dew, his tombe  
 Encloseth Rottenesse, the Dew's lick't up and then  
 Earth claims her due, what rotts shall Live a gen,  
 which Marble sweats out teares, & stons doe speake,  
 Iron's the heart, harder the Eye cant leake.

To the memory of William Toller, of Fowey, Merchant, who died the 25th day of Janry. 1684 ; aged 76. Who married Joan, daughter of Peter Holman, Merchant, of this place ; who lived together in mutual love for fifty years.

Here under this Lyeth the Body of Mr. John Gooddall, Merchant, who Died the 4th day of November, 1684 ; *Ætatis Sux* 65. Also here Lyeth the Body of Mr. William Gooddall, Son of the Said John Gooddall, and was Buried the 26th Day of May, 1686 ; *Ætatis Sux* 40.

Here Lyeth Abraham, Nicholas, Elizabeth, & Susana, sones & daughters of Henry Stephens, of Fowey, Merchant. Susana buried in June, 1629 ; Abraham, Nicholas, & Elizabeth, buried in July & August, Anno Domini 1636.

Fowre babes, two brothers & two sisters, wee  
 Were lovelie branches of one fruitful tree :  
 Our parents present joy, and future hope ;  
 But deathes rude hand Did us in budding crop.

Heere Lyeth the Body of Mr. Richard Cotton, of this Towne, who was Buried the 17th Day of August, 1658. And also of Grace, his wife, who was Buried the XXII Day of Aprill, 1643.

Underneath lyeth the remains of Mr. Richard Pryn, of Lanjore, in the parish of St. Germans, who died in Plymouth January 12th, 1663; aged 30 yeares three weeks.

ON PHILEI THEOS AIOTHNESKEI NEOS.

Here underneath these reliques rest,  
In St. Hoey wise, and of the best  
Of Husbands, fathers, sonnes, and frends;  
Whom love bewailes, yea spite commends.  
Who can but prize, whose grace doth live  
In every heart whom he did give  
Acquaintance; oh how early ripe!  
How early fallen! who can wipe  
His eyes to think that heaven contriv'd.  
That what's sweet lov'd should be short liv'd.  
Thus th'apple of the Indian pines,  
Breathing a gratefull scent, inclines  
To rottenesse; thus his ripe graces  
Perfum'd us and exchanged places.  
Farewell blest saint, for whose behove  
We wait and wail; farewell dear love.  
Farewell blest saint, whose parting breath  
Found light in darknesse, life in death.

In memory of Sarah ye Daughter of Richard Hillersdon, of Membland, Esqr. of Devon, who died ye 23 of August, 1664.

Reader heer lyes,—but for beare  
to Read more, without a teare;  
one, I cannot speake the rest;  
you may weepe, i'll smite my brest;  
grief preventing; & this stone  
Too smale to be written on:  
onely this,—a spotliss mayde;  
Sarah'n abram's bossome's layd

Here Lyeth the Body of Arthur Stribly, merchant in Fowey, who departed this life the 26 day of June, 1697. Matt: Chap. 13. v. 44. 45. 46.

Here Lyes interr'd ye Body of Willm. Kendall, Chyrurgeon, who departed this Life ye 26 day of August, 1716; Ætatis Suae 48. Also four Children, viz: William, Sarah, Ann, & Willm.

In memory of Mrs. Susanna Graham, the very Justly esteemed and much regretted Wife of Thomas Graham, esqr. of this Parish, who died the 30th May, 1789; in the 78th Year of her Age.

Thomas Graham, Esq. Died the 10th day of February, 1792; in the 65th Year of his Age.

Sacred to the memory of Benjamin Bloomfield, who died 24th October, 1816; aged 74 years. Also of Jane Margaret, his wife, who died 25th December, 1799; aged 52 years. And of their children:—

John Coryton died 30th October, 1811; aged 22 years.

Benjamin died 12th March, 1830; aged 39 years.

Mary Ann died 12th May, 1840; aged 57 years.

Elizabeth born August 27th, 1787; died Dec. 2nd, 1861.

Sacred to the memory of George Fortescue, Esqr., son of William and Matilda Fortescue. He departed this life 15th August, 1815; aged 28 years. And of their daughters, Hester, who died 21 January, 1808; aged 15; and Mary, who died 20 July, 1818; aged 18.

Sacred to the memory of John Kimber, Esqr., who died 7th of Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1824; aged 78. Also of Elizabeth May, wife of the above, who died 4th of Dec<sup>r</sup>, 1841; aged 87. "Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was: and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it."

Not lost but gone before.

Near this are interred the remains of James Gibson, Esqr., of Pentonville, Middlesex, who died at Fowey, of decline, May 23rd, 1825; aged 26.

To wit and knowledge monuments we raise  
And modest worth, and early genius praise;  
They all lie here; Nay more beneath the sod  
Rest the remains of one who walked with God.

To the memory of John Messer, Esqr., obiit 27th March, 1835; ætat 67. Also Jane Messer, wife of the above, obiit 11th Febry. 1834; ætat 62.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Alexander Mein, Esqr., late a Captain in the Hon. E. I. Company's service of the Bengal establishment. Obit 29th of March, 1835; ætat 46.

Them that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him. 1 Thes. 4. 14.

Elizth. Willcocks, obiit Decr. 9th 1835; ætat 36. *Two of her friends who know how to appreciate her worth, have erected this Tablet as a memento of their affection.* N. N. BURNARD, SCULPT. ALTARNUN,

Sacred to the memory of the Revd. Hownam B. Illingworth, B.A. late Chaplain of H.M.S. Madagascar, and afterwards Colonial Chaplain at Sierra Leone, who was drowned by the upsetting of his boat in Sierra Leone river, on the 4th July, 1844; aged 27 years. He was a warm and constant friend; an accomplished scholar: and a faithful minister of the Gospel. This Tablet is erected by his messmates in the Madagascar, in testimony of their profound respect for his memory, and the many virtues and amiabilities which adorned his character.

Sacred to the memory of Frances, the wife of the Revd. John Kempe, Vicar of this parish, who died on the 22nd day of May, 1848; aged 70. Also Louisa, daughter of the Revd. G. H. Kempe and Sophia his wife; born May 19th, 1846; died January 10th, 1855.

(BRASS). Here lie the remains of Nevell Norway, Junr. merchant, who departed this life January the 24th, 1808.

In the churchyard on a table of polished granite:

To the memory of James Henry Meredith, only son of the late General Meredith, who died the 12th of March, 1857; aged 64.

There are several memorial brasses in the church to the Treffrys and Rashleighs, but the greater part of them are imperfect.



HE parish and borough of Fowey are situated in the deanery of Powder, and in the eastern Parliamentary division of the hundred of Powder; they are bounded on the north by the parishes of Tywardreath and S. Sampsons; on the east by Fowey harbour which separates them from Lanteglos; on the south by the English Channel; and on the west by Tywardreath.

The estimated tithable lands amount to 1537 acres, of which 1210A. are arable; 240A. meadow and pasture; 50A. woodland; 24A. orchard and farm gardens; 6A. sites of farm buildings and farm yards; and 7A. town gardens.

The tithes were commuted in 1838 at £333 18s. 1d., namely:—

To the Vicar .. .. .	£170	0	0
„ the Rev. John Bower .. .. .	10	0	0
„ William Rashleigh, Esq. .. .. .	85	16	7
„ Edward Pearce, Esq. .. .. .	68	1	6
	<hr/>		
	£333	18	1

The parish and borough comprise by actual measurement 1895A. 1R. 37½P., of which the borough measures 14 acres; the beach, 14A. 3R. 35P.; highways, 15A. 2R. 20P.; old walls and sites, 7A. 1R. 11P.; the glebe, 6A. 1R. 34P.; and the church and churchyard, 1R. 32P.

The barton and demense lands of Trenant, measuring 243A. 1R. 12P., formerly belonging to Tywardreath Priory, and now the property of William Rashleigh, Esq., are tithe free.



List of vicars :—John Williams, 1464 ; Thomas Colyns, 1505 ; Henry Collyn, 1506 ; John Prust, 1536 ; John Fletcher, temp. James I. ; Atwell, 1663 ; Treffry, 1668 ; Trubody, 1696 ; Dagge, 1700 ; Dagge, 1733 ; N. Cory, 1754 ; N. Cory, 1756 ; T. Bennetto, 1784, also vicar of Perranzabuloe and S. Agnes ; John Kempe, instituted Oct. 9, 1818 ; Edward John Treffry, D.C.L. instituted Jany. 28, 1863, resigned in May, 1867, when his son-in-law, the Rev. H. N. Purcell, the present vicar, was instituted.

The church was originally dedicated to S. Fimbarr or Fimbarrus, the first bishop of Cork, who is said to have been buried in this church. After being rebuilt the old patron saint was discharged, and it was dedicated, July 3, 1836, to S. Nicholas. After the lapse of about 130 years, the church was either again rebuilt or very much altered. It consists of a chancel, nave, and north and south aisles. In the chancel is a neat altar piece ; and the nave is lighted by clerestory windows. The south arcade has one granite arch, adjoining the chancel, of the ordinary character ; and four lofty pointed and heavily chamfered arches of Pentewan stone, supported on octagonal piers without caps, of the same material ; the north arcade has four similar arches and piers of the same material. In the south aisle are several monuments to the Treffry family,—a magnificent one to the memory of John Treffry, has a sort of entailment of the family estate inscribed on it. At the east end is a handsome window of stained glass. In the north aisle are two or three elaborate mural monuments to the memory of the Rashleigh family, near which is an altar tomb chiefly of alabaster, whereon is a boldly sculptured effigy of John Rashleigh, Esq., in full costume with his hat on. Near this tomb is the family pew, the ancient panels of which bear the Rashleigh arms impaling those of Lanyon, and the date 1593. Near the Rashleigh monuments is a piscina. The window arches have interior capped angle shafts and moulded soffits. The south roof is flat, and the north a ‘lean-to.’ At the western end of the north aisle is a framed painting of King David with his harp. The font is early English, of good design, and well carved ; the material is Catacleuse stone. Near the south entrance are Charles I. letter of thanks, and two wooden tablets thus inscribed :—The severall Donations to the Poor and other charitable uses (herein exprest,) within ye Borrough of Fowye.

*Wm. Treffry, Esq. gave Sundrie Lands and Tenements towards the repaying of the church & Fortifications.*

*Jonathan Rashleigh of Menabilly, Esqr., built one Hospitall, in which he maintains eight widows ; also Jonathan late of Menabilly, Esqr., gave one Hundred pounds to be laid out in yarn.*

*Zechr. Taylor of Exon, mercht. gave Ten Pounds to the poor, & the vane on the Tower.*

*Henry Stephens, mercht. gave Ten pounds to the poor.*

*Shadr. Vincent, Esqr. gave the Interest of five Hundred pounds for ever for Educating Thirty Children. This was Reviv'd in the year 1710.*

*Warwick Ld. Mohun gave every year to the poor fifty shillings to be distributed at Christmas.*

*Nic. Sawle of Lanescott, gave Two Hundred pounds, the interest to be given to twelve poor people, (viz.) to each a two penny loaf every Sunday ; also Ten Shillings a peice at May the overplus to be distributed in money.*

*Thos. Rashleigh of Coombe gave every year fifty shillings, to be given to fifty poor people at Christmas.*

*John Goodall, mercht. gave the Interest of Fifty Pounds for ever to the Poor, to be distributed at Christmas.*

*Jno. Pomeray, mercht. gave ye Interest. of an Hundred Pounds for ever, to the Vicar of this Church.*

*Jas. Denbow & Chr. Lambe, Churchwardens.*

Second tablet :

John Johns, gent. gave to the poor of Fowey Ten Pounds; and Thirty-six pounds yearly for ever to the following Uses :

To a School Mistress for teaching Twenty-five poor Children to Read, and to buy Books for them, Nine Pounds and thirteen shillings.

To twelve poor Housekeepers a Two-penny Loaf each Weekly, on Sundays.

To the poor of Fowey and Lestwithiel Five Pounds each; and to the poor of St. Winnow and Lanlivery Four Pounds each yearly, at Christmas.

To the vicar of Fowey for Preaching a Sermon yearly on the Day of his Burial, and for distributing the Charitys, &c., Three Guineas.

The tower arch is lofty, well moulded, and finely developed. There is a large south porch with a parvise chamber; it is entered at the sides through elaborately moulded and enriched arches. The vaulted roof of the porch is chiefly of granite, supported by moulded granite ribs. A benatura stands in the right hand corner. There is an unused north door; and a priest's door. The south front of the church and the porch are buttressed and embattled; the material is chiefly Pentewan stone.

The tower is of four stages, and about 100 feet high to the tops of the pinnacles; it is strongly buttressed on the square. At every stage there is a band of ornate Gothic tracery, and the insets of the buttresses are ornamented at two stages with double finials. It is finished with battlements and crocketed pinnacles; the greater part of the material is Pentewan stone. The tower contains six fine bells and a clock, to which a set of chimes is attached.

A little way out of the town, to the north-west of the church, on a well-chosen site, is the carefully kept public Cemetery.

The vicarage house is pleasantly situated on a rising ground near the churchyard.

Thomas Colyns, the last prior of S. Andrew's priory, Tywardreath, held the vicarage of Fowey, which he resigned in favour of Henry Collyns, supposed to have been his nephew, and shortly after leased to him and to Henry Colquyte, a valet, the sheaf tithe of the church of Fowey for ten years, at £9 3s. 4d. per annum. In 1540, Henry VIII. annexed certain possessions of the priory of S. Andrew to the Duchy of Cornwall; and among others Fowey, valued at £1 19s. 2d.

Fimbarrus or Finbarras, bishop of Cork in the sixth century, appears to be identical with S. Fymbrianus and S. Barrianus. In an ancient charter pertaining to Tywardreath priory, dated 1281, "*ecclesias beati Andree de Tywardryth cum capella Sancti Sampsonis, Sancti Fymbriani de Fawe,*" are spoken of.

In the time of Walter de Stapeldon, bishop of Exeter, *circa* 1312, the vicarage was endowed with a dwelling-house, and the sanctuary and altarage of the parish church the tithes of all water-mills, and the tithe of hay and curtilages; reserving to the priory of S. Andrew the tithe of fish, of two windmills, and the small tithes of the manor of Trenant. The tithe of fish appears to have been held on lease by the vicars under the priory.

It is certain that the priors exercised considerable feudal authority over the town or Fowey; not however, always to their credit, or to the great advantage of the inhabitants. The following curious letter from Lord Cromwell to one of the priors fully illustrates this.

To the Priour of Trewardreth in Cornwall be this youen.

Mr. Prior, as vnacquainted I haue me comended vnto you, that where as it is comen vnto the Kings highnes knowledge that the Towne of Fowey is sore decayed, and thoccaseion thereof p'tlie is that in the saide Towne is no order of Justice, bicause the liberties concerninge the same graunted by the Kings highnes and his noble progenitours to your predecessours, and by theame vnto the inhabitants of the saide Towne, remayne in yor handes and kepinge, so that betwene you no maner good order, equitie, nor iustice is executed and vsed wtin the saide Towne: Wherefore I require you to condiscende and agree wt the inhabitaunts of the saide Towne so that you hauynge yor reasonable approued Duties, they may haue theire liberties to be vsed and extended amongeste theime wtin the said Towne to thincrase of good order wtin the same; And as ye shall agre therin to certifie me in writinge by Thomas Treffry berer herof: For his Highnes thinketh that the saide Porte of Fowey oweth to be his, and to be holde of him so that his Grace entendeth from hensforth to haue it as well provided for wt good govern'nce and of defence for vter enemyes as other his townes and ports be wtin those parties. Whereunto ye for yor partie before this tyme haue had litle or no regarde neyther to the good order, rule, and defence thereof, ne yet to the good rule and gouernaunce of yourself, yor Monasterie, and religion, as ye be bounde; Wherefore his Highnes thinketh that ye be ueray vnworthy to haue rule of any towne that cannot well rule yor self. And that I may haue aunswer as is afforesaide by this berer what ye intend to do I require you to th' intende I maye sertifie his Highnes thereof. And thus fare ye well. At London the xxjth daie of Maie.

your Freend THOM'S CRUMWELL.

On a lofty hill on the western side of the entrance to the harbour formerly stood S. Catherine's chapel. On a chart of the harbour made *temp.* Henry VIII., it is represented as a building of one aisle and a western tower. This chapel with all its oblations and other profits, were leased in 1464 to John Williams, then vicar of Fowey. On the site of this ancient place of worship William Rashleigh, Esq., of Menabilly and Point Neptune, has this year, 1867, constructed a mausoleum for himself and family. The monumental erection over it is formed of four massive segmental ribs of rustic granite work, supporting a cube of finely wrought granite, on which is fixed a delicately sculptured Maltese cross of the same material. The whole is enclosed with wrought iron railing; and standing on the top a high hill, the monument has a most attractive appearance. Of this place *Leland* writes, "Ther is at the west point of the haven of Fowey Mouth a block house devised by Thomas Trevry, and made parteley by his cost, parteley by the town of Fawey. A litle higher on this point of the hille is a chapel of S. Catarine. And hard under the roote of this hille a litle withyn the haven mouth, is a litle bay or creke bearing the name of Catarine."

S. Catherine's Fort stands a little below the Rashleigh Mausoleum, on a pile of rocks, and commands the entrance of the harbour in the most perfect manner. In the lower part of the fortress is the magazine.

Fowey harbour lies in latitude 50 degrees, 20 minutes north, and in longitude 4 degrees 36 minutes west of Greenwich, bearing N.E. about ten miles from the Deadman Point. Its entrance is clearly pointed out by the ruins of S. Saviour's chapel on the eastern side, and the remains of an old windmill, on the high grounds on the western side, and its locality is distinctly marked by the beacon latterly erected on the Gribbin head. This harbour is esteemed the best outlet to the westward of any in the west of England, as all vessels sailing in this direction can leave it in the prosecution of their voyages with a wind S.E. by S.; and all coasting vessels whether bound up or down the Channel, that



may be embayed between the Ramehead and the Deadman, in a heavy southerly gale, may always find safety by running for this port without cable or anchor. For after having passed the eastern point of entrance, and rounded that of Polruan, the vessel may be at once run on a bar of soft mud. Above this bar as many as thirty vessels, each drawing eighteen feet of water, may be moored with safety, and remain landlocked. In that part of the harbour called Polruan Pool, four vessels of sixteen feet draught, can find safe anchorage, and remain secure from S.W. gales, as there is but little swell within the points of entrance. The spring tides rise seventeen feet, the neap tides only eight. The shores of the harbour are bold and free from danger; and strange shipping in distress may run into it without any fear, even if they have no pilot on board.

Temp. Edward IV. two castles or towers were erected, one on each side of the harbour. These towers were provided with portholes, and apparently four floors, each about five yards square. The ruins still remain; the walls being about six feet in thickness. From these towers a massive chain composed of large triangular links, extended across the entrance of the harbour. Two links of this chain were taken up by a trawl boat, in 1776, and were placed in a grotto at Menabilly, by Philip Rashleigh, Esq., where they may still be seen.

The borough of Fowey returned two members to Parliament from the 13 Elizabeth, 1570 to 1832, when it was merged under schedule A. In 1340, 14 Edward III. Fowey and East Looe sent J. Hurston, merchant and ship-owner, to a council at Westminster. The town was incorporated by James II.; a second charter was granted by William and Mary in 1690. The corporation consisted of a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, and a town clerk. The right of election was vested in householders paying *scot and lot*, and the tenants of the Duchy manor who were capable of being portreeves of the borough. The number of electors were generally about 200. It was determined by a committee of the House of Commons in 1792, that the persons entitled to elect the portreeve of the borough were those who were capable of holding that office; namely, such prince's tenants only as had been duly admitted on the court-rolls of the manor of the said borough, and had done their fealty, whose lands being freehold, were anciently and continued to be held immediately of the Duchy of Cornwall, as parcel of the manor of the said borough, and whose title to such lands had been presented at a court-baron by a sworn homage or jury of the said manor. This manor was taken from the priory of Tywardreath and annexed to the Duchy by Henry VIII.

The charter of William and Mary was forfeited in 1817, and a new one granted in 1819; this last was forfeited in 1827, by judgment in *quo warranto*. The mayor and the senior alderman were admitted to be justices of the peace in their respective capacities, and the mayor retained his power as a magistrate for one year after his mayoralty expired.

The borough included Mixtow and other parts of the parish of Lanteglos.

The town is situated on the western side of the harbour, on the banks of which it extends for about a mile. Access to it, excepting by the new road cut by the late Mr. J. T. Treffry, is difficult, and by night almost dangerous; and even now the streets cannot be entered by carriages without passing under low openings under houses, at each end of the town. The streets are narrow and irregular, and the many angles make it

difficult for conveyances to drive through them. The market-house is a good building of granite ashlar; over it is the town-hall. It was built in the latter part of the last century by the then representatives of the borough, Lord Valetort and Philip Rashleigh, Esq. There are chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists and Independents, to which Sunday Schools are attached.

In the reign of Charles I. Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq., built an almshouse in the town for eight poor widows, and endowed it with a portion of the great tithes of S. Wenn. The original weekly allowance to each widow was 1s. 3d., with an addition of £1 3s. at Christmas to purchase clothes. The occupiers are prohibited from begging or receiving parochial relief. The weekly pay has since been increased to 2s. 9d. each.

The hotel is said to have formerly been the mansion of the Rashleigh family previous to their removal to Menabilly. On its front were carved angels bearing shields of the Rashleigh arms; and on the chimney-piece of a wainscotted room were the words "*John Raislegh, Alese Raislegh, 1570.*" This John Rashleigh married Alice Lanyon.

Since 1832 the town has been considerably improved; and the churchyard, formerly a common thoroughfare, has been judiciously enclosed with iron rails.

Although the scenery around the town, including its beautiful harbour is of the most pleasing description, Fowey can boast of but very few private residences. Two very handsome villas, called Bolton and Granada Houses have recently been built at the southern end of the town, by Mr. J. V. Scantlebury.

When the Goodalls or Gooddalls removed from the town to Crocadon in S. Mellion, where they assumed the name of Coryton, they sold their ancient mansion here to a Mr. Hewett, who pulled it down and built two or three cottages on the site.

The trade of Fowey consists principally in the importation of timber, coals, and lime, and in a small fishery. The market was first granted to the prior of Tywardreath, in 1316, to be held on Monday, together with two fairs, one for three days at the festival of S. Barre or Fimbarrus, and the other for the same duration on the festival of S. Lucy. The market is now held on Saturday. The fair days are Shrove Tuesday, May 1, and September 10.

The following account of Fowey by Carew must not be omitted:—"Fowey hauen, in *Cornish, Foath*. It receyueth this name of the river, and bestoweth the same on the town. His entrance is guarded with Block-houses, & that on the townes side, as also the towne it selfe, fortified & fenced with ordinance. The commendation of which industry is principally due to the providence and direction of M. *Wil. Treffry*, a Gent. that hath vowed his rare gifts of learning, wisdom, & courage, to the good of his country, & made prooffe thereof in many occurrents & to whose judicious corrections, these my notes have bin not a little beholden. His faire and ancient house, Castle-wise builded and sufficiently flanked, overlooketh the towne and haven with a pleasant prospect, and yet is not excluded from the healthful ayre, and use of the country, which occasioned his auncestours (though endowed elsewhere with large revenues of their owne and their wives inheritance) for many descents, to make here their ordinary residence, as is witnessed by their toombe-stones, which I have seen in the church. One of them, about 145 yeeres sithence, valiantly defended this his dwelling against the French, what time they had surprized the rest of the towne.

"Hee married one of *Tremaynes* heires : his father the heir of *Tresithny* : his grandfather the daughter of *Killigrew* : and beareth *S. a Chevron* betweene three *Hawthornes A.*

"But I will returne to the towne. During the war-like reignes of our two valiant *Edwards*, the first and third, the Foyens addicted themselves to backe their Princes quarrell, by coping with the enemy at sea, and made returne of many prizes : which purchases having advanced them to a great estate of wealth, the same was (when the quieter conditioned times gave meanes) heedfully and diligently employed and bettered by the more civill trade of merchandise ; and in both these vocations they so fortunately prospered that it is reported 60 tall ships did at one time belong to the harbour, and that they assisted the siege of *Callais* with 47 saile. Heereon a full purse begetting a stout stomack, our Foyens tooke heart at grasse, and chauncing about that time (I speake upon the credit of tradition) to sayle neere *Rye* and *Winchelsea*, the stiffly refused to vaile their bonets at the summons of those townes ; which contempt (by the better enabled Sea-farers reckoned intolerable) caused the *Rypiers* to make out with might and mayne against them ; howbeit with a more hardy onsets then happy issue : for the Foy men gave them so rough entertaynment at their welcome, that they were glad to forsake patch without bidding farewell : the merit of which exploit afterwards entitled them Gallants of Foy : and (it may bee) they sought to eternize this memorable fact after the Greeke and Romane maner, by investing the towne of *Golant* with that name : notwithstanding, *quære*, whether a causelesse ambition in the posteritie turned not rather *Golant*, into *Gallant*, for their greater glory. Once, the townsmen vaunt, that for resking certaine ships of *Rye* from the Normans in *Henrie* the thirds time, they beare the armes and enjoy part of the priviledges appertaining to the *Cinque ports*, whereof there is some memorie in their Chauncell window, with the name of *Fisart Bagga*, their principall Cammaunder in that service. Moreover the prowess of one *Nicholas*, sonne to a widow, neere Foy, is deskanted upon in an old three man's song, namely, how he fought bravely at sea with *John Dory* (a Genowey, as I conjecture) set forth by *John* the French king, and (after much bloud-shed on both sides) tooke and slew him, in revenge of the great ravine and crueltie which he had forecommitted upon the English mens goods and bodies. Yet their so often good succeesse sometimes tasted the sawce of crosser speeding ; for *Tho. Walsingham* telleth us that Sir *Hugh Calveley*, and Sir *Th. Percy*, deputed to guard the sea, by *R.* the 2. Anno 1379, chanced there to meete a *Cornish* barge belonging to Foy harbour, which having worne out his victuals and time limited for the like service, was then sayling homewards, neither would be entreated by those knights to joyne companie with them : howbeit they bought this refusall verie deare. For no sooner was the English fleete past out of sight, but that a Flemmish man of warre lighted upon them, and (after a long and strong resistance) overmastered them as well at last in force, as they did at first in number, tooke the Barge, sunk it, and slaughtered all the Saylers, one onely boy excepted, who in the heate of the bickering, seeing which way the game would goe, secretly stole aboard the Fleming, and closely hid himselfe amongst the ballast. Over a while this Pirate cast Anker in an English harbor, where the boy hearing his Countrimens voice, that were come aboard, riseth from his new buriall, bewrayeth the fact, and so wrought meanes for their punishment and his owne delivery.



“Not long after our Foy gallants, unable to beare a low sayle in their fresh gale of fortune, began to skum the Seas with their often piraces, (avowing themselves upon the Earle of Warwicke, whose ragged staffe is yet to be seene pourtrayed in many places of their Church Steeple, and in divers private houses) as also to violate their dutie at land by insolent disobedience to the Princes Officers, cutting off (amongst other pranckes) a Pursivants eares: whereat king *Edward* the fourth conceived such indignation as he sent Commissioners to *Lostwithiel*, (a towne thereby) who, under pretence of using their service in sea affaires, trained thither the greatest number of the Burgesses; and no sooner come then laid hold on, and in hold their goods were confiscated, one *Harrington* executed, the chaine of their haven removed to Dartmouth, & their wonted jolity transformed into a sudden misery: from which they strived a long time in vaine to releve themselves: but now of late yeres doe more and more aspire to a great amendment of their former defects, though not to an equall height of their first abundance.

“Where I may not passe in silence the commendable deserts of Master *Rashleigh* the older, descended from a younger brother of an ancient house in Devon; for his industrious judgment and adventuring in trade of merchandise, first opened a light and way to the townsmens newe thriving, and left his sonne large wealth and possessions; who (together with a dayly bettering his estate) converteth the same to hospitality, and other actions fitting a Gent. well affected to his God, Prince, and Countrey. He married the daughter of *Bonithon*; his father of *Lanyne*, and beareth *S. a plaine Crosse between 2 Croissants A.*

“*Anno 28 H. 6., (1449,)* there was an Act of Parliament made to restraine the abuses of sea-officers in wrong exactions at Foy, and some other havens.

1457. “The Lord of Pomier, a Norman, encouraged by the civill warres wherewith our Realme was then distressed, furnished a navy within the river of Sayne, and with the same at night burned a part of Foy and other houses confyning: but upon approach of the countryes forces, raised the next day by the sherife, he made speed away to his ships, and with his ships to his home.

“In a high way neere this towne there lieth a big and long moore stone, containing the remainder of certaine ingraved letters, purporting some memorable antiquity as it should seeme, but past ability of reading.

“Not many yeres sithence a Gentleman dwelling not farre off, was perswaded by some information, or imagination, that treasure lay hidden under this stone: wherefore in a faire Moon-shine night, thither with certaine good fellowes hee hyeth to dig it up: a working they fall, their labour shortneth, their hope increaseth, a pot of Gold is the least of their expectation. But see the chance. In midst of their toyling the skie gathereth clouds, the Moon-light is overcast with darknesse, downe fals a mightie showre, up riseth a blustering tempest, the thunder cracketh, the lightning flasheth: in conclusion, our money-seekers washed in stead of loden, or loden with water in stead of yellow earth, and more afraid then hurt, are forced to abandon their enterprise and seeke shelter of the next house they could get into. Whether this proceeded from a naturall accident or a working of the divell, I will not undertake to define. It may be God giveth him such power over those who begin a matter upon covetousnesse to gaine by extraordinarie meanes, and prosecute it with a wrong in entring and breaking another mans land without his

leave, and direct the end thereof to the princes defrauding, whose prerogative challengeth these casualties.”

That Fowey should have sent forty-seven ships, and seven hundred and seventy marines to assist Edward III at the siege of Calais would be incredible, if the records of the kingdom did not verify the truth of it.

The excesses imputed to the marauding adventurers of Fowey, cannot be more repugnant to our feelings than the dastardly artifice practised to inveigle the burgesses of that town to Lostwithiel, under a patriotic pretence, but in reality with a view to arresting them as criminals.

The “big and long moore stone” of Carew, now popularly known as the Longstone, stands adjoining the hamlet of Newtown. It originally stood at the Four Turnings, about a furlong to the south of its present position, from whence it was removed about the year 1750. It was lying in the ditch when Borlase wrote his *Antiquities*. Since that time some friendly hand has again placed it in an erect position, with the inscription facing the road. The stone is about eight feet in height and proportionably large. On the top is a socket or mortice, about six inches long, three wide, and four deep. This was evidently intended for the reception of another stone. On the reverse side near the top is an embossed T shaped cross. The inscription, which time has considerably defaced, reads in two lines, thus :

CIRVSIVS HIC IACIT  
CVNOWORI FILIVS.

The manor of Fowey was held at the time of the Domesday survey, under the Earl of Moriton, by Richard, ancestor of the Fitz-Richards and Fitz-Williams’s whose heiress married Robert de Cardinham. This Robert, temp. Richard I., gave the church of Fowey and certain lands which formed a manor, to the priory of Tywardreath, which claimed manorial rights in Fowey under this grant temp. Edward I. This manor not long after the dissolution of religious houses, was annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall. It was purchased under the Landtax redemption Act in 1798, by Philip Rashleigh, Esq., from whom it descended to his nephew the late William Rashleigh, Esq., whose eldest son William Rashleigh, Esq., late M.P. for East Cornwall, now inherits it. This manor of Fowey is called the borough manor.

The manor of Fowey which appears to have been retained by Robert de Cardinham, passed from his representatives, either by marriage or purchase, to the family of Boniface, or more properly, Bonyface, of Pyworthy, in Devon, whose heiress married Thomas Treffry, Esq., of Treffry, in Lanhydrock, either grandfather or great-grandfather of Sir John Treffry, who distinguished himself at the battle of Cressy. After this match the Treffrys removed their residence to Fowey.

The manor above-described, known by the name of the burgage-manor of Fawe, and that of Langurthowe *alias* Langourd, in Fowey, which had always been a part of the Treffry estate, passed in moities to Thomas Dormer, Esq., and Joseph Austen, Esq., in right of their wives, who were daughters of Thomas Treffry, Esq., and grand-daughters of William Toller, Esq. The moiety of the manor belonging to Dormer was purchased in 1808, when the whole became the property of Joseph Thomas Austen, Esq., son of Mr. Austen abovenamed. Mr. Joseph Thomas Austen was sheriff in 1838, when he exchanged the surname of Austen for Treffry. At his death he was succeeded in the family

estates by the Rev. E. J. Wilcocks, his cousin's son, who has also taken the name of Treffry, and who is now the Rev. Edward John Treffry, D.C.L.

The manor of Trenant inherited by Robert de Cardinham from the Fitz Richards, and by him given to the priory of Tywardreath, belonged soon after the dissolution to the family of Fayly: it was afterwards in a younger branch of the Rashleigh family, who had a seat at Coombe within this manor; it was sold to the Rashleighs of Menabilly in 1698. The barton of Trenant, which also belonged to Tywardreath priory, was granted after the dissolution to the Earl of Hertford, who sold it to the Corbets, and by the latter it was sold, 7 Elizabeth, 1564, to John Treffry. Philip Rashleigh, Esq., purchased the barton of the Treffry family in 1806, and thus the Rashleigh family became possessed of both the manor and barton of Trenant. They are now the property of William Rashleigh, Esq., of Point Neptune and Menabilly. Trenant is tithe free.

The manor, or royalty of the manor of Penfentinow, or Pennytenny, the *Penfontenio* of Domesday, which formerly belonged to the Mohuns, is the property of the Hon. G. M. Fortescue, who inherits it from his aunt Lady Grenville. The greater part of the demesne lands, including the manor pound, are the property of the Rev. E. J. Treffry, D.C.L.

Shadrack Vincent Vincent, Esq., of Roselyon in S. Blazey, was M.P. for Fowey, 1689-90. He gave by will, dated the day before his death, in January, 1700, the sum of £500, to be laid out in lands for the maintenance of a schoolmaster, to educate thirty children of the borough. And John Treffry, Esq., gave a meadow for a play-ground, and two houses and gardens to the school.

PLACE HOUSE, the magnificent castellated residence of the Rev. Edward John Treffry, D.C.L., the representative of the ancient family of Treffry, is situated on the north side of the church, on a commanding eminence which overlooks the town and harbour. In some very old documents the mansion is called *Cuni Court*. In the Cornish language the word *place* signifies a palace.

There exists no evidence as to when the house was first built. *William of Worcester*, whose *Itinerary* was written in 1478, makes a note of it in three words: "Turris Fowey Treweryestowe." *Leland* who wrote *circa* 1533, is more explicit; he says:—"The French men diverse tymes assailid this town, and last most notably about Henry vj. tyme, where the wife of Thomas Treury the 2. with her men repellid the French out of her house in her housebandes absence. Wherapon Thomas Treury buildid a right fair and stronge embatelid tower in his house, and embateling all the waulles of the house, in a maner made it a castelle, and onto this day it is the glorie of the town building in Faweye." Norden, *circa* 1600, speaks of it as "an auntient howse castlewise buylded at the townes ende, which when the towne hath bene annoyde by forraigne enimies, it hath bene also assaulted, but suffitiently defended, hauing in it a portion of Artillerye."

On entering the grounds of Place from the churchyard, on the left hand, at the top of a flight of spiral steps, will be seen, an arched doorway opening into the pleasure gardens; over this doorway is an ancient statue of a female, inserted in a niche, having under it this inscription:—

Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Treffry the second, (Junr.) with her men repelled the French out of her house, during her husband's absence, in July, 1457.



Passing through this doorway, above the arch within is a granite shield, on each side of which on two Portland tablets, is the following memorandum:—

Time had defaced this shield from its long standing in the British palace, Cuni Court, or Place, before 1457. On rebuilding a part of the walls at that period, and embattling the whole of them, it was used as a common stone, with the face buried in the wall, where it remained till that part of Place, during its present restoration, was taken down in 1837. It must have been at a very remote period that Granite was carved for such work; the stone from the Pentnan Quarries having been for many centuries the principal stone so used. About the year 1740, the east front of Place was rebuilt: 30 years after the Tower or Keep of the Castle fell, and much more of the Gothic work had been destroyed before 1817, when its restoration was begun, and has now been finished, 1841, by the present proprietor,

JOSEPH THOMAS TREFFREY.

Place House was almost rebuilt by Joseph Thomas Treffry, Esq. the late proprietor. The walls are ornamented with the most tasteful Gothic tracery, interspersed with shields of arms displaying the marriage connexions of the Treffrys, and the ragged staves of the Earls of Warwick. Within the porch of one of the principal entrances are two large shields of the family arms; under one is their motto in Latin, "*Dum Deo placebit*"; and under the other the ancient English version, "*Whyle God wylle*, 1300. lviij. The walls are battlemented throughout. The chief features however of this splendid castellated residence are its majestic tower or keep, and magnificent entrance hall. The tower which is built of well-wrought granite ashlar, is 105 feet in height, and is finished at the top with a machicolated parapet, surmounted with battlements. The approach to the chief entrance to the house is through a lofty arch at the basement of the tower. The entrance hall is built entirely of the finest specimens of porphyry, porphyritic granite, and jasper, polished to the highest state of brilliancy; and the vaulted roof, with its moulded sustaining ribs, are of the same resplendent material. Though the picturesque grounds of Place is one of the most interesting carriage drives in the county, about two miles in length. The Queen and H.R.H. the Prince Consort visited Place House on Tuesday September 8, 1846. A memorial of this honour stands on the Broad Slip, where the royal party landed.

The family of Treffry were originally settled at Treffry, in Lanhydroek. Roger de Treffry who resided here was great-great-grandfather to Thomas Treffry, who married the heiress of Boniface or Bonyface of Place. The Treffrys owned the manor of Treffry long after they had removed to Place: they had previously held it five generations before 1380, or from *circa* 1230. The senior line of this ancient house expired with John Treffry, Esq., in 1658. His sister married Trefusis.

Thomas Treffry, Esq., who died in 1563, and for whom there is a tombstone in the floor of one of the pews in Fowey church, was M.P. for the county in the first year of Queen Mary, and having distinguished himself by his hostility to her marriage with Philip, then prince of Spain, to which the gentry of the western counties showed a decided opposition, he was obliged to leave the kingdom. It is said that the family on this occasion lost a considerable portion of their estates, which had been very extensive. His wife was Elizabeth Killigrew.

The male line of a younger branch of this family settled at Rooke, in S. Kew. This branch also became extinct by the death of John, son of Thomas Treffry, cousin, and by his will heir of John Treffry, abovenamed. This John, who was the last heir male of both families, left the estates to his sister's son William Toller of Fowey, directing that

he should take the name of Treffry. Thomas Treffry, Esq., son of William Treffry, formerly Toller, married Susanna Pipon, of Jersey, by whom he left a son called William, who died unmarried about the year 1785, and two daughters who became coheiresses. Of these Susanna-Anne the elder, married Joseph Austen, Esq., of Plymouth, descended from the Austens, of Great Deviock, in St. Germans, by whom she was the mother of the late Joseph Thomas Treffry, Esq. She died at Place, December 9, 1842, at the great age of 95. Jane the younger of the coheiresses, married Thomas Dormer, Esq., by whom she had two daughters; Susanna married to John Mills, Esq., and Jane Treffry, who married Edward Wilcocks, Esq. The son of the latter is Dr. Treffry, the present proprietor of Place.

Sir John Treffry, who was made a Knight Banneret at Cressy in 1346, was further rewarded for his valour with an honourable augmentation to the family arms, namely, the lilies of France to be borne quarterly, and two savages, a male and a female as supporters.

John Treffry Esq. who died in his 90th year, published about the year 1799, a small octavo volume of poems, which he had written in his youth.

To the late Joseph Thomas Treffry, Esq. the locality is indebted for the prosperous port of Par; the silver-lead Smelting works there; for the Railway to the granite quarries; and for the colossal Viaduct at Luxulian. He died January 29, 1859; aged 67.

This very ancient family married heiresses of the families of Killigrew, Polgreen, and Daw; and the coheiresses of Boniface, Michelstowe, Searle or Serrall, Treathney, and Tremayne of Upcott in Devon. A member of one branch of the family married a coheiress of Petit of Trenwainton. The several coats of arms of these families are sculptured on the east and south fronts of Place House.

Hugh Peters, whose mother was a Treffry of Place, was the son of Thomas Dykewood Peters, a merchant of Fowey, whose ancestor Dykewood being a protestant, had fled from Antwerp to escape persecution. He was born at Fowey in 1598, and educated at Cambridge for the ministry, but being considered a puritanical preacher, he was either for this cause, or as his enemies said, for some irregularity of conduct, silenced by the bishop of London. In 1633, he and his two brothers sold their landed property, and went to America. Hugh became very popular at Salem and Boston; but being deputed to come to London, and being a powerful orator, he was engaged by the parliament, which in 1644, on the execution of archbishop Laud, promoted him to an exalted station, by giving him the palace and estate at Lambeth, and appointing him head of the Archbishop's Court: all which he retained until the restoration. While chaplain to the Protector Cromwell, he procured from him a charter for the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel" in New England and elsewhere, which was the first institution of that kind, and stands in high credit to the present time. For his zeal and activity in promoting the revolutionary cause, and especially the death of Charles I., he was with nine others, sacrificed to a spirit of revenge, being hung and quartered at Charing Cross in 1660, with circumstances of wanton barbarity, which he bore with firmness. His portrait is at Place.

It appears from the parish register that Hugh, the son of Thomas Dykewode *alias* Peters, who married Alice Treffry, was baptized June 11, 1598; consequently Mr. Peters suffered in or near his 62nd year. He left a pamphlet entitled "*A dying father's last*"

*legacy to an only child, or Mr. Hugh Peters's advice to his daughter."*

The Rev. John Fletcher, M.A. vicar of this parish *temp.* James I., is said to have been highly esteemed as a critic, scholar, and an orator. Being accused of speaking or writing against James's government, he was tried at Launceston assizes, under the Act of 35 Elizabeth, and sentenced to abjure the realm. He however sued for a new trial, which came on in the King's Bench, and terminated in his honourable acquittal. He left some MSS., but it is not known that they were ever published.

A considerable property was accumulated about the middle of the last century by two brothers, natives of this town, of the name of Lamb. One filled the office of Collector of the Customs in Fowey, the other practised medicine at S. Austell; and both left their property to an only sister, who after their deaths, and late in life, married Mr. Graham, a gentleman from London; through whom the property passed to his nephew, the late Thomas Graham, Esq. of Penquite in S. Sampsons.

POINT NEPTUNE is the beautiful and pleasantly situated marine residence of William Rashleigh, Esq. The position it occupies commands a fine view of the harbour and adjacent scenery; and the carriage road leading to it winds its way by the side of a well-wooded and romantic valley. By the side of the carriage road is a foot path, the use of which Mr. Rashleigh and his lady have generously and opportunely presented to the respectable inhabitants of Fowey, of all classes. His lady, whom he married in 1843, is sister to the present Baron Blantyre.

The Dutch admiral, De Ruyter, made an unsuccessful attempt on Fowey harbour, in 1667.

Dr. Wolcot, better known as Peter Pinder, was often a visitor at Fowey, where his sister, the wife of Mr. Robert Stephens, resided.

A Roman coin of Trajan's, and an ancient British urn, have been of late years found near Place.

The chief landowners are Dr. Treffry, William Rashleigh, Esq., the Hon. G. M. Fortescue, the Rev. C. M. Edward Collins, and Mr. Rogers.

There are two ferries across Fowey harbour; one to Bodenick on the Looe road, and another to Polruan.

This parish is situated entirely in the calcareous series, near its junction with the porphyritic; and thus its rocks are very similar to those at the entrance of Falmouth harbour.

High water in the harbour at the full and change of the moon, 5H 20M.





## S. GENNYS.

*HALS.*—S. Gennys is situate in the hundred of Lesnewith, and hath upon the north the Irish sea, west S. Juliot, east Jacobstow, south Otterham. Its name is taken from the church, and this is so denominated from the British words *San* and *Genis*, which are derived from the word *Genesis*.

In Domesday Roll, 20 William I. 1087, this district was taxed under the jurisdiction of Otterham. In the taxation of benefices made by the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, 1294, into the value of benefices in Cornwall, *Ecclesia de Sancto Genisy* in Decanatu de Trigmaiorshire, is rated *cs.*; Vicar ejusdem *iiii*l.* vis. viii*l.** In Wolsey's Inquisition and Valor Beneficiorum, S. Genis is taxed £3. The incumbent Crew; and the parish rated to the 4*s.* per pound Land Tax, 1696, £160 6 0.



T. GENNYS is situated in the deanery of Trigg Major, and in the hundred of Lesnewith; it is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel and Poundstock; on the east by Jacobstow and Warbstow; on the south by Otterham and S. Juliot; and on the west by the Bristol Channel.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 4000 acres, of which 1800*a.* are arable; 50*a.* meadow or pasture; 50*a.* woodland; 2100*a.* common or morassy.

The parish comprises by actual admeasurement 5486*a.* 3*r.* 22*p.*; of which 86*a.* 3*r.* 6*p.* are roads and wastes; 27*a.* 1*r.* 35½*p.* are glebe; and 2*r.* 33*p.* church and churchyard.

The tithes are commuted at £382, namely, to the vicar £162, and to the impropiator, the Earl of S. Germans, £220. The glebe, when not in the manurance of the vicar, is subject to a tithe rent charge of £2.

The following list of vicars is preserved: Henry Bede, 1536; John Turner instituted June 23, 1663; Richard Crews, Dec. 10, 1712; Richard Hoblin, March 2, 1727; George Thomson, September 13, 1732; John Symons, February 3, 1783; Tobias Furneaux, January 13, 1829; John Athanasius Herring Laffer, June 10, 1834; and the present vicar, the Rev. Charles Harry Walker, in 1861.

The church, *cum capella S. Gregorii*, is dedicated to S. Genesisius. It comprises a chancel, nave, and north and south aisles. In the nave are some good bench ends; and the royal arms in plaister, dated 1714, and bearing the names of Richard Crews, minister, and Richard Ferrett, churchwarden. The south arcade has four obtuse arches with octagonal pillars; the north arcade has four four-centered arches, supported chiefly by moulded pillars. The font is of Tintagel green stone; the bowl is square, and the sides are arcaded with debased sculpture. The tower arch is blocked by a gallery. There is a good south porch, a priest's door, and a blocked north door. The tower is of one stage 22 feet high, surmounted by a pyramidal roof 10 feet in height; it contains four bells.

Amongst the communion plate is a silver chalice with cover, weighing one pound and a quarter, and a silver paten, weighing thirteen ounces; it is inscribed "*The gift of Grace Fortescue*," and bears her family arms and motto.

Monuments of slate bear the following inscriptions:

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Langford, who was buried the two and twentieth day of June, 1658.

Here lyeth the body of William, the sonne of William Braddon, of this parish, gent. who was buried the 30th day of—— anno dom. 1668.

In memory of ye Children of William Yeo, of this parish, Gent. and Margaret his wife, Anno Domini, 1693.

Grace, Buried in Shebbear Church, in Devon, 10ber ye 30th, 1672; Anno ætat 1mo.

Bartholomew, Buried here 9bre ye 28th, 1680; Anno ætat 1mo.

Grace, buried 10bre ye 11th 1680: Anno ætat 5to.

Marshall, Buried 9ber ye 12th, 1692; Anno ætat 19mo.

Also five Male Children were Here Buried who were Dead born, Or died Soon after their birth.

Reader, Nine Lambs in their great shepheard sleepe,  
To rise againe, And stand among his sheep.  
May the great three in one, for ever blest,  
Bring the surviving three To endlesse rest.  
*Sic Transet Gloria Mundi.*

Here lyeth the body of Anne, the wife of William Braddon, of this parish, Gent. who was buried the 21st day of October, Anno Dom. 1678.

Here lyeth the body of Sarah Hacche, widdow, late the wife of Robert Hacche, of Salverleigh, in the county of devon, Esqr., who departed this life on the fifth day of July, in the yeare of our Lord God, 1690, at Treworgy in the county of cornwall.

Here lyeth the body of William Braddon, of this parish, Esquire, who departed this life ye 31st day of January, Anno Do'ni 1694.

*Mortuus alloquitur viatores.*  
In war and peace I bore command,  
Both gowne and Sword I wore;  
Yet now am here lay'd in cold clay,  
As those I rul'd before.  
  
Vaine is ye pomp and splendor, sure,  
Which in this world men have;  
For't leaves ym. wn. they come to dye  
And to be lay'd in grave.  
  
Strive not for earthly grandeur, yn.  
Which is so poor a thing;  
But seek for grace wch. will at last  
Immortall glory bring.

Here lyeth ye Body of Edw. Warde, of this parish, who was buried ye 20th of May, 1706. And Elizabeth his wife was buried ye 26th of 9ber, 1705.

I know yt. my Redeemer liv's, I knowe he liv's Allway,  
And shall appear and stand up here; On earth at Judgment day;  
And Though my skin and next to yt.; My body turn to dust,  
Yet in my flesh Restor'd A Fresh; I shall see God I trust.  
*Memento mori.*

Proverbs ye 21st, virse ye 30th, 31.

Also here lyeth the bodys of Edward and Deborah, grd. Children to ye above sd. Edward Warde, ye on died 9ber 6th, the Other ye 27th of 8ber, both in ye year 1707.

Here lyeth the body of Henry Braddon of Treworgy, gent. who departed this life ye 26th day of September, in ye year of our Lord 1711.

In peace I liv'd, & in peace did die,  
And now translated am to p'ce on high  
Where I in peace perpetuall shall remain,  
Untill ye Prince of Peace return again.

In the churchyard is an ancient granite tomb with the following inscription in large embossed letters:—

Here lyeth the bodi of Benet Mil, 1593. And the bodi of Christopher Bligh.

Another tomb has the following epitaph:—

The Wife's Valediction,

Rest Sacred Dust,  
Till dust again revive.  
In Christ they died,  
In Christ they are alive.

The vicar of S. Genesis or Jennis was allowed a moiety of the mortuaries of the chapel of S. Julitta *here*, supposed to be the adjoining parish of S. Juliot. Attached to the church was a chapel dedicated to S. Gregory. S. Gennys was not only a martyr, but actually carried his head after his decapitation. There was a S. Genesis, or S. Genes, of Auvergne in France; he exterminated heresies and founded monasteries. His festival is kept on the third of June, and he is said to have died in the year 662.

The manor of S. Gennys, the *Sanwinas* or *Sanguinas* of Domesday, was formerly the property of the family of Treise. By the marriage of Olympia, daughter of John Treise, Esq., and sole heir of her brother Sir Christopher Treise, Knt., with William Morshead, Esq., it became the property of Sir John Morshead, Bart., their eldest son. From him it fell to his son Sir Frederick-Treise Morshead, Bart.; and at his demise in 1828 it became the property of Sir Warwick-Charles Morshead, Bart., his son, the present owner.

The manor of Treworgy, which had belonged to the prior and convent of Launceston, was annexed by Henry VIII., in 1540, to the Duchy of Cornwall, being one of those given in lieu of the honour of Wallingford. It is still in the Duchy.

The barton of Treworgy was for many years on lease to the family of Mil or Mill; afterwards to the Braddons. At the time of the civil war Captain William Braddon of this parish was a distinguished officer on the Parliamentary side. He died in 1694, and lies buried within the communion rails of the church. He was M.P. for Camelford in 1658; and it is probable that in Cromwell's time, as a magistrate he celebrated marriages, whence his singular epitaph. 31 Henry VIII., 1539, the annual value of Treworgy was set down at £8 19s. 7d. The family of Mil or Mill have been residents of this parish for nearly three centuries.

Treveeg, formerly a seat of the Yeo family, afterwards became the property of Blandina Harrington, and now of John Battishill, Esq., of Sprayton, near Okehampton, Devon. It has long been a farm house.

The manor of Crackhampton, Crackington, or Cracketton, the *Crachenwe* of Domesday, was part of the possessions of the Botterell or Bottreaux family, by whom it passed by female heirs to the families of Hungerford and Hastings. It is now the property of the Hon. Mark Rolle, whose ancestors possessed it for many generations.

At Crackington Haven is Coombe Villa, the commodious marine residence of Miss Cock; it was originally intended for an hotel.

The manor of Dizard, the *Disart* of Domesday, is the property of Sir George Stucley Stucley, Bart.

There is a Wesleyan Association chapel at Brockle, built in 1842; and a Bible Christian chapel at Tremaynea.

Among the landowners are, H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall; the Hon. Mark Rolle; Sir G. S. Stucley, Bart.; Miss Cock; Robert Chichester, Esq., of the Hall, near Barn-



staple; Rev. W. Rogers, rector of Mawnan; John Battishill, Esq.; and the Rev. G. B. Gibbons.

The villages or hamlets of the parish are Crackington, Roskear, and Penkuke. There are three pointed headlands jutting into the sea from this parish, namely, the Cambeak, Dizard point, and Castle point.

This parish is remarkable for its unevenness, its surface consisting wholly of lofty hills and deep valleys; and it affords a fine specimen of the romantic scenery characterizing the north coast. High Cliff, near Crackington haven, measures 735 feet above the level of the sea; the Dizard Head about 500 feet; and the cliffs on the north of Crackington haven, nearly 300 feet.

The whole parish is situated on the massive and schistose varieties of dunstone, which are so prevalent in the northern part of the county. The dunstone is in general very silicious, and it thus constitutes high and barren hills. A very curious variety of this rock occurs at Tresparret Down, in the adjoining parish of S. Juliot. It is in a state of decomposition, but when it is broken numerous hard rounded nodules fall out, having uniformly small crystals of pyrites in their centres. The same rock, in an unaltered state, forms the cliff on the left side of Crackington haven, where it is inclined at an angle of 40°, having the entire surface covered with projecting nodules, which give it a blistered appearance not unlike that of hæmatites.

## S. GERMANS.

*HALS.*—S. Germans is situate in the hundred of Eastwellshire, and hath upon the east Landrak and Saltash, north Menhynet, west Morvall, south Shevyock, and the British Channel; as for the name of this parish it is derived from the tutelar guardian of the church, S. German, Bishop of Antiodorum in Gallia, now France, anno Dom. 425. Whether this name be derived from the Latin *Germanus*, i.e. come of the same stock, very like or natural; on the adverb *Germine*, brother or a very brother; or from *garnan* or *german* Saxon German, signifying altogether a man, or a complete and entire man; I must leave to others to resolve.

At the time of the Domesday Tax 20 William I. 1087, this district was taxed either under the jurisdiction of Abbe Tone, i.e. Abbey Town, or Cudan-woord, of which more under. In *Liber taxationum omnium beneficiorum in Cornubia*, folio 148, *Ecclesia Sancti Germani*, in *Decanatu Sancti Germani*, by the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester 1294, was valued towards the Pope's Annats £10; Vicar ejusdem xls. But before the statue 15th of Richard the Second, against wholly appropriating vicarages the revenues of this church were wholly appropriated by the convent, and only 14*l.* *per annum* deducted towards maintenance of two vicars to serve the cure, for which reason it is not named in Wolsey's Inquisition 1521. The patronage formerly in the King of England, afterwards in the Abbat and Prior of S. Germans. The incumbent Kendall, the rectory or sheaf in possession of Glanvill, and the parish rated to the 4*s.* in the pound land tax 1696, £649 6. 8. The now ministers chancel of this church was a chapel, founded and endowed by King Athelstan, at such time as he was in Cornwall, anno Dom. 930 and dedicated to S. German of which fact thus speaks Roger Hovenden, a priest of Oxford, in his Annals of the Kings of England, anno Dom. 1200. "*Rex Athelstanus in potestatem Anglorum dedit unum mansionem Deo ad fundandum monasterium pro monachis, et Sancti Germani fratribus canonicis ibi famulantibus in Cornubia, anno Dom. 930,*" i.e. King Athelstan, being in full possession of all England, gave to God one mansion, tarrying, or abiding place, for laying the foundation of a monastery of monks, and for S. German's cononical brothers and servants in Cornwall. He also enriched with jewels, money, or lands, every considerable abbey in this land.

This Abbey of S. Germans was afterwards endowed with larger revenues by King Canute, anno Dom. 1020, who turned it, after ninety years continuance in monkery, to a collegiate church of secular canons, which might marry wives, converse in the world, as not tied to a monastic life, first introduced by S. Berinus, Bishop of Dorchester, anno Dom. 635; that is to say, a society or corporation of religious men, under the government of a dean, warden, provost, and master, to whom belonged clerks, chaplains, singing men, or choristers. Of those men, the gloss upon the Canons Clementine tells us, that secular priests have no certain order or fashion of apparel appointed them, forasmuch as there is no express mention made in any canon, neither of the color or form thereof by which two differences the other several orders of religious men and women are distinguished or discerned.

In this Abbey of S. Germans, anno Dom. 986, Bishop Stidio placed the see or seat of his Cathedral Church (for Bodmin was before burnt by the Danes,) which he and his successors enjoyed till the year 1032, at which time Livignus, first a monk of Winchester, afterwards Abbat of Tavistock, then made Bishop of Kirtton, (Crediton) by King Canutus, who after the death of Berwoldus, the thirteenth Bishop of Cornwall, prevailed with that King to annex the bishopric of S. Germans, thus translated there, to his bishopric of Kirtton, and turned this college of secular priests into a priory of Black Canons Augustine, from whence afterwards Leofrick, chaplain to King Edward the Confessor, 1049, by licence, consent, and approbation of that King, removed both those bishoprics to Exeter. And this fact of Kirtton is more manifest from the missal or mass book of the said Leofrick, given to the church of Exeter.

This Monastery or Abbey of S. Germans, founded by King Athelstan, was as aforesaid by King Canute turned into a collegiate church of secular canons, over which a prior was governor or ruler, who, after he had endowed the same with lands and revenues, King Ethelred the Second having before given Bishop Stidio, to recompense his loss by the Danes, the great lordship of Cudan Beake, still pertaining to the Bishop of Exeter, he ordained many good laws which sound thus in English:

"We will and command that God's Ministers, the Bishops, Abbats, Priors, &c., do in especial manner take a right course and live according to rule, that they call to Christ night and day much and oft, and that they do it earnestly: and we further command that they hearken to God, and love chastity; full truly they wit that it is against the right to meddle with women." Canute's Laws, No. 6.

The word abbat is derived from the Hebrew abba, pater, for that he is the father or governor of his monks, who together make up a spiritual society or corporation. Some abbats were elective by the convent, others presentative, and under this title also was comprehended other corporations spiritual, as a prior and his convent, friars, canons, and such like; and as there were lord abbats so there were lord priors, who had exempt jurisdiction, and were lords of parliament, and what consecration is to a bishop, the same is benediction to an abbat or prior, but in different respects, for a bishop is not such before consecrated, but an abbat or prior, being elected or confirmed, is properly such before benediction.

Some abbats were mitred from the pope, and so exempt from the bishop's jurisdiction, as having granted them from him episcopal authority; and if either abbats or priors were called by the King's writ as barons to parliament, they were called abbats and priors sovereign; see statute 9th Richard II. chap. 4. But, alas! neither this Abbot of S. Germans, nor the Prior of Bodmin, nor any other in this province, was either a baron of Parliament or mitred man, but were all subject to the visitation and spiritual government of the Bishop of Exeter, till 23d Henry VIII. when all those orders of religious men were dissolved.

In this abbey of S. Germans, anno Dom. 1040, in the time of Lurginus Bishop of Kirtton, lived Hucarius, commonly called the Levite, as Bale and Pits, in their writings of Britain tell us; either for that he assisted the priest at the altar as the Levites of old did, and was more excellent, or did excel all others in that particular; otherwise, by the appellation Levite we must understand him a priest, and that he was universally famous in performing his function of preaching and divine service. Certain it is, he was a holy and learned man, (according to the laws of King Canutus aforesaid,) as the 110 homilies or sermons, and many other books which he wrote, declare; but whether he was a native of the province or not, I know not.

This Priory of Canons Augustine was dissolved 23th Henry VIII. and its revenues valued per annum £243 8. 0. according to Speed and Dugdale's *Monasticom Anglicanum*.

This borough town of S. Germans, as Mr. Carew saith, mustereth many inhabitants, and sundry ruins, but little wealth; occasioned either by abandoning their fishing-trade, as some conceive, or their being abandoned of their religious people, as others imagine. It appears to have been the voke lands of a manor before the Norman Conquest; since it is rated in Domesday Roll, 20th William I. 1087, by the name of Abbytone, i.e. abbey-town, (for that before that time it was a monastery or abbey of monks,) and consists of a Portreeve and forty Censors; and the Portreeve yearly chosen, in the manor court, by the major part of the Censors. And the Members of Parliament are in like manner elected by the major part of them, and the precept from the Sheriff for their election, (as also to remove any action at law depending in this to a superior court, must be thus directed: "*Præposito*

*et Seneschallo Burgi nostri de S. Germano, in Comitatu Cornub. salutem. &c.* Note, that in old British, *reve, reeve,* is rent, tithes, or revenues. *Port-reeve* is the bearer or gatherer of the gate or borough rent.

The arms of this priory are only the letters G. P.

It is further privileged with a weekly market on Friday, and a fair yearly, August 1.

*The history of S. German.* He was a native of Gaul, about the year of our Lord 380, born of wealthy, rich, and Christian parents, by whom he was bred up and baptized into the Christian religion. After which he followed the study of the liberal arts and sciences, and so profited therein that he was generally noted for a very learned man. But that which made him most famous was his piety and virtue; wherein he so far excelled most other men of his time, that he could not be at rest, or have peace in himself, till he made known his propensions to a religious course of life. Whereupon he was admitted into deacon's orders, then into priest's, and lastly advanced to the dignity of Bishop of Antiscidorum, or Auxerre, in France, anno Dom. 425.

After S. German had preached down Pelagianism at S. Alban's, he travelled through Britain, Wales, and Scotland, on the same account, as our chronologers tell us; and that, in the place where Oxford stands, he preached six months against the heresies aforesaid. That he was in Cornwall upon the same account I doubt not, since there is still extant in this parish whereof I treat, a large church bearing his name. He was in Wales, for Camden, in Flintshire, informs us a field bearing his name, called Mars Garman, i.e. German's field, in memory of a battle there obtained by the Welsh over the Picts, on the prayers of S. German, and by crying Hallelujah! To him also is ascribed the building or augmenting Landaff cathedral there, and dedicating it to S. Delyan, if there be not a mistake in the chronology thereof, S. German, as appears to me, being dead before Delyan.

That he preached in Scotland, is evident from his meeting and converse with Patrick, born at Blusdale, in that country, who became his disciple, and afterwards the apostle of Ireland.

This priory-house, before its dissolution, was called Porth-Prior, or Port Prior, synonymous words, signifying either the prior's creek, cove, or haven. It is now, after the name of its owner, transnominated to Port or Porth-Eliot, who derives his title thereto from Champernowne, as he did by a boon from King Henry the Eighth.

These gentlemen I take to be of Scots original, and so denominated from the local place of Eliot, near Dundee, in Scotland, and their descent of later time from the Eliots of Devonshire, Berkshire, or Cambridgeshire, of which last county one Sir Thomas Eliot, Knt. was Sheriff 24th Henry VIII. also in 36th. This gentleman wrote a book called Defensorium bonarum Mulierum, The Defence of good or virtuous Women. But that which made him most famous was, (to the disgrace of the critics and clergy that get their livings by the liberal arts and sciences, he being only a layman,) he wrote and composed the first Latin and English Dictionary that ever was seen in England, about the year 1540. Upon whose stock and foundation Bishop Cooper and others built and grafted all the Latin and English dictionaries now extant in Britain. He died in Suffolk, 1546; and upon the foundation, rules, and observation of this my Parochial History of Cornwall, it will be very easy for any other person to make a better and more perfect History thereof.

Those gentlemen settled here about the middle of Queen Elizabeths reign, and there ever since flourished in this place in genteel and worshipful degree, serving their king and country in the several capacities of justices of the Peace and Members of Parliament for their Borough of S. German's; and amongst them, in particular, it were great injustice to forget the memory of that worthy patriot Sir John Eliot, Knt. for his bold asserting the prerogative and privilege of Parliament, the freedom and liberty of the subject, in the House of Commons, against the arbitrary and despotic power of the British Monarch, then exerted and setting up by the Attorney-general Noye and others, temp. Charles I. as before it had been done by Cecil Earl of Salisbury temp. James I.: for which reasons and arguments of law he was committed prisoner to the Tower of London by order of that king, where he died, without payment of the £2,000 fine laid upon him, but not without suspicion of poison about the year 1638.

Edward Eliot, Esq., is now in possession of this estate. He married the daughter of Craggs. Bake, in this parish, is the dwelling of the ancient and gentle family of the Moyles; so called I presume, from the local place of Moyle, in or about S. Minvor, who have flourished here for several generations in worshipful degree, ever since they married with the sole inheretrix of this name and place; originally descended, as I am informed, from the Moyles of Tresurans, in S. Colomb, or the Moyles of Bodmin. The present possessor, Sir Walter Moyle, Knt., son of John Moyle, Esq. Sheriff of Cornwall 22 James I., 1624, that married Morrice, giveth for his arms, in allusion to their name, *Gules, a moyle (or mule) passant Argent.*

I take Thomas Moile, Esq. Speaker of Parliament 34th Henry VIII. 1543, ancestor of the Moyles of Oxford and Kent, whose name, blood, and estate is terminated in the Finches, to be a younger brother of this family, or those of his.

Colt-dryn-ike, in this parish, i.e. dry neck lake, leate, or riveret of waters, (perhaps so called from some lake or leate that intermits its current in summer season,) is the dwelling of Jonathan Trelaw-



ney, Esq. one of his Majesty's Commissioners of the Peace, a younger branch of the Trelawneys of Poole and Trelawne houses, and therefore giveth the same arms which they do. Since the writing hereof this Gentleman is dead without issue; and his second brother, my very kind friend, Major John Trelawney, Fort Major of the royal citadel of Plymouth, succeeded to his estate.

Millin-ike, alias Melin-ike, i.e. the mill lake, leate or bosom of waters, (so called from some river and a mill heretofore thereon,) was the dwelling of William Scawen, Esq. that died without issue.

The name Scawen is local, and signifies a place where skawan or elder trees grow, (as I have said before,) and is derived from the Japhetical Greek, SKOBIEI, *sambachus, ebulus*, the elder-tree, who, suitable to his name, gives for his arms, *Argent, a scawen or elder-tree Vert.* This is an ancient and mere British family of gentlemen, as their name implies.

Hendre, in this parish, (i.e. the old or ancient town,) is the dwelling of the gentle family of the Hancocks; particularly William Hancock, Esq.

Catch-French, in this parish, was the seat of the Keckwitches, originally descended from the Keckwitches of Essex, gentlemen heretofore also of considerable estates in those parts, now by ill conduct wasted, so that this barton was sold by John Keckwitch, Esq. temp. Charles II. to Hugh Boscawen, Esq. who settled it upon his daughter Bridget, married to Hugh Fortescue, of Filley, Esq. now in possession thereof. George Keckwitch, Esq. of this house, was Sheriff of Cornwall 17th of Elizabeth, as was also his son George Keckwitch, Esq. 33d of Elizabeth. He was also a Commissioner of the Peace temp. James I. who gave for his arms, *Argent, two lions on a bend Sable, coticed Or.*

**TONKIN.**—The town of S. Germans lieth to the southward of Port Eliot, but adjoining with it, and between that and Cudden-beck: but as Browne Willis, in his *Notitia Parliamentaria*, has given a particular description of this town and parish, of which he was the most capable, having married his lady out of it, I shall here insert what he has said thereof.

"Its first return of Members to serve in Parliament, was in the session held by proclamation in the 5th year of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1562, at which time their having Representatives was questioned; however Mr. Speaker declared in the house that the Lord Steward agreed that they (i.e. the two Members) should resort there with all convenient speed to show their letters patent, whereby they be returned. In this indenture the returning officer is called the Mayor, but in the next, and in all other records, the Portreeve; which magistrate is yearly nominated and chosen at the lord's court leet, held about Michaelmas by his steward, who impanels a jury for that purpose. As to the choice of members of Parliament, all the inhabitant householders have votes, that have lived a year within the borough, the bounds of which do not extend very far, and only comprehend about fifty or sixty houses lying near the church, and not the whole vill of S. Germans, great part of which is without the borough, as is the rest of the parish.

It is styled in some writings Cuddenbeck Borough; a privilege which it might perhaps have obtained from Walter Bishop of Exeter, temp. Henry III., when Penryn seems to have been made a borough; and from this example the Prior, with the assistance of the Bishop, might also have dignified in like manner the vill of S. Germans, though neither of them, anno. 30th Eliz., when the certified respecting their liberties, and the claims of privilege as of markets, fairs, &c., styled this place otherwise than the manor of S. Germans; nor have I met with it under any other denomination than till Queen Elizabeth's time, or seen any record mentioning its incorporation, nor any other charter of privileges granted thereunto; though the inhabitants have a tradition that they had an ancient charter, which was unfortunately stolen from them by a person imprisoned by the Portreeve, who is by prescription bailiff of the town, and may make what house he pleases within the borough, his prison. As to a description of this borough, called by Carew 'a church town,' it mustereth as that author tells us, "sundry ruins, but little wealth."

Browne Willis gives the following account of the Priory:

"After the removal of the bishoprics from Crediton and from this place to Exeter, A.D. 1050, Leofric, the first Bishop of Exeter, changed the seculars of this collegiate church, founded by King Athelstan, and endowed by King Canute, into Black Canons, between whom, and his new-erected episcopal see, the manor of this town was divided; and it stood upon that establishment at the time of the Norman invasion, as appears from Domesday Book, which informs us, that the manor or parish of S. Germans consisted of twenty-four hides, whereof the Bishop of Exeter had twelve, and the Canons of that place twelve also. What belonged to the Bishop was valued at 81s. per annum, and what belonged to the Canons 100s. Domesday also shews us, that in this manor there was then a market on the Lord's Day; but it became reduced to nothing, by reason of that of the Earl of Morton's being very near, which I conceive might have been kept at Trematon, that Earl having privilege of a market at his castle there. That such was the state of this town and parish at the time of the Conquest, is plain from the above-stated record; and the division into two manors continues to the present day, the Bishop's moiety being held by lease for three lives by Edward Eliot, Esq., proprietor of the other manor; whose predecessors have probably ever since the dissolution of the monasteries been farmers,

or lessee tenants, to the See of Exeter, by virtue of which lease, as this manor is vested in them, so the other, belonging to the Priory, has thus descended since the surrender thereof, dated March 2d., anno 30th Henry VIII., when Robert Swinmer, the last Prior, with seven Monks, yielded up the same into the King's hands, who not long after, by letters patent dated March the 10th, anno regni 33, A.D. 1542, granted it to John Champernoun, John Ridgeway, and Walter Smith. Among other lands, the site, &c. of this priory, upon partition, came to John Champernoun's share, whose heir sold it, about thirty or forty years afterwards, to Richard Eliot, Esq., my wife's ancestor, in which family both those manors yet continue: which place soon after Mr. Eliot had made the purchase, was named Port Eliot, since when this appellation has so far prevailed that Port Eliot has been inserted in maps, as if it was a particular vill. This family flourished for eight or ten generations in Devonshire, before their transplanting themselves hither, and had matched into several considerable families in that county, as the Sigdons, Cotlands, Bonvilles, Sumasters, Fitzes, Careswells, &c. Walter Eliot was returned among the gentlemen of Devonshire anno 1433, temp. Henry VI. And to this family, as it should seem by the arms, was allied Sir Richard Eliot, made by King Henry the Eighth one of the Justices of the King's Bench, who was, as I take it, father to the famous Sir Thomns Eliot. Richard Eliot seated himself here, where he lived in great hospitality. He left issue John Eliot, born and baptized here April 20, 1592. This John, A.D. 1607, became a gentleman commoner of Exeter College, Oxford, which place leaving about two or three years after, he went to the Inns of Court, and May the 10th, 1618, received the honour of Knighthood, and was all his lifetime after a member of the succeeding Parliaments, in one of which, 3d Charles I. he was chosen knight of the shire for Cornwall. He was a very plausible speaker in the House of Commons, as his speeches published testify, but, being a virulent enemy to the Court, often suffered confinement, and died in custody in the Tower of London; and, as appears by the inquisition on the 27th of November, 8th Charles I. A.D. 1632, leaving issue John, his son and heir, then twenty years old. This John was born at Port Eliot, and baptized October 18th, 1612, where he died and was buried March the 25th, 1685, leaving an only son, Daniel Eliot, my father-in-law, who departed this life about the sixtieth year of his age, and was buried among his ancestors October 28th, 1702. This gentleman, in regard that he had only one daughter, named Katherine, bequeathed his estate, in order to keep up the name of his family, to Edward Eliot, grandson to Nicholas Eliot, fourth son to Sir John Eliot, Knight, afore-said."

"The Priory fronts the river, now called, as above noted, Port Eliot. It is a handsome large building, containing several spacious rooms, and has a court before it, adorned with a strong pier by the present proprietor, Edward Eliot, Esq. who has much beautified the whole building." Since Mr. Willis wrote the above, almost the whole of the ancient building, has been taken down so that except the refectory, now called the gallery, very little remains.

In the 23th year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, this place had an honour bestowed on it (little taken notice of, if not altogether forgotten), by being established by Act of Parliament the see of a suffragan bishop for the county of Cornwall, in the diocese of Exeter.

The advowson of this church, together with the impropriate rectory, late the possessions of the priory, valued at £61 13. 4. per annum, were granted by King Edward the Sixth to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, in whose hands they now continue.

## S. GERMANS.

## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCH.

A.D. 1599, 24<sup>to</sup> Novemb,  
natus est.

A.D. 1631, 20<sup>mo</sup> October,  
denatus.

I-nditur in gelidum G-regis hujus opilio bustu-M  
O-mnibus irriguus L-achrimis, simul Urbis & Agr-I.  
H-ujus erit vivax, A-tque indelebile Nome-N,  
A-rtibus & linguis, N-ecnon virtute probat-I.  
N-obis ille Novæ V-atem (pro numero) legi-S  
N-aviter & graviter, I-ucundè & suaviter, egi-T.  
E-rgo relanguenti L-icèt eluctetur ab or-E  
S-piritus; æturnúm L-ucebit totus, ut aste-R.

Hic Jacet Johannes Moylæus, Armiger qui non Immemor Fati, hoc sibi Epitaphium ante obitum Inscriptis.

Ecce Superborum Moylæus acerrimus osor  
Hoc recubet tumulo, si sis virtutis Alumnus,  
Justiciæq. tenax, veræ pietatis Amator,  
Huc ades hicqu sedens fueris gratissimus Hospes;  
Sed si Contemptor Christi, si religionis  
Spretor si mundi fragilis mirator ineptus,  
Proh fuge, Proh Procul Hinc, nequaquam grate viator  
Siste, nec hos visu manes afflige maligno  
Obiit nono die Octobris, Anno Domini 1661, et ætatis suæ 72.  
Piissima uxor Johannis Moylæi, Posuit hoc monumentum.

Here lyes Admonition, wife of John Moyle, of Bake, Esq., and Daughter of Sr. Edmond Prideaux of Netherton, in the countie of Devon, Barronett, who Departed this Life on Munday about seven of the clock in the Morning, being the 29th of November, in the year of our Lord God 1675.

Depositum Walter Moyle, Equitis, obiit 19 die Septembris, Anno Domini 1701; Vitæ sue 75.

Here lies Sarah Trevanion, wife of Sr. Nicholas Trevanion, of Mollinick. A Lady of most Exemplary Vertue and piety, who died Septembr. 27th, An. Dom. 1719.

*Edvardus Eliot*  
*De Port Eliot in hoc Municipio, Armr.*  
*H. S. E.*  
*Filius obsequens, Frater benignus, Amicus fidus*  
*Maritus amantissimus, Pater optimus.*  
*Quod insignia Pietatis erga Deum Specimina*  
*Quæ moliebatur haud perfecerit,*  
*Immaturæ solum morti diabetur:*  
*Ea tamen per fidissimam Conjugem absoluta*  
*Hic juxta conspiciuntur.*  
*Hanc enim Basilicam, Episcopalem olim,*  
*Et cænobiticam postea decoravit,*  
*Vicinum etiam Ludum Literarium extruxit*  
*Librarumque CIO CD proventu in perpetuum dotavit*  
*Uxores duxit duas*  
*Susannam Gulielmi Coryton, de Newton Ferrars*  
*In agro hoc Cornubiensi, Baronetti, Filiam*  
*Illa vero sine prole, Extincta,*  
*Elizabetham, unam ex cohæredibus*  
*Jacobi Craggs, Armr. Antiquariorum Præfecti;*  
*Honoratiss. etiam Jacobi Craggs, Regi a Secretis suorem.*  
*Ex qua Jacobum, Filium et Hæredem, adhuc Superstitem;*  
*Et Elizabetham fato perfunctam Vo. Feb. M DCC XXII,*



*Hic etiam Sepultam, suscepit.  
 Marito de se optimo Merito.  
 Monumentum hoc amoris nunquam morituri,  
 Flens, et animi sui desiderium indies fletura.  
 Uxor heu quondam felicissima Posuit  
 Hic et suos cineres Depositura.  
 Mortalitatem exiit Ille XVIII<sup>o</sup> Septemb.  
 Anno Salutis MDCCXXII.  
 Ætatis sue XXXIX.*

Here lies the body of Ann Relict of William Eliot, Esqr. By whom she had four Sons And Two Daughters. She departed this Life On the 11th day of April, In the year of our Lord 1723. Lamented by all that knew her. To her Virtuous and Pious memory This stone was Laid By her truly affectionate And Dutifull Daughter in law Elizabeth Eliot.

In memory of Walter Moyle of Bake, Esqr., who died the 10th of June, 1721; aged 49. A gentleman wellknown by his learned, tho' posthumus Works. Better known by the great Deference paid to him by his learned Cotemporaries. Best known by his Life. For he was as eminent by his good Temper and great integrity, as he was for his Wit, Learning, and Judgement. He left two sons: Walter the Younger died the 16th of September, 1732; Aged 22. John the Elder died the 28th of March, 1748; aged 45. Both unmarried. His widow Henrietta Maria, long survived, the truly worthy Relict of One of the most worthy Men of his Age. For she spent her whole Time in doing good and died universally beloved and lamented the 9th December, 1762; Aged 85.

Johannes Glanvill, Ab antiqua familia de Tavystoke in comitatu Devonix oriundus; Johannes Glanvill e Justiciariis de Communi Banco regnante Elizabetha pronepos; Johannes Glanvill de Broadhinton, in agro Wintoniensi Equitis Aurati, regibus Carolo primo et secundo Servientis ad Legem primarii et Domus Communium in Parlamento Prolocutoris nepos; Hospitii Lincolniensis aliquando socius non indignus jurisconsultus sagax et probus rei literariæ, historiæ præcipue et chronologiæ, peritus; coelebs quod mortale est exiit Junii 12, 1735; ætat 71. Johannes Glanvill de Catchfrench in hac parochia, Armiger, in gratam patruî memoriam hoc monumentum Posuit.

To the memory of Elizabeth Glanvill, The faithful & affectionate wife, The Sincere & Bosom Friend, The Kind and Equall Partner in all the Cares of her afflicted Husband John Glanvill, Esqr. She Lived (as much as in her Lay) with a Conscience void of Offence toward God and toward man; and Died praising God, Augst. 23d, 1748.

While faithful earth does thy cold Relicts keep  
 And Soft as was thy nature is thy Sleep  
 Let here this Pious Marble fix'd above  
 Witness the Husband's Grief and Husband's love  
 Grief that no roling years can e'er efface  
 And love that only with himself must cease  
 And Let it bear for thee this Real Boast  
 'Twas he who knew thee best that loved the Most.

John Glanvill their only Child, died Jany. 7, 1750-1; in the 21st Year of his Age:

Underneath this stone lies the body of Mr. Richard Boger, late Surgeon of this place, who departed this life Feby. ye 4th, 1755; aged 55 years. Also the body of Mrs. Sarah Dyer, his daughter, (and wife of Mr. Robert Dyer, late purser in the Royal Navy,) who departed this life November ye 12th, 1776; aged 49 years. Here also are deposited the remains of her three grand children, Mary Stephens, William Boger, and Fanny Stephens Dyer, the son and daughters of Mr. Foscarinus Turtliff Dyer and Elizabeth his wife. Mary died the 23rd of February, 1790; aged 3 years and 7 months. William died the 7th of March, 1790; aged 1 year and 10 months. Fanny died the 19th of August, 1792; aged 10 months.

Sacred to the memory of William second Earl of St. Germans:—Born April 1st, 1767; died January 19th, 1845. Also to the memory of Georgiana Augusta, his first wife, fourth daughter of Granville, 1st Marquis of Stafford, K.G., Born April 13th, 1769; died March 24th, 1806.

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Thos. Penwarne, who died the 15th, June, 1822; aged 76. He was rector of Jacobstow, in this county, and vicar of this parish, where he died, nearly 50 years. By his own particular desire his remains were interred in the porch of this church. This short memorial of him, from gratitude and respect, was erected by his next of kin and administrators, Sir William Elias Taunton and John Taunton, Esqr.

Near this place are deposited the remains of John first Earl of St. Germans who was born on the 28th of September, 1751, and died on the 17th of November, 1823. He married first Caroline, only daughter of

the Right Honourable Charles Yorke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. Secondly, Harriet, fourth daughter of the Right Honourable Reginald Pole-Carew; but left no issue. To keep alive the memory of a truly just and liberal man, whose heart teemed with kindness and benevolence, this stone is placed by her who most tenderly loved, and who is left, alas! most deeply to lament his lost.

Let patience sooth, not cure the sacred grief!

Which prays not for oblivion, but relief:

Oblivion! no—to life's extremest bourne

All who have loved and lost thee, still shall mourn.

In memory of Susan, Countess of St. Germans, youngest daughter of Sir John Mordaunt, Bt.; died at Fulford Park, February 5th, 1890; Interred at Shobrook, Devon, 12th of the same month. Ps. 112. ii Tim. Chap. 6.

Earnest Cornwallis Eliot, fifth child of Edward Granville Lord Eliot, and Jemima his wife, born April 28th, 1831; died Jany. 16th, 1832. Of such is the kingdom of heaven.

In memory of Susan, wife of Colonel, the Honourable Henry Lygon, and daughter of William Earl St. Germans; died at Port Eliot January 16th, 1835; aged 33 years.

In memory of Francis Glanvill, Esq., of Catchfrench, in this parish, who was born July 31st, 1762, and died June 3rd, 1846. Also of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Robert Fanshawe, Esq., R.N., many years Commissioner of Plymouth Dock Yard. She was born February 4th, 1772, and died December 21st, 1847. They were buried in a Vault in the Churchyard of Great Marlow, Bucks, where they died.

Sacred to the memory of the Honble. Granville Charles Cornwallis Eliot, second son of the Rt. Honble. the Earl of St. Germans and Jemima his wife, Lieutenant and Captain of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, who fell while acting as Adjutant in the memorable battle of Inkermann, on the 5th of November, 1854; aged 26. This Tablet was erected by the Tenants of the St. Germans Estate as a mark of their affectionate Regard and Esteem.

In memory of Edward John Cornwallis, Lord Eliot, eldest son of Edward Granville, third Earl of St. Germans and Jemima his wife. Born April 2nd, 1827, died Novr. 26th, 1864.



HE parish of S. Germans is situated in the deanery of East, and in the south division of the hundred of East. It is bounded on the north by Menheniot and Quethiock; on the east by Landrake, S. Erney, S. Germans creek, and Sheviock; on the south by the sea; and on the west by S. Martins by Looe, Morval, and Menheniot.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 9152 acres of which 7660A. are cultivated as arable land; 209A. as meadow and pasture; 173A. as orchards and gardens; 322A. woods and plantations; 52A. homesteads; 144A. furze lands and cliffs; 542A. roads, quarries, rivers, hedges, and wastes; and 50A. are sites of houses.

The following lands are by prescription, or other lawful means, exempt from payment of all manner of tithes; that is to say,—

All the lands within the manor of <i>Lethiock</i> , containing } by measurement..... }	A.	B.	P.
Certain lands known as the barton of <i>Port Eliot</i> .....	101	1	15
<i>Long Colling</i> .....	260	3	30
Certain lands called S. Anne's Chapel, at Hessenford..	39	0	9
Part of certain lands in <i>Bake</i> .....	33	1	24
The Glebe .....	25	1	2
	3	0	20

A moiety of the tithes on the estate *Trequite*, measuring 126A. 1R. 1P. are covered by a modus of 13s. 4d. per annum. The tithes, other than the tithes of corn and grain, on

North and South *Coldrennick*, measuring 363A. 3R. 29P. are covered by a modus of £2 1s. 4d., payable to the appropriators; and that on *Tresulgan*, measuring 85A. 3R. 2P. by a modus of 13s. 4d.

The vicar for the time being of the adjoining parish of Menheniot is entitled to the tithes of corn and grain arising from North and South *Coldrennick*, and *Tresulgan*; and from part of *Trehurst*, measuring 75A. 1R. 34P., amounting altogether to £34.

The tithes were commuted in 1845, at £1649; and are apportioned as follows:—To the dean and canons of Windsor, the appropriators, or to Francis Glanville, Esq., of Catchfrench, their lessee, the sum of £1615; to the vicar of Menheniot for the time being, the sum of £34.

The parish comprises by actual measurement 9997A. 2R. 16P.; of which the public roads measure 190A. 0R. 29P., and the church and churchyard 1A. 2R. 14P.

The living is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the appropriators. The Rev. Thomas Penwarne was the incumbent for nearly fifty years. He also held the rectory of Jacobstow. At his death in 1822 he was succeeded by the Rev. John Glanville, son of the late Francis Glanville, Esq., of Catchfrench, who resigned for the rectory of Jacobstow. He was succeeded by the present incumbent, the Rev. Tobias Furneaux, who was licensed September 16, 1828. The stipend is £150.

The clergyman's residence, which has latterly been considerably improved, has a tablet attached to it bearing the following inscription:—

This house with the appurtenances was purchased by William Scawen, late of Molinnick, Esq., deceased; and was by deed settled for ever upon the Church of St. Germans for the time being.

*Virtus post funera vivit.*

Walter Kendall, 1714.

The conventual church of S. Germans was consecrated August 28, 1261. The present church comprises a chancel, nave, south aisle, north transept, vestry, and a sort of mortuary chapel for the family of Moyle of Bake, through which there is a private entrance from the adjoining mansion of Port Eliot to the church. The chancel window is supposed to be the largest in the county; it is twice transomed. Recently a handsome altar-piece, with polished marble pillars, has been erected; on one side stands a good painting on oak panel representing Moses, and on the other side another of similar character representing Aaron; they are said to have been painted somewhere about two hundred years ago, by a local artist. Two good Catherine-wheel windows have recently been placed in the north wall of the chancel by the Earl of S. Germans. To the pulpit is attached a copper-plate thus engraved,—“The Reverend Mr. Samuel Truebody, Minister of this Church, preached the first sermon in this Pulpit October 24th, 1725.”

“The parish Church,” says Carew, “answereth in bignesse the large proportion of the parish, & the surplusage of the Priory; a great part of whose chauncell, *anno* 1592, fel suddenly downe, vpon a Friday, very shortly after public service was ended, which heuently fauour, of so little respite, saued many persons liues, with whom immediately before it had bene stuffed: and the deuout charges of the well disposed parishioners quickly repayed this ruine.”

In the nave a considerable improvement has been effected within the last ten years, by the removal of the singing gallery, remarkable only for having on its front a wooden tablet, still preserved, bearing the following inscription:—



In this church, Presided over the diocese of Cornwall these following Bishops, styled Bishops of St. Germans, who continued here till near 30 years before William the Conqueror's time, when the See was removed to Exeter, and the Diocese of Devon and Cornwall united.

St. Patroc	Wolfe
Athelstan	Woronus
Conanus	Wolocus
Ruidocus	Stidio
Aldredus	Aldredus
Britwinus	Burwoldus
Athelstan	

The west end of the nave is lighted by five small circular-headed windows. In the north wall two new windows have been placed at the expense of the Earl, the traceries of which are also of the Catherine-wheel pattern. From the nave the north transept is separated by a lofty pointed arch; it is wholly occupied by the S. Germans family pew. The south aisle is separated from the chancel and nave by an arcade of six pointed arches; the first four are chiefly of granite, supported on plain round monolith pillars of the same material. The other two arches are of the later Norman character, supported on round piers with square draped caps; the material is a sort of killas peculiar to the neighbourhood. This aisle was rebuilt in 1261; in the east end are three windows with Catherine-wheel traceries; a handsome niche, six feet high, fully restored; a piscina; an old movable stoup; and the carved miserere chair, on which is represented a hunter, with game slung over his shoulder on the stock of a cross-bow, preceded and followed by his dogs. For many years an oblong piece of oak, with a carved face, as above described, having a pivot at each end, had lain in the belfry. Several years ago there was found built into a wall a chair devoid of a seat; and the carved wood was found to fit exactly into it, and to turn upon its pivots, for a sitting or a kneeling rest, and thus this chair was re-formed. Probably it was a penitential sedile, with a carved record of the trespass thereon. The chair measures about three feet in height, and eighteen inches in breadth. Locally it used to be called "Dando and his dogs." In the south wall is a sedile of elegant workmanship; also a low broad niche, ornamented with sculpture, which is supposed to have belonged to some ancient monument, but no particulars of it are now known. Speaking of this church Leland observes, "Beside the hyc altare of the same priory on the right hand ys a tumbie in the walle with an image of a bishop; and over the tumbie a xi. bishops paynted with their names and verses as token of so many bishoppes buried there, or that ther had beene so many bishoppes of Cornwalle that had theyr secte theer." In one of the south windows are the arms of Scawen impaling Spry; and on the corbels of the hood-mouldings of the same windows are carved the arms of *Denham*, *Arches*, *Scawen*, and others. In this aisle also is the costly and elaborate monument of Edward Eliot, by *Rysbraeck*, who copied part of the design from the monument of the Duke of Buckingham in Westminster Abbey. The figure of the deceased is represented in a Roman habit, reclining upon a couch; the right hand placed on his breast, the left grasping a sword. Near him is his wife, seated in a contemplative posture, with a book in her hand.

Most of the windows have interior angle shafts, capped, and surmounted by moulded soffits. The royal arms are dated 1660.

The font has a square bowl resting on a round shaft, and supported by small round pillars.

There was formerly a north aisle, but it was taken down at or near the end of the last century. It was divided from the nave by five short, thick, round columns, every one connected with a respond in the north wall, by a low surbased arch. All the capitals of the columns were square, and curiously ornamented. One was grotesquely embellished with figures having bodies resembling dogs, opposed to each other, with their fore parts meeting at the angle of the capital in one head; the upper part human, the lower like a scallop shell. Above ranged six plain arches. In some of the windows were coats-of-arms in stained glass. This aisle had oak benches, and a lean-to roof.

There are two western towers; the one on the north side has the upper part octagonal, and is finished with battlements; but it has neither bells nor floors. The south tower, it is evident, was also octagonal in its upper stages, but it is now square; it is of three stages, is finished with battlements, and contains six bells and a clock. The towers have each two massive pointed arches; those of the south tower both open into the church, one into the south aisle, the other laterally into the nave; in consequence of the removal of the north aisle the eastern arch of the north tower opens into the adjoining lawn.

Between the towers is the ancient enriched entrance portal, the chief attractive feature of this fine old church. The breadth of the doorway, which is deeply recessed, is five feet nine inches, and it splays to seventeen feet. There are four pillars on each side, having plain square bases and capitals. The arch contains seven mouldings; the two innermost ones are plain and round; the third and fourth have a zig-zag ornament; the next is round; the sixth and seventh are zig-zag. A sculptured foliage surrounds the whole, and is terminated at each end with some ornamentation resting on the capital of the outer pillars. Between the pillars is a zig-zag moulding in alternate succession. Over the arch is a pediment surmounted by a cross.

The ordinary porch stands at the south side of the south tower, and has two entrance arches; its roof is supported by moulded stone ribs.

The church measures internally 102 feet in length, and 67 feet 6 inches in breadth; externally it is embattled and buttressed.

It is said that king Athelstan prepared to invade Cornwall, A.D. 927., Howel was then its king, and their armies met at Haldon near Exeter, where Athelstan was victorious. The vanquished probably recruited their forces, as Athelstan returned nine years after with a powerful army, and overcoming all opposition, is said to have advanced to the Land's End, and to have completed the entire subjugation of Cornwall and the Islands of Scilly. His victory was succeeded by pious liberality, and he is said to have endowed a collegiate church at Burian, erected a monastery at Bodmin, and on December 5, 936, appointed Conan bishop of S. Germans.

Edward III., on Oct. 8, 1358, caused an exemplification to be made of an inquisition recently held before his escheator John Skyrbek, shewing that king Canute, 1017-1035, gave to God and this church of S. German certain lands and tenements; that this was the Cornish episcopal see; that Brithwold was then its bishop; that on his death the see of Cornwall was united by Canute to that of Devon in the person of Livingus, who sat at Crediton; that Leofric succeeded Livingus as bishop of Devon and Cornwall; that Edward the Confessor, with the approbation of pope Leo IX., translated the see from Crediton to Exeter; that afterwards the said Leofric founded at S. Germans a priory of canons regular in the room of secular canons; and that in virtue of such episcopal foun-

dation, the patronage of the house, with its custody on the death of a prior, was absolutely vested in the bishop of Exeter for the time being. This exemplification was confirmed by letters patent of Richard II., on October 15, 1383. In the 30 Edward I., 1301, the prior claimed, and was allowed various franchises by prescription.

This priory became so favoured by Bartholomew, bishop of Exeter, between 1161 and 1184, that he was regarded as its second founder; and until the dissolution of the house its members continued subject in temporals and spirituals to his successors in the see of Exeter.

When *Leland* wrote, after the dissolution of the house, he remarks, that the glory of the place had stood by the Priory. Of its ancient original cathedral church but little remains. It is certain that bishop Bronescombe consecrated the conventual church of S. Germans, erected perhaps on its site, on August 28, 1261.

In the episcopal registers at Exeter are recorded several ordinations held in this church. The last was held by William, bishop of Hippo, suffragan to bishop Veysey, May 30, 1534. By an Act of Parliament, 26 Henry VIII., 1534, S. Germans was named one of the suffragan sees in England.

The burgesses of Saltash, on the Friday before the nativity of S. John the Baptist, 1342, bound themselves to the yearly payment to this convent, on July 31, of a candle, one pound weight of pure wax. The offering was made in acknowledgment and compensation of injuries done by them to the priory.

S. Mary's chapel at Callington, dependent on S. Sampson's at Southill was allowed the right of sepulture in 1438 with the consent of the prior of S. Germans, and was duly consecrated on August 31 that same year.

#### LIST OF THE PRIORS OF S. GERMANS.

*William* occurs in the reign of Henry II. He witnessed the grant by Jocelyn de Pomerie of the manor of Tale to Ford Abbey, in Devon,—“*Willielmo priore sancti Germani.*”

*Ralph* occurs as prior before the end of the XIIth century.

*Angerius*, as prior, witnessed the composition of S. Gerend's vicarage, (Gerrans) on July 8, 1202.

*Godfrey*. During his superiority Reginald de Ferrers surrendered his right to the fishery of “*Tiniel*,” to the convent, for the yearly payment of 3s. at the octave of of S. Martin.

*Richard*, on whose death

*Garufrius de Sancto Germano* was appointed March 16, 1279, by bishop Bronescombe.

*Henry* occurs August 31, 1315, and appears for some time to have united in his person the double office of prior and chamberlain, a very unusual and irregular proceeding. Bishop Stapeldon, on August 31, 1315, insisted that a chamberlain should be chosen by the whole community by the 6th day of the following October; and he assigned to him “*decimas garbarum villarum de Dinorchatudi et Benalwaylond ac aliarum villarum que communiter pertinent ad easdem in parochia Sci Germani.*”

*John Colyn*, elected Sept. 20, 1341.

*Richard Polgoner*. He died on Friday, after the feast of S. Lawrence, August 10, 1355, and was buried the Wednesday after.

*John Precheur*, the sub-prior, succeeded in the same month and year. Ten canons, one of whom was *John Elliott*, assisted at his election. During Precheur's government the priory became enriched with the relics of S. German of Auxerre. Those relics were presented to bishop Grandisson by Sir Nicholas Tremorze, knight, in 1358, who at his own expense had them inclosed in a silver-gilt casket, to be honourably deposited within the priory of S. Germans, in Cornwall. This bishop granted an indulgence of forty days to all sincere penitents, who should visit at stated times, its conventual church. Dated Chudleigh, May 20, 1361.

*William Treskelly* occurs as prior in 1373: from blindness and old age he resigned in 1385, when his former coadjutor,

*Richard Harepath*, who had been prior of S. Michael's Mount, succeeded Nov. 4, of that year.

*John Aneray*, who died Sept. 8, 1404. Whilst he was in office, namely, Sept. 3, 1400, Bishop Stafford made his visitation of the priory, and discovered that some of the canons had been guilty of gross immorality. On the 18th of the same month he sent his orders to the prior for the punishment of the



evildoers. John Pengelly, a canon, was condemned to sit in the middle of the refectory during the public meal, for seven consecutive Fridays, and to have for his allowance nothing but bread and water : he was to observe a fast for a whole twelvemonth ; to keep the strictest inclosure ; never to wander into the nave of the conventual church ; to be deprived also of office, and to have deducted from his salary the sum of one noble, to be applied "*ad fabricam claustris*." Should he fail in the premises, the prior was to commit him at once to the prison in the priory, for eight days, during which period of confinement no flesh meat was to be allowed him. Nicholas Julian and John Bristow were sentenced to sit for two successive Fridays in the refectory, like the other culprit, with bread and water before them ; to fast for a quarter of a year, and keep strict inclosure ; to suffer a deduction of forty pence, "*ad fabricam claustris*." and to sleep in the common dormitory with the community. Bernard Page alias Skelly was to be denied fish and wine on two Fridays, and to forfeit forty pence, as above. The prior was commanded by the bishop, "*in virtute obediencie*," to see this penance enforced to the letter.

John Pyper, elected Sept. 23, 1404 ; he died on Tuesday, February 1, 1423-4.

John Haukyn confirmed prior on the 19th of the same month and year ; he died April 26, 1434.

John Kylkeham confirmed his successor on May 29 following. Eight canons assisted at his election.

After its announcement he was conducted to a lofty chamber near the cloister, which was called "*camera subprioris claustralis*." This prior consented for himself and convent, that the curacy chapel of S. Mary at Callington, should be allowed a distinct cemetery.

William occurs prior, June 28, 1462.

John Searle died in office, February 28, 1508-9.

Robert Swimmer, the last prior, succeeded March 26, 1509. He was admitted to the vicarage of Talland, Dec. 26, 1520, which he resigned to be instituted to Minster, Oct. 31, 1537. He surrendered his convent, with seven of his brethren, March 2, 1539, and obtained a pension of £66 13 4. The other pensioned members were

Stephen Saygemore .. .. .	£5	6	8
Richard Trowte ... .. .	5	6	8
John Rithé ... .. .	6	13	4
Robert Vyen... .. .	5	6	8
William Lawry ... .. .	5	6	8
To Robert Capell, a novice ... .. .	2	0	0

Browne Willis supposes that the prior changed his pension for the benefice of Southill. The fact is, that on November 25, 1558, John Blackston, bishop Tuberville's commissary general, granted administration of the property of this Robert Swimmer, late incumbent of *Minster*, who had died intestate, to John Swimmer, brother of the deceased. The initials of the last prior, R. S. were lately to be seen on a bench end in the church of S. Germans.

In the will of Richard Moyle, Esq., dated April 4, 1525, he directs his body to be buried in the conventual church of S. Germans, and that prior Robert Swimmer be joint overseer of it with Henry Fortescue.

After its suppression, the priory was granted to the Champernowne family by Henry VIII. in 1541. They, however, retained the property but for a short period ; for in 1565 they alienated it to John Eliot, Esq. In this respected and ennobled family the property still continues.

A series of old paintings, comprehending the history of our Saviour's life, from his nativity to his crucifixion, twelve on boards and two on canvass, which belonged to the monastery, are now preserved at Port Eliot.

At the suppression of the monastery in 1535, it was valued at £227 4s. 8d., clear of all outgoings.

S. Germanus was a noted saint. He was born at Auxerre, about the year 380, and was consecrated successor to S. Amator in the see of Auxerre, July 7, 418. He died at Ravenna, July 31, 448. For the services rendered to religion during his two visits to England and Wales, our ancestors cherished the most grateful veneration for his memory.

## S. Germani Prioratus. Computus ministrorum domini regis. 31 Henry VIII. 1539.

S. Germani—firma scitus cum terris dominicalibus ... ..	26	15	11
Lanrake manerium—redditus liberorum tenencium ... ..	8	2	3½
Lanrake villa—idem ... ..	1	11	6
Redditus convencionariorum tenencium ... ..	51	11	0½
Parochia S. Germani—idem ... ..	28	17	7
Hestynford—redditus liberorum tenencium ... ..	0	8	7
Lambese et Quetheyke—redditus convencionariorum tenencium ... ..	5	16	8
Ekkyswill, Thupath, Combe, in parochia de Trevenna, Liskerde, Frogwill in parochia de Kyllington et Southpetherwin—redditus terrarum et tenementorum ... ..	2	6	8
Perquisita curie cum proficuis nundinarum ... ..	4	5	9
Tynnyell—redditus liberorum tenencium ... ..	1	0	6
Redditus tam convencionariorum tenencium quam custumariorum ... ..	20	11	10½
Perquisita curie ... ..	0	9	8
Germani burgus—redditus liberorum tenencium ... ..	0	7	1
Redditus custumariorum tenencium ... ..	11	6	2½
Perquisita curie ... ..	0	14	4
Rectoria de S. Germano—firma ... ..	76	6	8
Rectoria de Southpetherwyn—firma decime garbarum ... ..	18	0	0
Landyke—porcio decime garbarum ... ..	0	10	0
Southpederwyn ecclesia—pencio ... ..	0	13	4
Sancte Marie Magdalene ecclesia—pencio ... ..	0	13	4
Lanrake rectoria—porcio decime garbarum ... ..	20	0	0
Cuttyngwyke, Cortyngdowne, Tolland (Tillond?) et berton de Lanrake— decime Garbarum ... ..	2	13	4
Morwall rectoria—firma decime garbarum ... ..	10	0	0
Gunvell in Launcecliff ... ..	10	0	0
Treworke infra parochiam predictam ... ..	0	6	8

The works of the deacon *Hucar*, who flourished before the Conquest, and who is said to have written one hundred and eight homilies, are lost.

Bishop Leofric or Leuric, who changed the seculars of Athelstan into canons of the order of S. Augustine, divided with them the manor of S. Germans; and it is thus recorded in Domesday:—"The same Bishop (Leofric or Leuric) holds a manor which is called the *Church of S. Germanus*: there are twenty-four hides; of these, twelve hides belong to the Canons, (*the Priory*,) which never have been taxed, and the other twelve hides belong to the Bishop (Cuddenbeke): in the time of King Edward it was taxed for two hides: the arable land is twenty carucates: in Domain there are two carucates; and four bond servants, and thirty villains, and twelve borderers, with sixteen ploughs: there is pasture four miles long and two miles broad; wood two miles long and one mile broad: formerly it was valued at one hundred shillings, now £8. In the part of the Canons the arable land is twelve carucates: in Domain there are two carucates; and two bond servants, and twenty-four villains, and twenty borderers, with twenty-four ploughs: there is pasture two miles long and one mile broad; the wood is four miles long and two miles broad: it is worth one hundred shillings to the Canons: in this manor there is a market on the Lord's Day, but it is reduced to nothing because of the market of the Earl of Moriton that is near it."

At the suppression of the monastery in 1535, Henry VIII. granted the site to John Champernowne and others. Carew's account of the manner in which this was done is curious and interesting. "*John Champernowne*, sonne and heire apparant to Sir *Philip of Devon*, in H. the 8. time, followed the Court, and through his pleasant conceits, of which much might be spoken, wan some good grace with the King. Now when the golden showre of the dissolued Abbey lands rayned welnere into eury gapers mouth,

some 2. or 3. gentlemen, the kings seruants, and master *Champernownes* acquaintance, waited at a doore where the King was to passe forth, with purpose to beg such a matter at his hands: Our gentleman became inquisitiue to know their suit: they made strange to impart it. This while, out comes the King: they kneele down, so doth master *Champernowne*: they preferre their petition; the King graunts it: the render humble thanks and so doth M. *Champernowne*: afterwards he requireth his share; they deny it; he appeals to the King: the King avoweth his equall meaning in the largesse; whereon the ouer-taken companions were fayne to allot him this Priory for his partage."

It appears that John Champernowne died the next year, when the fee of the Priory lands was granted or confirmed to his widow Catherine, and to John Ridgway and Walter Smith, probably her trustees, for and in consideration of the sum of £434.

In 1565 the Champernownes conveyed the Priory estate, then called Porth Prior, to Richard Eliot, Esq., of Coteland, in Devon, in exchange for that manor. Mr. Eliot greatly improved and embellished the old monastic buildings, and considerably beautified the adjoining grounds. He changed the name to Port Eliot; and his descendents have made it their chief place of residence to the present day.

SIR JOHN ELIOT, of whom Hallam says that "he was the most illustrious confessor in the cause of liberty whom his time produced," was the son of the abovenamed. He was born at Port Eliot on the 20th of April, 1590. Not having the advantage of strict parental guidance, a circumstance happened to him in his hot youth, which has been ungenerously used to disparage his fame. Mr. Moyle's daughter's statement is to the effect, that

"Mr. Moyle having acquainted Mr. Eliot with some extravagances in his son's expenses, and this being reported with aggravating circumstances, young Eliot went hastily to Moyle's house and remonstrated; what words passed and whether any further provocation is unknown; but Eliot drew his sword, and wounded Mr. Moyle in the side. On reflection, he soon detested the fact, and from thence forward became as remarkable for his private deportment in every view of it, as for his public conduct. Mr. Moyle was so entirely reconciled to him, that no person in his time, held him in higher esteem."

Much has been made of this which was not an uncommon occurence at a time when the sword was drawn in every quarrel.

Educated at Oxford, though he took no degree, the learning of his speeches show that his time was well employed. From the University he went to the Inns of Court, and soon after travelled. In his travels he met with young Villiers, and a friendship sprung up between them, though their paths soon became divergent. Through the influence of this friendship Eliot was appointed Vice-Admiral of Devon, and Knighted. At the age of 21 he married Rhadagund only child of Richard Gedie, of Trebursey in South Petherwin. He seems first to have entered Parliament in 1614.

In the course of the exercise of his Vice-Admiralty an incident occurred which is illustrative of the times as well as the man. Our coasts were in those days without watch or defence, and our seas given to lawless freebooters native and foreign. Among these the pirate, Captain Nutt obtained an infamous distinction. His audacity, alas! was backed up, and his depredations warranted by pardons, granted for a given sum by the highest authority in the realm. At the risk of his life and with consummate craft, Eliot captured him. But the Vice-Admiral had fewer friends at court than Nutt, who was soon set free with a fresh pardon to commit fresh crimes, whilst Eliot found himself a prisoner



in the Marshalsea. This imprisonment instead of abashing him only nerved him for what afterwards awaited him.

In 1624 he sat for Newport, by Launceston, and his first speech was in aid of those parliamentary immunities and rights, of which to the last, he was a resolute defender. A new Parliament was summoned in 1626 and Eliot was sent to represent his native county in it. Those facts in his life which belong to general rather than local history must be briefly passed over. In the struggle which ensued between Buckingham and the Commons, Sir John Eliot took the foremost part, attacking the favourite with great boldness and resolution. With that speech especially, wherein he likened Buckingham to Sejanus, the king was very angry, exclaiming "He must intend me for Tiberius." Eliot and Sir Dudley Digges were committed to the Tower. Not many days however elapsed before the Commons compelled Charles to release Eliot. The wrath of the king and minister sought to ruin the patriot by charges of malversation in his office of vice-admiral, in which scheme they were assisted by the subservient and unscrupulous agency of John, afterwards, for this and similar work, made Lord Mohun, and Sir James Bagg.

Parliament was soon sent about its business, and royal proclamation was made for a forced loan. Eliot was among the many recusants in Cornwall who refused to lend, and was sent to the Gate House. To Charles's third parliament Eliot who was at liberty, was returned, notwithstanding much unconstitutional opposition, having for his colleague Coryton. He was to its end most fearless in his reprehension of the unlawful levies and persevering in his strife with the rapacious and incapable Buckingham. In 1628 he suffered "a loss" to him "never before equalled," by the death of his wife. Soon after the dissolution of this Parliament, Eliot was with his colleague Coryton and others, sent to the Tower, where, except with a temporary change to the Marshalsea, he continued most of the time in close confinement until he died. His companions, with less enduring ardency than he, submitted and were released; but Eliot was too firm in his principles to admit the legality of his imprisonment. The county of Cornwall petitioned for his relief without avail. He describes his last abode thus:—"My lodgings are removed; and I am now where candle-light may be suffered but scarce fire; I hope you will think that this exchange of places makes not a change of mind." Broken down, in body only, by confinement, care, and watching, he gradually sank from consumption. It was on the 27th of November, 1632, that the welcome tidings could be carried to Whitehall that Sir John Eliot was dead. The request of his son to have the body of his father for interment at S. Germans was refused, and so he was buried in the Tower. "No stone," says Forster, "marks the spot where he lies, but as long as Freedom remains in England, he will not be without a monument." He left in MS. *Negotium Posterorum*, and wrote while in the Tower, *The Monarchy of Man*; *The Report of the Committee on the Stannaries*, &c.

Sir John's family received in 1646 a compensation of £5000, for his sufferings and noble conduct in opposing the illegality of the times.

Daniel Eliot grandson to Sir John, left an only child, married to Browne Willis, the antiquary, who states that his father-in-law, in order to preserve the family name, bequeathed his estates to Edward Eliot, grandson of Nicholas, the fourth son of Sir John.

*Elyot* appears to have been the ancient manner of spelling the family name. John Elyot was a canon of S. Germans in the middle of the fourteenth century. Another

John Elyot was appointed chantry priest to S. Mary's at Sticklepath, Sept. 20, 1370. William Elyot was a leading ecclesiastic of the diocese, and principal registrar of bishops Lacy and Nevill, *circa* 1450. Another William Elyot was settled with his wife Jane at Coteland, in the parish of Charleton, near Totnes, to whom bishop Lacy on Jan'y. 16, 1437, granted a licence for having divine service performed in their mansion there.

PORT ELIOT HOUSE, the seat of Edward Granville Eliot, G.C.B., P.C., and LL.D., the third Earl of S. Germans, occupies the site of the ancient priory; but no part of the original building remains. The space now occupied by the dining room, is that on which formerly stood the monk's refectory. In its external appearance the mansion is somewhat irregular; but it contains a large number of spacious, convenient, and richly furnished apartments. Most of these are decorated with paintings, many of which are of great value. In the dining room is a series of portraits of the Eliots, who have inherited the estate from 1565. There is a portrait of Edward, Lord Eliot, 1783, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; one of John Earl of S. Germans, in his robes by Opie; and a fine family picture also by Sir Joshua Reynolds, with eleven figures representing the likenesses of Richard Eliot, Esq., his wife, and children, and two friends. A curious picture called the Two Misers, Sir Joshua Reynolds declared to be the joint production of Quintin Matsys and Rembrandt; the face of one of the characters having been cut out of a painting by the former, and the background, drapery, and other parts, done by the latter. There are many others of considerable merit, both portraits and landscapes. Externally the house is battlemented, and some parts are buttressed; the chief entrance is protected by a large Gothic porch.

About the year 1785, the churchyard, or rather that portion of it within the grounds of Port Eliot, was levelled, and a new cemetery provided on the other side of the road to the westward; where also the vault of the Port Eliot family has been made, and some of its members have been interred therein.

Among the many interesting objects that add to the picturesqueness of the scenery around Port Eliot, must be noticed the river Tidi; and the viaduct of the Cornwall railway which crosses it. On the banks of this river is a place called the *Craggs*, which has been appropriated as a pleasure ground. A small battery of cannon commands the entrance of the Tidi.

One of the most attractive features of the now village of S. Germans, is the chief entrance to Port Eliot, built in 1848. It is a handsome Gothic structure, including a tasteful porter's lodge. Over the carriage entrance are the Earl's arms, with the motto, *Præcedentibus insta.*

Whether the literary world sustained any serious damage from the loss of *Hucar's* one hundred and eight homilies or not, is a question that cannot now be answered. It is however a matter of great regret that the library of the Priory, for no doubt it had one, was not preserved as well as the devotional paintings. "Never had we bene offended" writes Bale, a converted monk, who died in 1563, "for the loss of our libraryes, beyng so many in nombre, and in so desolate places for the more parte; yf the chiefe monuments and most notable workes of our most excellent writers, had bene reserved. If there had bene in every shyre in Englande but one solempne librarye, to the preservation of those noble books, and preferment of good lernynge in our posteritye; it had bene sumwhat. But

to destroy *all* without consideracyon, is and wyll be unto Englande for ever a most horrible infamy, amonge the grave senyours of other nacyons."

The manor of Cudden-beake, *the wooded point or headland*, is situated at the eastern end of S. Germans town. It had been long held on lease under the bishops of Exeter by the S. Germans family. The mansion, which was a country seat of the bishops, was for some time a jointure-house of that family; and in 1703 was occupied by the widow of Daniel Eliot, Esq., it afterwards became a farm house, but now lies in ruins. The situation is pleasant, and commands a fine view over the S. Germans creek. It is recorded that the manors of *S. Germans* and *Cotynbeck* were sold to Thomas Arundell and Francis Godolphin, for £1718 3s. 5½d.

The manor of Bake anciently belonged to a family of that name, from whom it passed by a female heir, in the reign of Edward III., to the Moyles who resided here for many generations. Thomas Moyle, Esq., of this place, was Speaker of the House of Commons, in the reign of Henry VIII. Robert Moyle, Esq., who is described as a wealthy gentleman, had in his will dated May 8, 1604, the following clause "For the zealous care I bear to the House of God, and for contynuanee of the preaching of the Word, as in my lyfe tyme so after my daies, in the church of St. Germins, I freelye give and allowe unto William Doodinge, meate, drinke, diett and lodginge in my house of *Baake*, fit and convenient for him, his wiefe, children and a maide seruant, as a token of my last love, as long as he shall exercise his ministrie, and as the Lord's watchman, continewe to be preacher unto the congregation and people in that place."

Walter Moyle, who was in his time an eminent scholar, and natural philosopher, represented Saltash in Parliament in the 7th year of William III., 1695, and distinguished himself by a speech in support of a bill for the encouragement of seamen. He was also a Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. He retired early from public affairs, and after a brief life of studious seclusion he died at Bake, in 1721, at the early age of 49. His works, consisting of critical dissertations, papers on natural history and antiquities, were published in two volumes, and embellished with his portrait. His father, Sir Walter Moyle, knight, was secretary of state to Charles II. He married a daughter of Sir William Morice.

Joseph Moyle, Esq., second son of Sir Walter Moyle, married Catherine, only daughter and heir of Sir Godfrey Copley, Bart., of Sprotborough, in Yorkshire; and their son, Joseph Moyle, Esq., upon succeeding to the property of his maternal grandfather, assumed by act of parliament, the surname of Copley only, and was created a baronet, August 28, 1778. He married Mary, daughter of John Buller, Esq., of Morval. Bake is now the property of his grandson, Sir Joseph-William Copely, Bart., who was born in 1804, and married in 1831, Lady Charlotte Anderson-Pelham, daughter of the first Earl of Yarborough, and resides at Sprotborough.

The ancient mansion at Bake was destroyed by fire; as was also the new one in 1808. The latter contained an excellent library, and a collection of valuable MSS., written chiefly by Walter Moyle, Esq.; the whole of which, together with the greater part of the furniture, were burnt. A farm house has since been erected on the site.

On the north side of the town of S. Germans is a row of houses arranged for the residence of twelve poor widows; it was erected by one of the Moyle family, and was assigned to the grandfather of the present Earl of S. Germans, and his successors, who are bound to



keep the dwellings in repair, and to give a shilling and a peck of wheat to every occupant on new year's day.

The manor, or reputed manor of Trewall, including Spry's Trewall, is also the property of Sir J. W. Copley, Bart.

The manor of Bonialva, formerly parcel of the possessions of the prior and convent of Launceston, was annexed by Henry VIII. in 1540, to the Duchy of Cornwall, in lieu of the honour of Wallingford; at which time it was valued at £7 15s. It is now held on lease under the Duchy by Francis Glanville, Esq.

Coldrennick or Coldrinnick was for a short period the seat of a younger branch of the Trelawny family, which became extinct at the decease of Charles Trelawny, Esq., in 1794; when it passed by devise to the families of Darell, Crabb, and Stephens, who successively took the name of Trelawny. It is now the property of Charles Trelawny, Esq., the representative of the Stephens family. The estate is partly in the adjoining parish of Menheniot. The mansion was erected in the early part of the last century by one of the Trelawnys; it has two good fronts, and is surrounded with luxurious and picturesque scenery. A lofty viaduct of the Cornwall railway passes over the entrance to the grounds.

Catchfrench, said by Whittaker to be derived from *cadge fryns*, that is, *the chief house*, but much more probably from the Norman-French *chasse franche*, descriptive of an unenclosed hunting ground, intermediate between a forest and a park.

The mansion is situated on the side of a hill, a short distance to the east of the little river Seaton. Catchfrench is said to have anciently belonged to the Talverns of Talverne, in Northill, from whom it passed by a female in marriage to Kekewich, of Essex, who settled here. George Kekewich, Esq., who resided at this place in Carew's days, rebuilt the mansion, and some parts recently standing, bore the words "George Kekewych, 1580." The present mansion was built on the site of the old one by the late Francis Glanville, Esq.; a small portion of the ancient mansion remains. The modern buildings are in the castellated style, are spacious and commodious, and are encircled with well-wooded plantations.

The manor of Catchfrench continued in the Kekewich family until the time of Charles II., when it was sold by John Kekewich, Esq., to Hugh Boscawen, Esq., of Tregothnan, whose daughter and heir, Bridget, carried it in marriage to Hugh Fortescue, Esq., of Filleigh, in Devon. At or about this time it is said to have been in the possession of the Hon. Francis Robartes, in right of his lady, the Right Hon. Lady Anne Fitz-Gerald, widow of Hugh Boscawen, Esq. Hugh Fortescue, the son of Hugh Fortescue and Bridget Boscawen, and who afterwards became the 14th baron Clinton, sold the manor in 1728, to Julius Glanville, Esq.

John Glanville, who was recorder of Plymouth, and represented it in several parliaments, was of an old Devonshire family, who are said to have come in with the Conqueror. He was counsellor of Liskeard, temp. James I., and was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1640. He was a man of great talents, and being attached to the royal cause was knighted in 1641, and followed the king to Oxford. In 1645 he was excluded from the House of Commons, and soon after imprisoned in the Tower, where he remained about three years; a fine of £10,000 being exacted to procure his liberation, and to prevent the confiscation of his estates. He wrote several legal treatises; and on the restoration was appointed Premier-Serjeant by Charles II. He died in 1661, and his

monument in Tavistock church represents effigies of himself, his wife, and their seven children. Julius Glanville was the Premier-Serjeant's grandson; he devised Catchfrench to his nephew, Sir John Glanville, whose descendant, Francis Glanville, Esq., is the present proprietor.

Polmartin, but more commonly Polmarkin, is the property of John Littleton, Esq. It was for many years the seat of a younger branch of the Kekewiches of Catchfrench. John Kekewich of this place, in his will date July 15, 1622, shows that he possessed considerable property; it was proved by Mary, his relict. He left several children, namely, Samuel, who succeeded him; John, George, Francis, and Henry; and Edith, Anne, and Mary.

S. Wynnels, Winnols, or S. Winnock, formerly considered as a manor, is the property of John Littleton, Esq. There was an ancient chapel here, and one of the fields still bears the name of the Parson's park. The manor was once held under the bishop of Exeter by the Tamworth family. Sir Nicholas de Tamworth, knight, did homage for it at the bishop's inn, beyond Temple Bar, London, on Candlemas day, February 2, 1370-1, in Norman-French, thus:—" *Jeo deveng votre home de ceo jour en avant pour le Manoir de Seynt Wynnoc, que jeo tein de vous Monsr. Evesque D'Execestre come de droit del eglise de Seint Jermayn, et foy jeo vous portera, sauve le foy et eligeance que jeo doy a nostre Seignor le Roy et autres Seigneuges de qui jeo tien.*"

Molenick was anciently the dwelling of a family of the same name. Temp. Edward I. it was carried by an heiress in marriage, to one of the Scawens. William Scawen, Esq., of this place, was M.P. for S. Germans, 15 Charles I., 1639. He was well versed in antiquarian matters, and left some MSS.; but a fragment only remains, an imperfect dissertation on Cornish names. After the Restoration he was appointed Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by Charles II. He died in 1689, and was succeeded by Sir William Scawen, knight, who was M.P. for Truro, 13 William III., 1701, having sat for the borough of Grampound in the two preceding parliaments. William Scawen, Esq., the last of the family who resided at Molenick, died there about the year 1712. He settled by deed on the church of S. Germans, a dwelling for the incumbent. Thomas Scawen, Esq., heir of the last named, resided chiefly in the county of Northampton, and by his marriage with the sole heiress of Lord James Russell, had issue James Scawen, Esq., who died in 1801, without issue; and a daughter, Tryphena, married June 14, 1759, to Henry, second Earl of Bathurst, as his second wife, and by him was mother of Henry, the third Earl, another son, and four daughters. A branch of this family was for sometime at Trehane, in Probus, one of the Scawens having married one of the three coheiresses of John de Trehane, who died about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Another branch, temp. Henry VIII., settled at Aldren, in Stoke Climsland. Their arms might be seen in the church of that parish.

Tregunnick, an ancient seat of the Smiths, is situated on a bold elevation, and commands a view of the sea. On the estate is a holy well. "Tregonnock, says Carew, "the dwelling of M. *Tho. Smith*, who in a quiet a honest retirednes, findeth that contentment, which many ambitious heads, far and wide doe vainly seecke for: hee married *Tramayn*: his father *Robert*, one of the daughters and heires to *Killigrew*: his son *John*, *Priscilla* the daughter of M. *Geo. Wadham*. His Armes, *B. a Saultier Ar. betweene 4. Martlets*

O." Those arms may be found on a funeral hatchment in S. Erney church impaled with the arms of Blake. John Smith, Esq., a descendant of the abovenamed Thomas Smith, resided here in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Tregunnick afterwards became the property of the Moyles of Bake, and is now owned by their representative, Sir J. W. Copley, Bart.

Cutcrew, or Cutcrewe, was anciently the seat of the family of Spry. Thomas Sprye, being the heir of the family, removed from Devonshire to Cutcrewe, after Spryeton and other estates in that county were alienated from the male line, temp. Henry VII., by John Sprye of Spryeton, and conveyed to his daughter and heir, Beatrice, wife of William Gregory, and their issue tail. Thomas Sprye, the first of Cutcrewe, left two sons, Thomas and John, who married two sisters, Elizabeth and Catherine, the daughters and coheirs of John Trenowth, of Tillond, in Quethiock, the last male of the ancient house of Trenowth of Trenowth, or Trenowith, in Probus.

The elder son, Thomas Sprye, received Tillond with his wife, and was ancestor of Arthur Sprye, Esq., of Place, in S. Anthony-in-Roseland, who is now represented by Sir S. T. Spry, knight, of Tregolls and Place.

The younger son, John Sprye, had Cutcrew settled upon him. He left three sons; Oliver, who succeeded him at Cutcrewe; John, who settled at Trewinney, in Mevagissey; and Robert at Millbrook, in Maker. From the Sprys of Tillond and Cutcrew descended the Sprys of Blisland, Boyton, and Tencreke in S. Gennys.

About the middle of the seventeenth century Cutcrew passed, either by descent or purchase to the Moyles of Bake, who have since exchanged it for other lands with the Port Eliot family, and it is now the property of their representative, the Earl of S. Germans.

Paderda, or Paterda, once the seat of the ancient family of Paterda, has been, since their extinction, the property of several successive purchasers. In 1763 it was purchased by the Rev. Joshua Howell, of Lanreath, of Mr. Peter Charlick; and he afterwards exchanged it for other lands with the Trelawnys of Coldrennick. It is now the property of the Earl of S. Germans.

The Paterda family has long since merged into that of Trelawny of Trelawne, and its present representative is Sir John Salusbury-Trelawny, Bart.

Deviock was anciently a seat of the Deviock family. John Devyock, whose colleague was John Moyle, represented the borough of Bodmin in parliament in 1467. The family terminated in coheiresses, one of whose representatives, Blanch Candida Powna, married with Sir John Trelawny, knight, temp. Henry VII. About this time Deviock became the residence of Sir Edmund Courtenay, fourth son of Sir Phillip Courtenay, knight, of Powderham Castle, by Elizabeth, daughter of Walter, Lord Hungerford. Sir Edmund was the ancestor of the Courtenays of Trethurffe in Ladock, of Wotton in Landrake, and of Tremeer in Lanivet.

From the Courtenays Deviock passed to the Mohuns, probably through the marriage of William Mohun of Hall, with Isabella, one of the coheiresses of Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon; and from the Mohuns to the Carews, and then to the Rashleighs; and from the last-named to the Eliot family, about the year 1767; and is now the property of the Earl of S. Germans.



Lower Devoick is the property of Sir J. W. Copley, Bart., the representative of the Moyle family.

Treskelly, a pleasantly situated estate, was formerly divided between the families of Moyle and Hancock. The late Sir Joseph Copley, Bart., inherited the portion of the Moyle family; and William Hancock, Esq., sold that of his family in 1811, to Lord Eliot, whose representative the Earl of S. Germans now has the whole estate.

Hendra was for some time a seat of the Austen family, whose representative was the late Joseph Thomas Austen, Esq., of Place, Fowey, who assumed the name of Treffry. It was afterwards a seat of the Hancocks, whose representatives, the Kellys of Kelly in Devon, sold it to the family of the Earl of S. Germans.

Lanjore, the ancient seat of the family of Prynn, or Respryn was carried by an heiress in marriage to John Barnfield, Esq., who resided here in the latter part of the seventeenth century. It was afterwards the residence of the Littletons, until they removed to Sheviok, when it was sold to the ancestors of the Earl of S. Germans, the present proprietor.

Heskin, formerly a seat of the Pomeroy's, has been for more than two centuries the property of the Port Eliot family.

Cryffle, anciently a seat of the family of Cryffle, has long been the property of the family of the Earl of S. Germans.

Berry was about the middle of the seventeenth century, the seat of William Berry, Esq. It is also the property of the Earl of S. Germans.

Maders, became the property of the Trelawnys of Coldrennick, through an exchange of lands with David Howell, Esq., whose father, the Rev. Joshua Howell, purchased it of the Vivian family in the year 1761.

Pardaberry, was formerly a seat of the Jewells, from whom it passed by marriage to the Doidges; the late Jewell Doidge, Esq., whose monument is in S. Erney church, bequeathed it to Richard Doidge, gent., from whom it passed to Samuel Trehawke Kckewich, Esq. It is now the property of the Earl of S. Germans.

From *Pardabery Top*, which measures nearly thirteen acres, and is about 500 feet above the sea level, there is one of the finest views in the County.

Trebrown, a neat villa residence surrounded with superior lands, the property of Francis Glanville, Esq., was formerly a seat of the Mayows. Jeremy, or Jeremiah Mayow was seated here, and died at this place about the year 1762, without issue. Mr. William Betenson resided here for some time, and considerably improved the grounds.

There was, according to *Domesday*; a market in the town of S. Germans, held on a Sunday; but this soon had to succumb to a more successful one under the patronage of the Earl of Moriton, established either at his castle at Trematon, or at Saltash. An attempt was afterwards made to establish one on Fridays, but it never rose much above the bare name.

The first return of members to parliament made by the town, was in the fifth of Elizabeth, 1562; from which time the privilege continued to be enjoyed until the Reform Act of 1832. Temp. Charles I., there were between fifty and sixty houses within the borough; and every householder who had resided there one year, was deemed a vote. From the time of Elizabeth the town has been governed by a portreeve, annually chosen at the

court-leet of the lord of the manor at Michaelmas. This officer, who is considered to be the bailiff of the town, formerly claimed the right of making any house within it a prison, in which he might detain any person arrested by his order. From his acting on this authority, there is a tradition among the inhabitants, that an ancient charter which specified their rights, was stolen by a prisoner, who had been confined in the house in which it was deposited. In more modern times the actual right of returning members to parliament, was only realized by what were termed the proprietors of burgage tenements, which were few in number. Since its disfranchisement, S. Germans, like some of the other Cornish boroughs under similar circumstances, has considerably improved in its appearance, to which some handsome villas and the railway station have not a little contributed.

Edward Eliot, Esq., who died in 1722, contemplated founding a parochial library here, and endowed it with an annual income for the purchase of books; but the intention was never fully carried into effect.

In the year 1657, N. and J. Honey, left two closes of land of the value of £13 per annum, for the maintenance of a school in the town; to this the Port Eliot family made a considerable addition.

There is a neat Wesleyan Methodist chapel in the town.

The town of S. Germans is situated on the side of a pleasant valley, which borders on a creek formed by the junction of the rivers Lynher and Tidi, called the S. Germans creek. The Tidi is navigable to the village of Tideford, two miles beyond the town.

The following record of the ancient customs of the manor of S. Germans will interest the antiquary.

*Sanctus Germanus.* Redditus assisi ibidem per annum £10 11s. 5d, et solvuntur ad duos terminus, scilicet, ad Calemay et ad festum Omnium Sanctorum equis porcionibus.

*Auxilium.*—Item auxilium sokemanorum in festo purificationis 5s. 6d. Item auxilium natorum communiter 110s., ad voluntatem domini.

*Arure.*—Item dicti nativi arabunt quolibet anno 6l acras, precium acre 6d.

*Firma molendinorum.*—Item de firma 1 molendini bladi per annum 43s. 4d., ad quatuor anni terminos.

Item 1 molendinum, quod solebat reddere per ann. 43s. 4d., est nunc wastum per mortem domini

Thome episcopi quia Galfridus de Hyskyn fregit bedum illius capit' in terra sua propria de tempore de quo non existat memoria wastum, et sic injuste, et nichil habet in feodo episcopi ut dicitur.

Item sunt ibidem de berbiagio 71 oves 3 ped. Inde in decima 7, in acquietancia 1 (lb.) piperis 1 ovis.

S. Germans is among the most celebrated saints of the fourth and fifth centuries, having gained his reputation by furiously opposing the unpopular doctrines of Pelagius; at the same time that he adopted all the brutalizing austerities, which in those days conveyed power, influence, and reputation to all that practised them.

Pelagius maintained that Almighty God has been pleased to bestow on mankind, from their births, power and inclination to execute his will, and to render themselves acceptable in his sight; while the orthodox supported, on the contrary, a doctrine more analogous to the practices of earthly despots and tyrants, by declaring that such powers were capriciously given, by little and little and from time to time, branding their opponents with an accusation, well suited to the understanding of those from whom distinction could then be obtained, namely that Pelagius set up man as independent and in opposition to God; forgetting or concealing that the free gift was and must have been the same in both cases, differing only in the manner after which it is bestowed.

The saint is stated in his legend, to have sprung from an illustrious family, and, while the appellation implied a real office, to have been made Duke of a Roman province, and in that capacity to have been leader of the troops, with whom he obtained repeated victories, and acquired the just reputation of an able warrior.

He also excelled in the chase, but neither his skill in military stratagems nor in the devices of the field, could protect him against falling into an ambuscade, laid by S. Amator, Bishop of Auxerre, who, having learnt from a dream, that the young Duke should succeed to the bishopric, enticed him into the church, and then, securing the doors and passages, imposed on him the tonsure, with the order of a deacon. Germanus appears to have submitted with perfect resignation to this important change in the whole tenor of his life, and adopting the line afterwards pursued by Sir Thomas of Canterbury in regard to spiritual matters, and that in respect to his wife, which enrolled King Edward the Confessor in the list of saints, he soon obtained a reputation so high as to point him out as the most proper person, first to succeed S. Amator, as Bishop of Auxerre, in fulfilment of the dream, and then to go on a spiritual crusade against the Pelagians of Britain.

He accordingly embarked, accompanied by S. Lupus, in the midst of winter and soon encountered a violent storm, raised, it would seem, on purpose to evince the divine mission of these two saints, for, on their throwing some holy water into the sea, it immediately subsided.

S. Germanus and S. Lupus not only preached with such power as to astonish and to convince whole congregations, too large for any building to contain, but they gave sight to the blind, cast out devils, and raised the dead.

S. Germanus was even induced to assist the faithful in the way of his original profession; for a Pagan army of Northmen and Picts invading the Christian provinces, the saint took the command of such persons as he found willing to defend their country, and having selected a place suited to his purpose, either by naturally possessing an echo, or by receiving it miraculously from his prayers, he there awaited the enemy, and on their approach shouting three times Alleluiah, and the whole army joining with their utmost might, the divine sounds, repeated and enforced by the reverberation on all sides, so terrified the assailants as to drive them into immediate flight, with the casting away of their arms, who were, in consequence, readily and safely pursued with great slaughter, through the whole space separating them from their fleet, none being spared but such as had the grace instantly to acquiesce in a method of conversion so clear, so powerful, and so coercive.

S. Germanus and S. Lupus soon afterwards left Britain, in the full confidence of having suppressed the heresy; but so obstinate and perverse were the people, that it broke out with increased violence, the circumstance of Pelagius being their countryman having probably more weight with the inhabitants than the arguments on either side, as in modern times all German Protestants are followers of Luther, as those of France are invariably of Calvin.

On receiving this intelligence, S. Germanus made a second voyage to Britain, armed with a small box of relics, suspended round his neck by a leathern string, which acting in aid of his own inherent sanctity, produced a train of miracles more wonderful even than those of the first expedition.

Success of course attended him; and when the work of conversion was complete, he



deposited the box of relics in the shrine of S. Alban, to be preserved for future use, if the seeds of heresy should again vegetate, taking in exchange some ashes of the British protomartyr. He then finally left Britain, returning to his diocese of Auxerre, on the confines of Burgundy; but on the way he encountered a second Pagan army, employed by the Christian Emperor of Rome, to ravage the saint's province, in revenge for some popular insurrection.

The saint succeeded, however in converting the general, with all his forces, and then proceeded to Ravenna, in Italy, to obtain a pardon for the offenders. In this he was also successful; but having now filled the measure of his earthly services, and, as was usual in such cases, having predicted the hour of his own dissolution, he expired at Ravenna, in the odour of sanctity, on the last day of July, A.D. 448.

His remains were brought back to France, with all the honours due to the successful leader of any party, spiritual or temporal, and they were finally enshrined in the oratory of S. Morice, which he had founded at Auxerre, and where an abbey has since been built.

Various places in Britain were dedicated to him as to their tutelar saint. Of these the abbey of Selby was on the largest scale, and the priory in Cornwall distinguished by his own name, held the next place; although a chapel near the church of S. Alban, where he had triumphed in a general disputation with the heretics, became most celebrated, multitudes flocking there, as to S. Mary of Walsingham, for remission of their sins.

In the *Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus*, 1782, during the incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Penwarne, the value of the perpetual curacy of S. Germans is set down at £60.

The old priory house must have undergone considerable repairs, if not a rebuilding, under the last prior, Robert Swimmer or Swymmer, as his arms, *Argent, three bells or*, were to be found in several parts of it, more especially in a bow-window of the refectory; where also were the arms of Arundell quartering Carminow, and the arms of the see impaling those of bishop Oldham.

Several years ago a tessellated pavement about ten feet square, was found about fifty yards from the present east window of the church; portions of it are still preserved there.

The southern extremity of the parish forms the western portion of the shore of Whitesand Bay, out of which rises a tall rock called the Longstone. On this portion of the parish is S. Germans Beacon rising to an altitude of 513 feet above the sea level. In the side of the cliff near by, one of the Earls of S. Germans constructed a look-out house, which commanded a magnificent sea view.

At Tideford, a pleasant village at the head of the estuary of the river Tidi, is a chapel of ease consecrated July 31, 1845, and dedicated to S. Luke; the nett value £46, increased to £102, with two acres of glebe, and a neat residence. The patron is the Rev. Tobias Furneaux, and the incumbent the Rev. Frederick Barnes instituted in 1864. Previous incumbents were the Revds. James Glencross, 1845; G. Stallard, 1851; and T. Hullah, 1857.

In this village is a chapel belonging to the Society of Friends, with a cemetery attached. There are also chapels for the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Reformed Methodists.

In the village of Hessenford is a district chapel consecrated Sept. 26, 1833, and dedi-

cated to S. Ann. The stipend is £100, with a residence. The patron is the Rev. Tobias Furneaux as incumbent of the parish, and the perpetual curate is the Rev. John Turner Fisher instituted in 1851. Previous incumbents were Revds. Roberts; and Edward Golding, licensed January 3, 1843.

There was an ancient chapel situated in a wood at Hessenford, also dedicated to S. Ann, some distinctive remains of which are yet to be seen. The village stands in a deep valley and contains a mill, several houses, and a good bridge over the Seaton.

At the very top of the S. Germans Creek, on the Torpoint turnpike road stands the neat and picturesque village of Polbathick. It comprises several cottages, a Reformed Methodist chapel, and a commodious inn. The Reformed Methodists have chapels also at Minard Cross and Bethany.

Besides the villages already named there are one or two others, and several hamlets.

The chief landowners are the Earl of St. Germans, Sir J. W. Copley, Bart., Charles Trelawney, Francis Glanville, and John Littleton, Esquires.

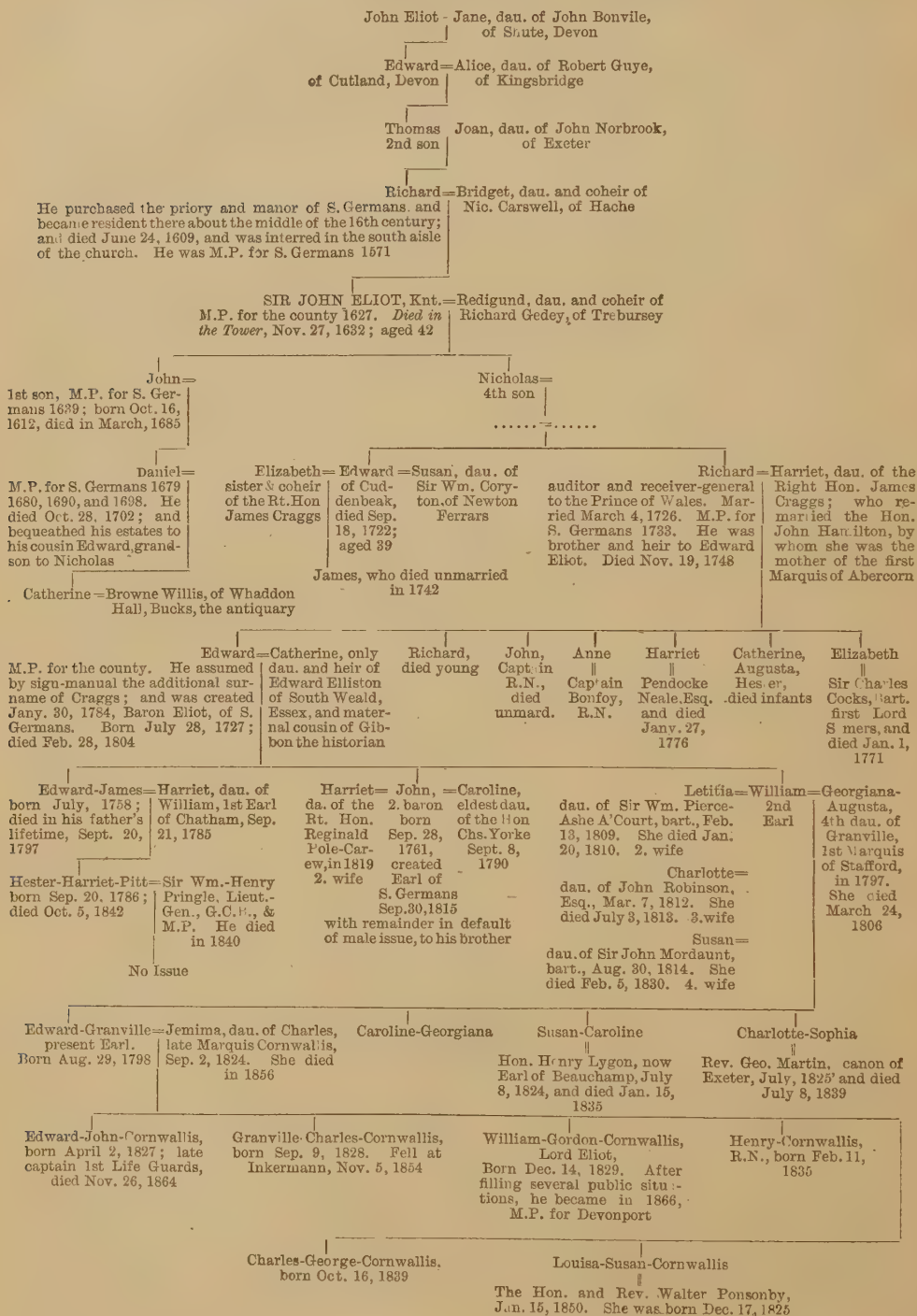
This extensive parish contains a greater number of superior and well cultivated farms than any other in the county.

It is situated within the calcareous series. On the northern part it touches the serpentine of Clicker Tor; and from thence to the sea-shore, it exhibits many repetitions of clay slate, of calcareous schist, and of black limestone. An extensive quarry of the latter rock, near Trerule Foot, shews the nature of this limestone. It is of a dark-blue colour, compact, and rather hard; and in some parts of the mass it is very glittering, in consequence of the numerous shining facets of calcareous spar disseminated throughout. This rock abounds also in veins of calcareous spar, and the whole may be traced passing gradually into the adjacent calcareous schist.

In this tract beds of compact, and of schistose hornblende rocks, are also found, such as are common in this series of rocks at Saltash, at Padstow, Veryan, and at various other places.



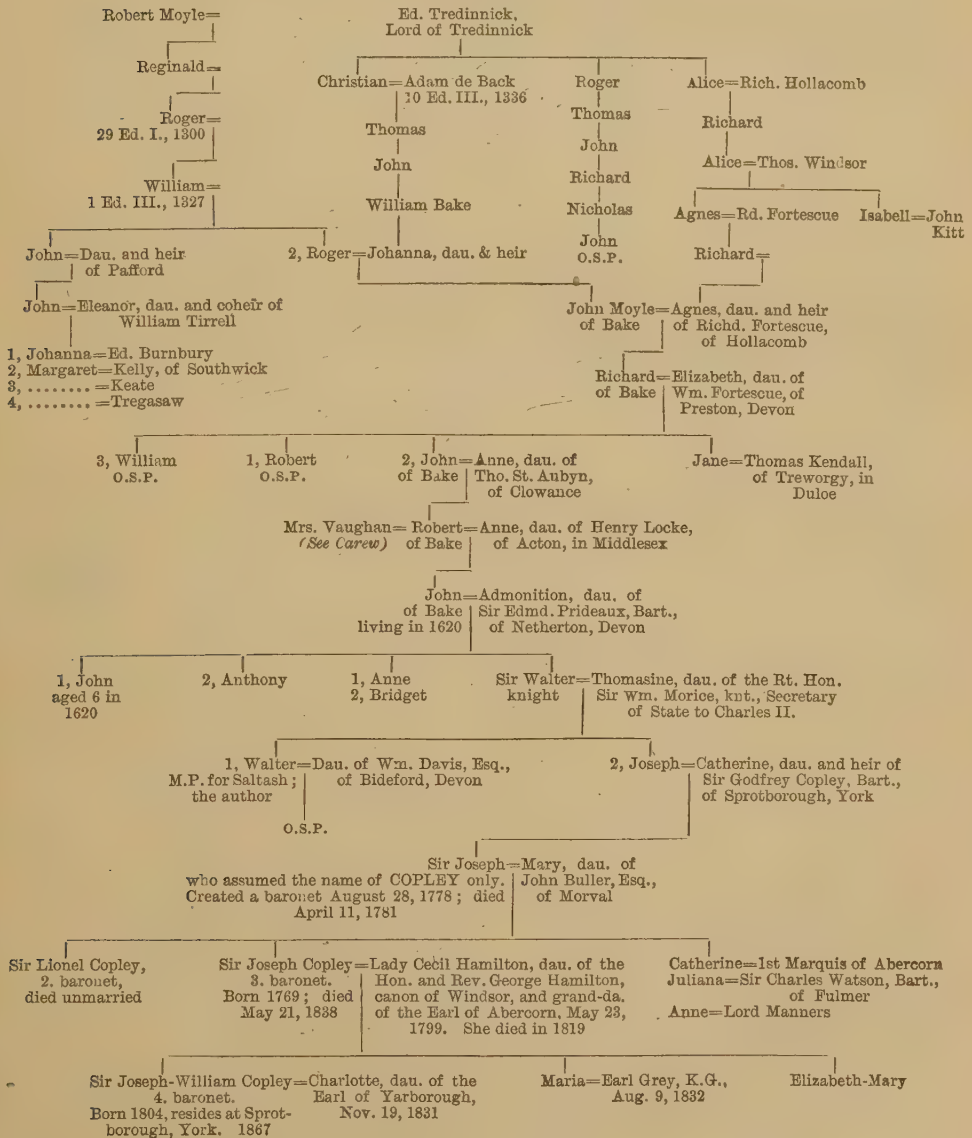
## PEDIGREE OF THE EARL OF S. GERMAN, OF PORT ELIOT.





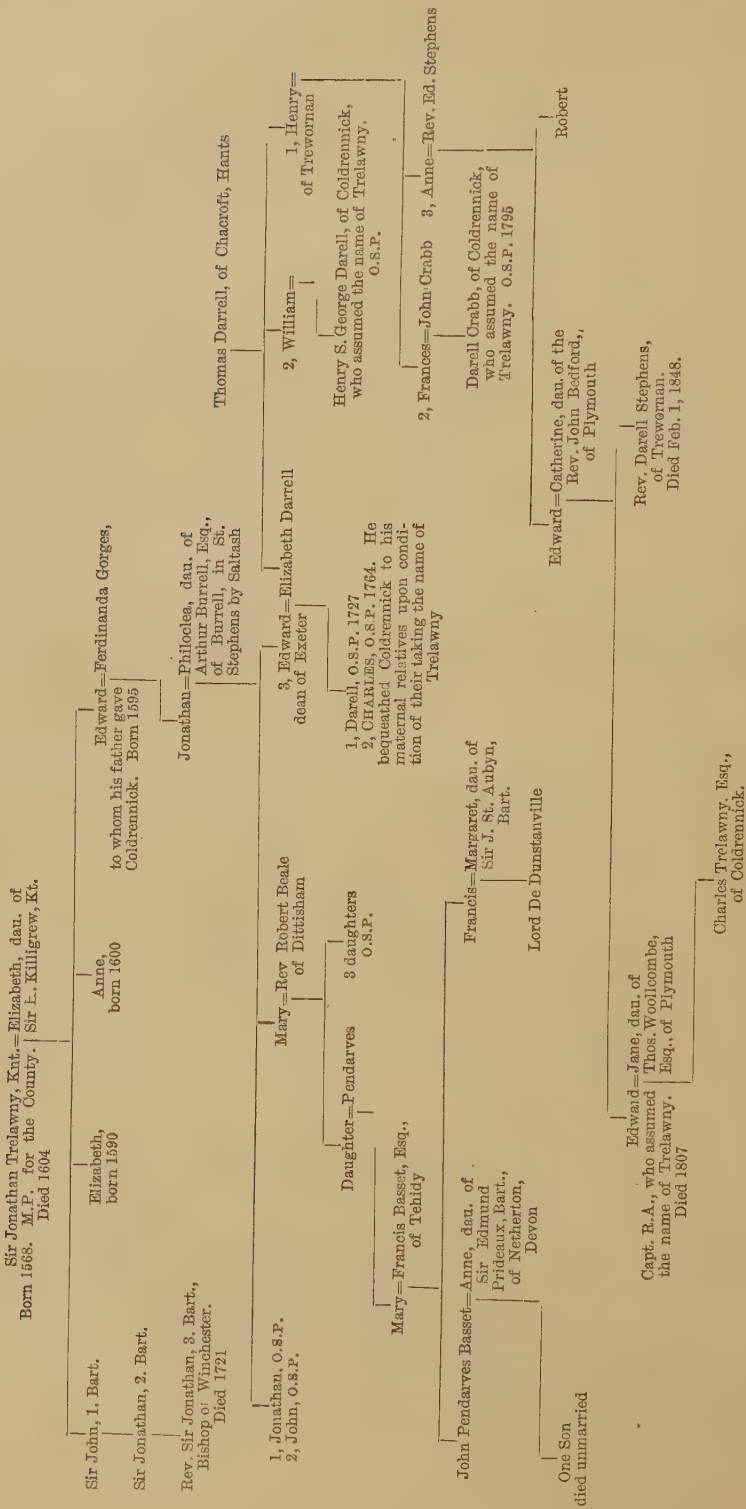
## S. GERMANS.

## PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF MOYLE OF BAKE, AND COPLEY, BARONETS, OF SPOTBOROUGH, YORKSHIRE.

(From the *Heralds' Visitation*, and other sources.)

## S. GERMAN'S.

## PEDIGREE OF THE TRELAWNYS, OF COLDERENNICK.



*John, second son of Sir John Trelawny, Knt., and Blanch Candida Torma, resided at Colderennick, temp. Henry VII.*

## S. GERMOW.

**HALS.**—S. Germoe, alias Garmow is situate in the hundred of Kerryer, and has upon the north S. Erth, south and east, S. Breage; west, S. Hilary. In the Domesday Tax 20 Will. I. 1087, it was rated under the jurisdiction of Lan-migell, i.e. Michael's Temple or Church, now S. Michael's Mount. In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, 1294. *Ecclesia de Sancto Gormow* in decanatu de Kerryer, is valued viii*l*. In Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, it is valued, together with Breock, Cury and Gonwallow, in all £33. The patronage formerly, as I take it, in the Prior of S. Michael's Mount, who endowed them. The Incumbent Trewinard. The parish rated to the 4*s*. per pound Land Tax, 1694, £40.

In this parish stands Godolphin-Ball. This is that inexhaustible mountain, or tin-work, which for some hundreds of years hath afforded its owners or lord, the Lamburns, Stephens, Navas, new Godolphins, and other adventurers, several thousand pounds worth of tin.

**TONKIN.**—In this parish stands Godolphin, or Godolphin-Ball, from whence the lands thereof were denominated de Godolphin; who for many ages have had a considerable augmentation of their paternal estate by the casualties of tin from thence issuing. The same is a barren mountain, of pretty large extent and great height; and, although wrought for tin at the least during three hundred years, seems still, like the widow's cruise of oil and barrel of meal, to increase in the using, for, notwithstanding the incredible quantities of tin that have been taken thence in former ages, it still affords employment, and pays the wages, with some overplus, of at least three hundred men throughout the year.

The name of this parish is derived from its patron, S. Germow, or Germach, said to be an Irish king, who came over with S. Breage. S. Germow is there buried, and his tomb or chair is till to be seen in the churchyard.



HE parish of Germoe is situated in the deanery and hundred of Kirrier; and is bounded on the north, east, and south, by the parish of Breage; and on the west by S. Hilary.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 1100 acres; of which 700*a*. are arable, meadow, and pasture; and 400*a*. are crofts, downs, and common land.

The tithes were commuted in 1841 at £210 15*s*. 0*d*, which sum is thus apportioned:—

To the vicar	£105	0	0
„ Grace Richards, Mary-Anne Foot, John Monk	}	60	0 0
„ Lamb and Emily his wife, Susan Richards, and Henry Little.			
„ James Lemon or his representatives			
„ James Hebbard and Henry John Hebbard.	9	0	0
„ Thomas Laity	6	15	0

The parish contains by actual admeasurement 1287*a*. 3*r*. 34*p*.; of which the public roads occupy 35*a*. 1*r*. 25*p*., and common land 60*a*. 0*r*. 32*p*.

The chapel or church of Germoe or S. Germoch, who is said to have been an Irish king, was given by William Earl of Gloucester to the priory of S. James, Bristol. Germoe has been considered as a separate parish for many years; but the church is subordinate to that of Breage, and is included in the same presentation.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Germocus; comprises a chancel, nave, north aisle, south transept, and a short north transept. The chancel has lately been reconstructed;



an iron safe is built into the south wall. The communion plate, valued at £80, was presented by one of the Lords Godolphin. The nave is separated from the north aisle by an exceedingly good, though somewhat low arcade of six four-centred arches of fine native granite, supported on well-moulded pillars of the same material. At the east end of the north aisle is the Godolphin family pew. The south transept is separated from the nave by a single moulded pillar, supporting a beam of wood on which the roof of the nave rests. A moulded corbel projects from the western wall of the transept. The font is of native elvan; it is misshapen and irregular in its formation, having on opposite sides the semblance of human heads indifferently carved, and between them a rib extending to the depth of the bowl. On the floor near by lies a large fragment of the bowl of an apparently much superior one. The tower arch is a very good one, and springs from abaci enriched with oggee mouldings. There is a south porch, and a north door; on the gable of the former is an ancient cross representing the crucifixion; and on the gable corbels are grotesque sculptures representing monkeys.

The tower is a handsome and well-built structure of granite ashlar; it is of three stages, and is finished with battlements and pinnacles. The pinnacles spring from angel corbels, and consist of square paneled shafts, battlemented, and surmounted with crocketed finials, terminating in balls and crosses. At the basement of the parapet are twelve grotesquely sculptured gargoyles. The tower contains three bells, all dated 1753, and bearing the same founder's mark, a bell. The first and second have the founder's initials, A. R. and the third is inscribed,—*Abel Rudhall cast us all*.

There are no inscriptions in the church; the following is from a tomb in the churchyard:—

In memory of James Lemon; born 23rd Decr. 1779; died 20th August, 1848. And of Mary his wife; born 6th Feby. 1786; died 26th May, 1859.

At the north-east corner of the churchyard is a curious ancient building, having the appearance of a pleasure seat. It is commonly known as *S. Germoe's Chair*, or *King Germoe's Throne*. The structure measures internally, six feet three inches, by three feet six inches. The front consists of two pointed arches, each six feet in height, supported on a round pillar in the centre, with corresponding pillars projecting from each end wall. Internally at the back, is a seat, one foot four inches in height, divided into three compartments, by two little pillars which support arches over the seat. The arches on each side are three feet eight inches in height, the centre one rises to four feet, and at its apex is a sculptured head wearing a crown. On the tympanum of the exterior is also a carved head. The material of the chair is the elvan of the locality, and one of the Militons of Pengerswick Castle is said to have been the builder. The situation commands a view of the greater part of the churchyard.

*Leland* thus speaks of this place,—“*S. Germocus*, a chirch 3 miles from S. Michael's Mont by est-north-est, and a mile from the se; his tumb is yet seene ther. S. Germoke's chair in the chirch yard. S. Germoke's wellle a litle without the chirch yard.” And *William of Worcester* thus,—“*Sanctus Gyermocus episcopus, dies ejus agitur die Sancti Johannis in festo natalis: per tria miliaria de monte Sancti Michael.*”

*Germochus*, according to tradition, was not only an Irish king, but positively a king of Ireland, who had embraced Christianity, and who visited Cornwall in company with *Breaca* and others; they landed at *Rivier* on the river *Hayle*, about the year 460. Their object was to propagate the doctrines of Christianity among the Cornish.

The parish of Germoe gave origin to the family of Lemon, baronets, of Carelew; and hence its chief honour.

In the parish register of Breage may be seen the following entry:—"William, the son of William Lemon, of Germoe, was baptized the 15th day of November, 1696." It appears that the parents of this William Lemon were in a situation of life somewhat above the common level, and that they bestowed on him the best education attainable in the locality, and that he became eminently distinguished among his companions. If therefore, as has been said, young Lemon ever employed himself in performing the inferior labours of mining boys in general, they must have been undertaken from a desire to make himself practically acquainted with all the details of raising and preparing the metallic produce of the neighbouring mines for the furnace of the smelter.

His bodily strength and firmness of mind seem to have been commensurate with those abilities which displayed themselves most conspicuously in after life. Within the last century the people of Breage and Germoe were fond of relating that *Squire* Lemon in his youth made the foremost link of a living chain, which, formed only by the strong grasp of their hands, extended itself into the raging surf, and rescued divers human beings from a watery grave.

At a very early age Mr. Lemon became one of the managers of a tin-smelting house at Chyandour, adjoining to Penzance; and the career which he pursued with so much ability and success, was traced for him at this place.

Mr. Lemon first associating himself with Mr. George Blewett and Mr. Dewen, of Marazion, commenced working a mine on a farm in the parish of Ludgvan, the property of Lord Godolphin, and named Wheal Fortune, where the second steam-engine was used. Capital was of course required for the undertaking, and that is said to have been supplied to Mr. Lemon by his marriage. It is recorded in the parish register of Gulval that "*William Lemon and Isabel Vibert were married April the 22d, 1724.*" The Viberts were reckoned among the 'good livers' of the parish of Gulval, and Mrs. Lemon had recently succeeded by will to the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Noles her godmother, and probably relation, who had acquired a fortune by some business at Chyandour.

But fortune, except for its timely supply of capital, was the least of Mrs. Lemon's recommendations; uniform report has represented her as being perfectly worthy of the extraordinary person to whom she was united.

Mr. Lemon is said to have gained from Wheal Fortune £10,000; and thus enabled to execute more extensive plans, he removed to Truro, and commenced working the Gwennap mines, on a scale never before witnessed in the county. The Great Adit at Carnon was either actually commenced, or at least was effectually prosecuted, by Mr. Lemon; a work unrivalled for extent or for utility in the mines of England, and his exertions increasing as his means enlarged, Mr. Lemon soon became the principal merchant and tin-smelter of Cornwall.

But the energies of his mind were not limited to these undertakings, great as they were; he cultivated a taste for literature, and, what is extremely unusual under such circumstances, and at a middle age, acquired the ability of reading the classic authors in their original language. He was appointed Sheriff in 1742, having been previously mayor of Truro in 1737. He became one of the magistrates of Truro, and might have represented it in Parliament. He obtained from Government a drawback of the duty on

coal used in mines, when Sir Robert Walpole, then at the head of public affairs, complimented him on the clear and able manner in which he had made his statements; and a present of silver plate from Frederick Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, is preserved in the family.

About the same time he was mainly distinguished as "the great Mr. Lemon;" but above all, so strongly were the impressions received of his abilities, his exertions, and general merit, that a progress so rapid and unexampled does not appear to have excited envy, or any of those bad passions which usually alloy the enjoyments of prosperity.

Mr. Lemon had but one son and no daughter. Mr. William Lemon, jun., married Anne, only daughter of John Willyams, Esq., of Carnanton, and sister of the late John Oliver Willyams, Esq., many years Colonel of the Cornwall Militia. He died at an early period of life, and several years before his father, who died March 25, 1760, and was buried in the church at Truro, in which town he had built the largest and most decorated house it could boast of. He had also purchased and considerably improved Carclew, since become the family seat.

The younger Mr. William Lemon left two sons and a daughter. The elder of the sons, William, was created a baronet May 24, 1774; he represented the county in Parliament for fifty years, and commanded the Militia. The second son John, became a colonel in the guards, was M.P. for Truro in 1798, 1806, 1809, and 1813; and commanded the Miners' Militia. The daughter married John Buller, Esq., of Morval.

As an instance of the respect paid to the commanding genius of Mr. Lemon, the people of Truro are said to have drawn back from their doors and windows as he passed through the street.

The Duke of Leeds as the representative of the Godolphin family, is the principal landowner of the parish.

There is a large and commodious Wesleyan Methodist chapel at Balwest, and there is another equally good and substantial, belonging to the same religious body, close on the border of this parish, on Kenegy Common.

The chief villages are the Churchtown, Tresowes, and Boscreege.

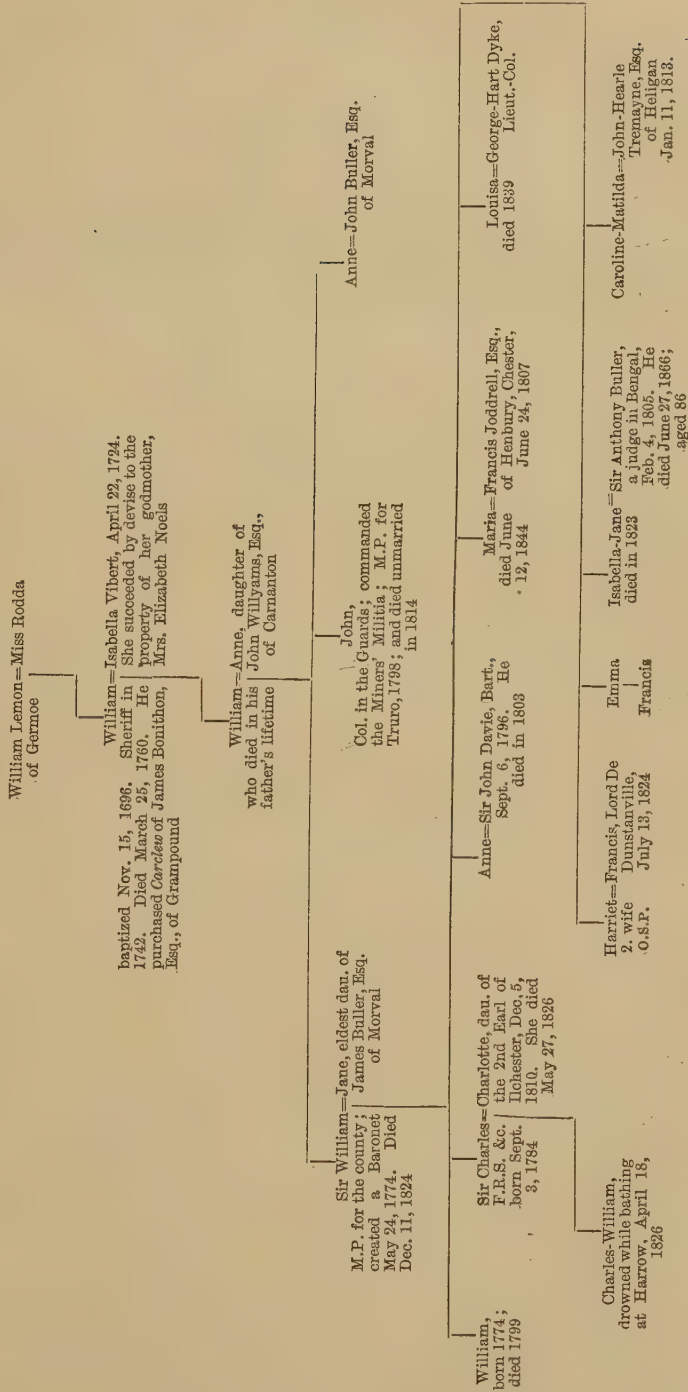
This is eminently a mining parish; yet it has some good farms. In its geological character it is much like the parish of Breage which nearly surrounds it. It produces a fine granite, a hard and useful elvan, and a light yellow material which bears a strong resemblance to the S. Stephens china stone.





## GERMOE.

PEDIGREE OF THE LEMONS, BARONETS, OF CARLEW IN MYLOR, ORIGINALLY OF THIS PARISH.



## GERRANS.

*HALS.*—Gerans, Gerance, or Gerrans, is situated in the hundred of Powdre, and hath upon the north S. Just in Roseland; east, Verian; west, S. Anthony; south, the British Channel. For the modern name, Gerans, whether it be so called in memory of Gerunicus, a King of the Britons, successor of King Rimo, that lived a hundred years before king Lud, according to Galfridus' Chronicle, or if from Terint ab Erbyn, one of king Arthur's admirals at sea, I cannot determine; especially for that in the Domesday Tax in Cornwall, 20th William I., 1087, this district, S. Just and S. Anthony, all passed under the name of *Ros-land*, or *Tre-gara-due*, now the Bishops of Exeter's manor of Tregare (of which more under) and Elerchy.

In the Taxation of Benefices in Cornwall aforesaid, 1294, *Ecclesia de Sancto Gerando*, in Decanatu du Penryn, is rated xl. porcionis Rectoris in eadem xlvjs. viij*d.*; porcionis Prioris Sancti Antonii in eadem xlvjs. viij*d.* From whence it is evident that the Bishop of Exeter, lord of Penryn, and the Prior of S. Anthony endowed this church, the one-half as a Rectory, the other as a Vicarage, viz., that of the Prior's part. For the name of this church in the Inquisition aforesaid, S. Gerandus, whether it may not possibly relate to one S. Gereon, a Roman whose feast is October 12. In Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, it is valued £15 6. 0½. by the name of Gerens. The patronage in the Bishop of Exeter; the incumbent Fowler; and the parish rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1696, by the name of Gerance, £156 16. 4.

Tregear, in this parish, was the voke lands of the Bishop of Bodmin, now the Bishop of Exeter's great lordship, so called. In the Domesday Book for Cornwall, 20th William I., 1087, it is named *Tregara-an*, i.e. the town of the friend, or lover, of God. Concerning the possession of this manor, by virtue of the Bishop of Exeter's lease, there happened a costly and troublesome suit, both in law and equity, between Edward Nosworthy, Esq., then in possession thereof, and Hugh Trevanion, of Treligon, Esq., in the latter end of the reign of Charles II., James II., and part of the reign of William III. (as I was informed). The case being thus:

The tenure of those lands being copy of Court Roll, or freehold for life, the Bishop of Exeter, the lessor, grants to the lessee a fee-farm lease of the said manor, for three lives absolute: and so by custom and law, each of these lives named in the said lease are entitled to the land successively after each other's death, and have power successively in like manner to grant copies of court roll to the under-tenants of those lands absolute for three lives, to succeed each other.

Now it happened that Trevanion bought the remainder of one of those lives, in reversion of Nosworthy or some other first life name in the Bishop's lease; after the death of whom, Trevanion's right by custom commenced; who accordingly delivered ejectments upon the lands and tenements of the said manor, by consent and approbation of the Bishop of Exeter for the time being, and brought down a trial at Launceston on the same, where the issue passed for Trevanion.

Thereupon Nosworthy filed his bill in chancery, prays a writ of injunction to stop further proceedings at common law, and to be relieved in the premises; where, after many commissions for examination of witnesses, and hearing of the merits of the cause in favour of Nosworthy's title, it passed for him.

The plaintiff Trevanion thereon prays that another issue at law might be directed out of Chancery to try this matter; which accordingly being granted, upon the issue it again passed for the plaintiff, and afterwards as before, upon all hearings in Chancery it passed against him, by the universal opinion and judgment of the Lord Chancellors and Lord Keepers for the time being; "That it was contrary to equity and good conscience that any person, who was only named a life on the bishop's lease, to the farmer of the manor, or the lives named on the farmer's lease, or copy of court roll, to under-tenants, without ever paying a farthing of consideration money, should sell or carry away the original lessee's estate, who pays a valuable consideration for it, or from his heirs or assigns after his death." So that in fine Nosworthy's title was confirmed by a decree in Chancery.

But as I said before, the cost of this controversy pro and con lasted so long, and proved so chargeable, as was very conducing to the ruin of both those gentlemen's estates; Nosworthy absconding into Holland, and Trevanion procuring himself to be made one of the poor Knights of Windsor.

It was the happiness of Cornwall, in the latter end of the reign of Charles II., to behold Mr. Justice Dolben appointed for two or three assizes one of the Judges Itinerant for this county, who so discouraged the injustice, delay and frivolousness of many Cornish law-suits, and so uprightly and succinctly, upon proof of matters of fact and law, directed the jury as to their verdict, that there was little or no occasion for the wrangling and jangling arguments of counsel at the bar.

He further told the people in general, that he admired how they should be so weak in judgment, as to be persuaded into so many lawsuits in this province, wherein was nothing but pride, heat, mistakes, or malice, by the advice and direction of lawyers and attornies, whose trade and occupation was only to get money, without regard had to the merit or success of their causes longer than their client could dispense with cash.

Upon those and the like arguments of this upright and conscientious judge, the number of our Cornish trials was much abated, and fell from a hundred and sixty *venire facias* brought to about seventy; so that it was generally hoped by this means we should have had as few lawsuits depending in this as in other countries, or that all controversies would be ended by reference amongst ourselves, and that it would be said of the Court of Common Pleas by commission transmitted to Launceston, as was said of the Court of Chancery when Sir Thomas More was Lord Chancellor thereof, temp. Henry VIII., who by his upright judgment, and discouragement of trivial Chancery suits, had ended all causes depending therein, so that the clerks and counsel had no more business there to do; whereupon one made this rhyme:

When More some time had Chancellor been,  
No more suits did remain:  
The like will never more be seen,  
Till More comes back again.

But alas! this good Judge Dolben soon after, by the attornies and lawyers of the Western Circuit all in confederacy together, as the shrine-makers of Diana at Ephesus against S. Paul, prompted a petition to Charles II. against him, suggesting that the overhasty proceedings of this judge, and his discouraging lawsuits, tended not only to the damage of his Majesty's revenues proceeding from lawsuits in those parts, but to their great prejudice, hurt, and damage, in point of their support and livelihood, as having little else besides their profession and practice of law to subsist by; which petition Charles II. taking into further consideration, against the next assizes he ordered the clerk to leave Judge Dolben's name out of the commission of *oyer and terminer*, and then he was never more seen in these parts.

Since which time the judges that come this circuit are content to hear with great patience the loud, reflective, perplexed arguments of counsel upon trials of small moment and concern, if not to suffer themselves to be at some times imposed upon in point of law and evidence therein, by the importunate arguments of topping serjeants-at-law, according to the magnitude of the fees they receive from their clients; so that it is become a proverb among those men in this province, it matters not what the case be so the client hath store of money.

Tre-legan, or Tre-ligon, in this parish, i.e. the legate nuncio, or ambassador's town, perhaps the rector's, is the dwelling of the said Hugh Trevanion, Gent., a branch of Caryhaye's family. He married Crossman, the relict of Courtney of Penkivell, and had issue by her Trevanion Gent. his son and heir, whose estate being greatly depressed by his father's debts and lawsuits aforesaid, hath sold his patrimony, and is by Hugh Boscawen, Esq. Privy Councillor to William III., promoted to be one of the Poor Knights of Windsor as aforesaid.

Ros-teage, in this parish, i.e. the valley house, or fair valley, is the dwelling of Nicholas Kempe, Gent. that married Sprye; his father Williams of Probus; his grandfather Budge, Their arms, *Gules, within a bordure engrailed three garbs Or.*

At Tre-wince, i.e. the under town, or town exposed to the weather, is the possession of Nicholas Hobbs, Gent. that married Kempe; his father Prouse; and giveth for his arms, *three eagles displayed Purple.*

TONKIN.—Most of the lands in this parish, if not the whole, are either part of the manor of Tregear, or are held from it. This hath been ever since the first erection of the see, in the Bishop of Cornwall, and in the united bishopric seated at Exeter. It has for many ages been held by different gentlemen under the Bishops on leases for lives.

The family of Nosworthy held it for some time; the last of which family, Edward Nosworthy, Esq. assigned it, a few years before his death, to Henry Vincent, of Trelevan, Esq., but Mr. Nosworthy, who was the last life, dying suddenly at Dunkirk, in 1701, it fell into the Bishop's hands, then Sir Jonathan Trelawny, who granted a new lease of it in trust for his own family, with whom it now resteth. But the barton was separated from the manor and granted apart, as it was in the time when Nosworthy held the manor, to the Trevanions of Trelegan, between whom and the Nosworthys arose a great lawsuit, as is related by Mr. Hals.

Near to this barton is Trewithian, that is the town of peace. In this village Mr. Edward Cregoe hath lately built a good house. He married Sarah, the daughter of John Foot, of Treleyassick, Gent. and is lately dead, leaving a young widow and three sons, of which the eldest is christened Friend.

To the south of this is Trelegan, the downy town. This is likewise a large village, at one end of which stood the seat of a younger branch of the Trevanions of Carhays. Hugh Trevanion, who was engaged in the expensive lawsuit with Mr. Nosworthy, had a son Hugh Trevanion. This gentleman



was so reduced as to become Governor of the Poor Knights of Windsor. The father sold Trelegan in the latter end of Charles II.'s reign, to Stephen Johns, Esq.

Between Trelegan and Trewithian is a double round Danish intrenchment, which being very high, the middle serves for a beacon, by which name of Beacon it is called.

To the westward of Trewithian is Tregarevean, that is the small miry dwelling; and such it really is. This place has recently been leased by copy of court roll from the manor of Tregear, to Edward Hobbs, Gent.

Roseteage. This is rightly interpreted by Mr. Hals, the fair or beautiful valley; and its delightful situation doth fairly entitle it to this appellation.

This place in the reign of Elizabeth, and of James I., was the seat of Reginald Mohun, Esq., a younger brother to Sir William Mohun, of Hall, and a captain under Sir Walter Raleigh. This gentleman never marrying, sold the barton (which is held from the manor of East Greenwich, in Kent, by the payment of three peppercorns yearly when demanded,) with the royalty of wreck, and in November, 1619, the 19th year of James I., to Nicholas Kempe, Gent., who was the younger brother of Humphrey Kempe, of Lavethan, in Blisland, Esq., who is the chief of that name in Cornwall.



HE parish of Gerrans is situated in the deanery of Powder, and in the western Parliamentary division of the hundred of Powder. It is bounded on the north by Philleigh; on the east by Gerrans Bay; on the south by S. Anthony in Roseland; and on the west by S. Just in Roseland, from which it is partially separated by a branch of S. Anthony's Pool.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 2460 acres, of which 1940A. are arable; 100A. meadow; 20A. orchard and gardens; and 400A. are moors, hedges, roads, and sites of houses.

The tithes were commuted in 1841, at £550; which amount is apportioned as follows, namely,

To the Rector	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£306	13	0
„ Richard Johns, Esq.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	15	0
„ Mrs. Mary Hartley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	12	0

Mrs. Hartley has a moiety of all the tithes of Rosteage and Trewarthas; the rector has the other moiety; he has also the whole of the tithes of Tregair, Tregairwoon, and Vradon Hay, together with a moiety of the tithes arising from all the remaining tithable lands of the parish.

Richard Johns, Esq., of Terwinee, or his heirs or assigns, are entitled to a moiety of all the tithable lands of the parish, except Rosteage, Trewarthas, Tregair, Tregairwoon, and Vradon Hay.

The parish comprises by admeasurement 2655A. 2R. 1P.; of which the glebe measures 3A. 12P.; the church and churchyard 2A. 8P.; and the public roads 42A. 0R. 37P.

The patronage of the rectory is in the Bishop of Exeter. The following list of rectors has been compiled:—John Bedford, 1663; Fowler, 1696; William Williams, 1782; William Baker, *circa*, 1794, he held the rectory for upwards of 50 years; William D. Longlands, instituted April 29, 1844; and the present rector, the Rev. Frederick-Henry-Ambrose Scrivener, instituted in 1861.

The church, which was almost wholly rebuilt in 1848-9, is dedicated to S. Gerendus or Girranus. In 1334 it was only a chapel of S. Anthony adjoining, and was confirmed

to the priory of S. Peter and S. Paul at Plympton by John de Grandisson, bishop of Exeter. It comprises a chancel, nave, south aisle, north transept, and vestry. The chancel is separated from the other parts of the church by a good modern screen of oak; in the south wall is a piscina, and in the north wall a square aumbry. Within the chancel is the vestry. In the aisle is the handsome marble monument of Edward Hobbs and his wife. The arcade has seven four-centred arches of granite, supported on monolith pillars of the same material. The roofs are of open wood-work; the pulpit and seats are well-designed and substantial in their construction; the material throughout is American oak. The transept is separated from the nave by a low, chamfered, segmental arch. In the north wall of the transept is an arched recess in which is deposited a well-preserved priest's tomb, removed hither from the chancel. The windows throughout are of good ornamented glass. The font has a square bowl, the sides of which are ornamented with debased sculpture; it rests on a round shaft and is supported by four small pillars. There is a south porch in which are the remains of a stoup; a north door; and a vestry or priest's door blocked. The tower arch is plain and open to the church.

The tower, which is of two stages, is buttressed at the angles and battlemented; it is surmounted with a spire. The spire is banded with Gothic tracery, on one panel of which is carved the date "JVNE 25, 1636." The tower contains one bell.

The Hobbs monument is the only one in the church; it bears the family arms, namely, *Argent, three escutcheons sable, each charged with an eagle displayed or; impaling, Argent, two swords in saltire proper, hilts and pommels or, in chief a bunch of grapes of the second, leaved and stalked as the same*; being the arms of the family of Thomas of Tregolls near Truro. The inscription is as follows:—

Hunc juxta Patietem siti sunt  
 Edvardus Hobbs de Tregassa, Gen.  
 Et Ienefera Uxor ejus amantissima  
 Juxta atque dilectissima  
 Resurrectionis Gloriam immortalem expectantes  
 Plurima in illis emicuerunt,  
 Oribus Omnibus sibi cognitissimis merito placuere.  
 Lantum, et bene auctam Rem moribus ornaverunt optimis  
 Humanitate eximia, Benevolentia summa,  
 Frugalitate, id est Modestia et Temperantia, singulari;  
 Amicis, et necessariis maximum sui desiderium,  
 Omnibus Exempla reliquerunt  
 Obiit ille decimo nono Aprilis, Ano. Domi. 1718o  
 Aetatis suae sexagesimo septimo,  
 Haec cum jam praemissa sui chariote parte,  
 sollicitam, et maestam vitam per aliquot annos traxisset,  
 Tandem Voti Compos ad Virum obiit  
 Vigesimo octavo Maii, Ano. a Christi Nativitate 1730o  
 A sua sexagesimo octavo.  
 Joannes Thomas de Nanshuthall, Arm. Nepos,  
 Et Haeres a Benignissima Patrua relictus,  
 Ad ejus praescriptum  
 Memoriae illorum semper charae, semper honorandae  
 Hoc Marmor M.P. 1732.

A tablet near the tower records the following charity:—

Henry Harris, late of Roseteage, Esquire by Will dated 11th July, 1828, Bequeathed to the poor of the Parish of Gerrans, the sum of three hundred pounds, to be invested in Government security; the dividends arising therefrom to be distributed amongst the

poor of the said Parish, in the month of January in every year for ever, at the discretion of the *Minister, Churchwardens, and Principal Inhabitants* of the said Parish for the time being, and in such manner as not to relieve or lessen the Parish poor-rate.

A similar bequest was made to the poor of the parish of Camborne.

Wm. Baker, Rector.

Bennet Snell, Churchwarden.

In the present year, 1867, Capt. Charles Baker, R.N., son of the Rev. William Baker, late rector of this parish, has given £200, to be invested, and the interest thereof to be distributed annually among the poor of the parish; and for keeping in repair the family vault.

On the 20th of January, 1560, Henry VIII. leased the rectory of Gerrans to Henry Thomas, of London, at the yearly rent of £12.

The bishop of Exeter, the lord of Penryn, and the prior of S. Anthony, endowed this church: the one-half as a rectory, the other, namely, the part claimed by the prior of S. Anthony, as a vicarage.

The parish of Gerrans is said to have taken its name from a king of Cornwall, who was afterwards canonized. The yellow plague carried off Malcon, king of Venedotia, and desolated his country in 588. S. Telian therefore left, taking with him some of his suffragan bishops, and men of other orders, with persons of both sexes; and in their way to Armorica, first came to Cornwall, and were well received by *Gerennius* the king of that country, who treated him and his people with all honour. After remaining for some time they proceeded on their voyage to Armorica. The plague having subsided, Telian with joy gathered his compatriots together, and returned in peace to his own land. In their way homewards they paid a second visit to king *Gerennius*, and landed at a port called *Dingerein*, the king then being at the close of his life, received the sacrament at the hands of S. Telian, and departed this life in the Lord. This was in the year 596. After this S. Telian returned to Wales. This *Din-gerin* is the round fort in this parish. "About a myle," says *Leland*, "by west of Penare (in Veryan, two miles and a half distant,) is a forte nere the shore in the paroch of S. Geron's. It is a single dikyd, and within a but shot of the north side of the same apperith an hole of a vault broken up by a plough yn tylling. This vault had an issue from the castelle to the se. And a litle by north of the castelle a 4 or 5 borowes or cast hilles. A mile dim. from this there is another in the syde of an hille." This castle or earthwork is on the estate of Cargurrell, the property of the Johns family. Of the first subterraneous passage spoken of by *Leland* as discovered by accident, nothing is now known; the second, from the rocky nature of the ground through which it was cut still remains. This opens in the side of a cliff near Creek Stephen, and is sometimes called the Mermaid's Hole. The mouth is large enough to admit a man walking erect. It has often been entered for forty or fifty yards; at that distance it contracts very much. A boy some years since ventured a few yards further, but returned in a fright, having been terrified at the sight of two otters. Foxes have also been found in it at times; and several sheep were once drowned in it by the influx of the tide. The Rev. John Whitaker explored much of the interior by the help of a guide with lights. The air, however, became so confined that he was obliged to retreat to avoid suffocation.



Near the church was a vacant space formerly used as a bowling-green. Bowling appears to have been a favourite amusement with the Cornish up to about the middle of the last century. A weekly meeting at this place used to be numerously attended during the summer, but as most of the neighbouring landed proprietors occupied a portion of their estates themselves, it was an invariable rule to discontinue their pastime when the appearance of a single *arish now*, indicated the commencement of harvest.

Rosteaage, the *fair vale*, is without any exception, the leading place in the parish, and few more beautiful situations can any where be found. It continued in the family of Kempe from the year 1619 till about 1780, when it was purchased by Mr. Harris of Rosewarne, in Camborne, and given by him to Mr. Richard Harris, one of his younger sons; but he dying unmarried the estate reverted to Mary, the only daughter and heiress of the eldest son, William Harris, Esq., sheriff in 1773, and now the widow of the late Winchcombe-Henry Hartley, Esq. Mrs. Hartley resides at Rosewarne.

Trewince is situated on a hill to the north-west of Roseteage, and is separated from it by a deep valley. A handsome house, built of free-stone, was erected here about the year 1750, by the grandson or great-grandson of Stephens Johns, Esq. Trewince is now the property of Richard-Pendarves Johns, Esq., the representative of the family.

The barton of Tregear was purchased in 1712 of the Hoblyns of Bradridge, by Samuel Kempe, Esq., of Carelew. In 1765 it was leased by Frederick Keppel, bishop of Exeter, on lives, to Nicholas Kempe, Esq., of Roseteage, of whom it was purchased in 1767 by his cousin Nicholas Kempe, Esq., of Chelsea; and in 1823 it was in the possession of John Kempe, Esq., of Newington, Surrey. Mr. Edward-Hayes Hill has latterly held the lease of Tregear under the bishop.

Trewithian descended to the late Matthew-Garland Cregoe, Esq., who married Anne-Coryton, eldest daughter of Arthur Kempe, Esq., Admiral of the White. It is now the property of his grandson, John-Garland Cregoe, Esq.

The Kempes of Cornwall were derived from the Kempes of Olantigh in Kent. Richard Kempe, Esq., grandson of Sir William Kempe, sheriff of Kent, 20 Henry VIII., 1528, is the first of the family recorded to have settled at Lavethan, in Blisland. This Richard Kempe married Grace, daughter of John Boscawen, Esq., of Tregothnan; and William their son and heir, married a daughter of Thomas St. Aubyn, Esq. of Clowance, by whom he had issue Thomas, who married Catherine, daughter of Lawrence Courtenay, of Lostwithiel, and by her had issue Humphry, and John who settled at Roseteage. Humphry succeeded his father at Lavethan, and married Jane, daughter of Thomas Peytonne, Esq., collector of the port of Plymouth. William their son was father of William, who married Philippa Woodwere, of Budock, and had issue Richard who settled at Tregony. This Richard Kempe married Anna, daughter of J. Day, of Colan; but dying without male issue, his daughters became his coheiresses, and Elizabeth, the eldest, married Joseph Taunton, Esq., of Liskeard, grandfather of Dr. Taunton, of Truro.

John Kempe who settled at Roseteage, which had been purchased of the Mohuns about 1619, married Winifred, daughter and heiress of Penkivel, of Penkivel, in S. Michael Penkivel, and had issue by her Nicholas of Roseteage; who by his marriage with Johanna, daughter of John Budge, of Linkinhorne, had two sons, John, the elder, who settled at Roseteage; and Nicholas who settled at Crugsillick, in the adjoining parish

of Veryan. John married Anne Williams, of Treworgy in Probus, and had a son, Nicholas, who succeeded him at Roseteage, and who married Maria, daughter of Arthur Spry, Esq., of Place, in S. Anthony.

Arthur, their son, married Honor, daughter of Charles Huddye, of Trethowan, and had issue, Nicholas and Charles. Nicholas resided at Roseteage, and was sheriff in 1761; he married Dorothy, daughter of James Borlase, Esq., of Treonike, in S. Allen, and had issue an only daughter, married to the Rev. William Bedford, rector of Mary Tavy, Devon.

Charles Kempe succeeded his brother as heir-at-law, and by his marriage with Anne, daughter and sole heiress of John Kempe, of Crugsillick, re-united the two branches of the family which had been separated for four generations. By her he had issue four sons, and a daughter named Ursula, married to David Haweis, Esq., of Killiowe, near Truro. Of the sons, John married Letitia-Maria Coryton, and died without issue; Charles became rector of S. Mabyn. He married Catherine Hocking of S. Tudy, and had issue John; Jacob, the third son, was a surgeon, and settled in Truro. He married Maria Warwick, and had issue two daughters, Maria and Harriet.

Arthur Kempe, the fourth son, entered the Royal Navy, and became Admiral of the White. He married Anne, daughter of John Coryton, Esq., of Crocaddon, and had issue with others, Charles-Trevanion Kempe, late rector of S. Stephens-in-Branwell with S. Michael Carhayes and S. Dennis; and Anne-Coryton Kempe, who married with Matthew-Garland Cregoe, of Trewithian, recently deceased.

The manors of *Pettigrew* and *Nampitty* have been for a considerable time in the family of Enys of Enys; and they are now the property of John-Samuel Enys, Esq.

The manor of Treluggan, or Trelegan, which had been forfeited by the Marquis of Exeter, was annexed in the year 1540 to the Duchy of Cornwall in lieu of the honour of Wallingford. The barton was for a considerable time the seat of a branch of the Trevanions. Hugh Trevanion, Esq., the last of this branch died without issue in 1730. He was governor of the poor knights of Windsor. The estate was leased by the Duchy to the families of Johns, of Trewince, and Cregoe, of Trewithian.

Tregassa, or Tregassa Vean, said to be within the manor of Tregeare, was for some time the seat of the family of Hobbs. It is now a farm house, the property of Mrs. Hartley.

From S. Anthony's Pool a creek winds round towards the north, and continues in that direction about a mile to Penkuel, where there is a ferry from Gerrans to S. Mawes. Above the ferry the creek makes a turn of about a quarter of a mile to the eastward, and then turns again to the north and continues nearly straight for about a mile and a quarter to its extremity at Trethem Mill.

One or two little creeks branch off right and left from this arm of the sea, the principal of which is on the eastern side about half a mile above S. Anthony's Pool, which extends to within a quarter of a mile of the sea-coast; the ground separating the creek from the sea is very low, and forms the isthmus which connects the parishes of Gerrans and S. Anthony. Over this neck of land, there is no great difficulty in carrying an ordinary boat, and thus cut off the distance of passing round to the entrance of Falmouth Harbour.

An officer of the customs who resided at S. Mawes, had often been baffled in his attempts to make a seizure from the smugglers of Portscatha. It appeared that the

smugglers, whenever engaged in their employment in Gerrans Bay, always had their scouts on the hills; some of which overlooked S. Mawes Harbour, so that when the coast guard boat went round S. Anthony's Head, she was narrowly watched, and on approaching Gerrans Bay, the requisite signal was made, when all the smuggling boats dispersed, and by the time she came into the bay, all was quiet.

Chagrined at being thus repeatedly outwitted, the officer one day took his boat up the creek, and had her carried across this neck of land by the crew, and thus he was enabled to get into Gerrans Bay before the scouts were aware that he had left the Harbour. He pounced suddenly upon the smugglers and secured a good prize.

Gerrans Bay was the depository of the smugglers of Portscaatha and the neighbourhood about a century ago, and a great many cargoes were from time to time sunk there; consequently boats were often employed in sweeping for the spirit kegs, and it was deemed more secure to carry on their manœuvres by day than in the night; as by having their scouts on the adjoining hills, they had early notice of the approach of any revenue boat.

Porthscatha, Polskatho, or Porthskatho, the *boat-pool* or *harbour*, is situated at the southern extremity of Gerrans Bay, near the Churchtown; an extensive fishery, especially for mackerel, has been carried on here for many years. Portscaatha is a pretty and pleasantly situated village, and the change from a smuggling cove to a watering-place would be a most congenial one; it is the property of J. S. Enys, Esq.

The chief villages are the Churchtown, where there are good boys' and girls' schools with residences, in connexion with the Established Church; also Wesleyan Methodist, and Bible Christian chapels; Porthscatha, where there is an Independent chapel; and Tre-withian.

The feast of Gerrans is on the second Sunday in August.

In the churchyard is a fine old granite cross, in good preservation; it is about seven feet in height, and two feet in breadth; it had been used as a coping stone for the wall of the churchyard.

The chief landowners are the Bishop of Exeter for the time being; the Duke of Cornwall; Mrs. Mary Hartley; John-Samuel Enys, Esq.; Richard-Pendarves Johns, Esq.; and John-Garland Cregoe, Esq.

The rocks of this parish belong to the same series as those of S. Anthony adjoining. On the eastern side of Porthscatha the blue slate is very much curved and contorted; and is intersected by innumerable quartz veins, which are exceedingly irregular, and partake much of the same arrangement as the laminae of the slate. Here also occur, interstratified with the slate, beds of a compact blue rock, which is very hard, and effervesces with acids, occasioned by particles, and minute veins or strings of calcareous spar. In the cliff also may be seen a small patch of conglomerates, and red sandstone of the most recent formation, such as is common on those shores.





## GLUVIAS.

*HALS.*—Gluvias is situated in the hundred of Kerryer, and hath upon the north Peran-Arworthan, east Mylor, west Mabe, south Budoek. Here was an endowed church or chapel, or place of jurisdiction, before the Norman Conquest; for in the Domesday Roll, 20 William I. 1087, Gluvias is rated as such. In the taxation of benefices in Cornwall, made by the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, 1294, Ecclesia de Sancto Gluviano, in Decanatu de Penryn, is rated xls. In Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, it is valued together with Budoek, in £21 16 9; before which time it seems those churches were united and consolidated by the Bishops of Exeter, the patrons and endowers thereof; the incumbent Collyer; the rectory, or sheaf, in possession of Ennys; and the parish rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1693, £132 11s.

Roscrow is the dwelling of Alexander Pendarves, Esq., that married the Lady Dorothy Burke, daughter of the Earl of Clanricarde, and afterwards the daughter of Colonel Granville, his father Carew, his grandfather St. Aubyn, his great-grandfather (Roberts of Truro); viz. Samuel Pendarves, Esq., Sheriff of Cornwall, 19th James I. who gave for his arms, *Sable, a falcon rising between three mullets Or*; originally descended from the Pendarveses of Pendarves, or Constenton, as I am informed.

Roscrow gave name and origin to an old family of gentlemen surnamed Roscrow, whose heir, about the time of Richard II. was married to one of the Seneschalls of Helland where John de Seneschall held by the tenure of knight's service part of a knight's fee of land, 3 Henry IV. from whence it appears also that Luke, the son of Bernard Seneschallus, was by letters mandatory, or a mandamus, made one of the Barons of the Exchequer, by King Richard I.

Innis, Enys, Ennis, is *an island or place encircled with water*, in this place to be construed as a river island; where two rivers in their confluence meet, and shape the land between them in form of a corner, or triangle; from which place was denominated an old British family of gentlemen now in possession thereof, surnamed Enys; particularly John Enys, Esq., that married the inheritrix of Gregor of Truro, his father Pendarves, his grandfather Winifred, daughter and coheirss of Thomas Price, of Trewardreva; and giveth for his arms, *Argent, three water enets Vert*, creatures frequently seen in the rivers by which those lands are insulated.

A great number of places, or lands in Cornwall, under the like circumstances, are from thence denominated Enys, Ennis, and Ennys in S. Erme, Roach, Luxsilian, Peransand, taken some times with other words.

Gosose river, in this parish (*the slow-wood river*), situate upon Gosose creek of the sea; from whence was denominated Gosose tenement, the native place of Captain Henry Carverth (i.e. rock-strength, or Carveth, rock-grave), who being bred to sea affairs and navigation in his youth, was taken into the service of King Charles II. in the beginning of his Dutch and French war, 1665, to whom he gave the command of a frigate, in the several engagements of the Dukes of York and Albemarle in their sea-fights with those nations; wherein he demeaned himself so well in point of valor and conduct, that after those wars were ended he was chosen one of the standing Captains under the Earl of Ossory, for which he received about £300 per annum salary, during his life, which ended about the year 1684, when he had a military interment in this church: who dying without legitimate issue, left his brother, Thomas Carveth, of this place, gentleman, his heir and executor, who giveth for his arms, *Argent, a chevron between three talbots Sable*. Those gentlemen, from living at Carveth, or Carverth, in Mabe were transnominated from Thoms to Carverth; as another family of those Thomses, from living at Carnsew, in the said parish, were transnominated to Carnsew; and there are some deeds yet extant dated tempore Henry VIII. which will evidence the truth of this fact, as Mr. Carverth told me.

Between the parishes of Budoek and Gluvias, on a promontory of land shooting into the sea creek of Falmouth harbour, between two vales and hills, where the tide daily makes its flux and reflux, stands the ancient borough of Penrin, or Penryn, a name given and taken from the natural circumstances of the place; and by the name of Penrin it was taxed as the roke lands of a considerable manor in Domesday Roll, 20 William I. 1087.

This place I take to be the *OCRINUM* of Ptolemy. The town was a privileged manor, with a court leet, before the Norman Conquest; and in the year 1230 King Henry III. granted a charter to William Brewer, Bishop of Exeter, then lord thereof, as his successors still are in right of the bishopric of Eodmin, or Cornwall, long before annexed to Exeter. It was also incorporated by King James I. by another charter, consisting of a Mayor, Recorder, and Portreeve, eleven Magistrates, and twelve Assistants; with liberty to send two of its members to sit in the Commons' House of Parliament, to be elected by the majority of those that are free men, and pay rates and taxes. It is also, amongst many other things appurtenanced with markets weekly, upon Wednesdays and Saturdays; fairs on May 1,

July 7, December 21; and of old had free warren in all the King's lands. The arms of this town are a *Saracen's head coupé at the shoulder, and crowned or, environed with a laurel.*

The Precept from the Sheriff on the Parliament writ, as also to remove an action at law depending in this leet to a superior court, must be thus directed: "*Majori et Burgensibus Burgi sui de Penrin in Comitatu Cornubiæ salutem,*" otherwise, "*Proposito, Ballivis, et Burgensibus Burgi sui de Penrin*"; and to remove an action from the court leet of Penryn foreign: "*Senescallo et Ballivis manerij de Penrin foreigne salutem.*"

But, alas! notwithstanding all its privileges, our Cornish Historian, Mr. Carew, in his time, tells us that on the top of a creek Penrin town hath taken up its seat; rather passable than notable for wealth, buildings or inhabitants. Though now, *tempore* Charles II. I take it to be much altered for the better in these particulars, and to be parallel with, or equal therein, with any other town in Cornwall. And moreover, I look upon it as the most commodious, pleasantly situated, and healthful borough within that province, it being situated upon a hill, and having continually passing through its streets a useful river of water, and through the gardens and orchards of the town, behind the street-houses on each side, pass two considerable mill-leats, or rivers of water, met daily by the flux and reflux of the sea.

Where, on the south of this town, on one of those rivers, Walter Brounscob, Bishop of Exeter, 1260, at a place called Glasnith, or Green-ford so named from the estuaries, or ebbing and flowing of the sea under it, founded and endowed a collegiate church of Black Canons, or Canons Augustine, that could not marry wives, consisting of twelve prebends and a dean; "*Clerici tresdecem, personæ discretæ,*" are the very words of the leger book of its foundation; and then endowed and confirmed all by a charter in these words, as translated from Bishop Brounscob's original Latin.

"To give to God, the blessed Virgin Mary, and S. Thomas of Canterbury, in Budock, Penryn, and Glasnith College, and his thirteen canonical brothers and their successors, all lands, woods, meadows, waters, pastures, mills, laws, rents, and courts, and all things to the same pertaining, to possess, have hold, and enjoy for ever. This agrees with the register,

Robert Michell, Register, 1611."

Afterwards this collegiate church, thus founded and endowed, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, received a greater augmentation of wealth, lands, and revenues from John Grandison, Bishop of Exeter, 1358, who had persuaded all rich priests of his diocese to make him his heir and executor, in order to build and endow churches with their riches; which trust, in a great measure, he performed to his lasting credit and renown; so that at length, amongst others, this collegiate church's yearly revenues, at the suppression, 26 Henry VIII. was valued at £205 10 6 according to Speed and Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, now worth £1200.

This collegiate church is now entirely demolished. Since the beginning of this century there was one of its towers standing, but it is lately pulled down, and a dwelling-house built in the place where it stood.

Bishop Brounscob died 1280, and lies buried in his cathedral church of Exeter.

The chief inhabitants of this town of Penrin are Mr. Hallamore, Mr. Worth, Mr. Hearle, Mr. Kempe, Mr. Bloyse, Mr. Melhuish.

The Lady Jane Killigrew, of Arwinick, for some protection and favour shewn her in her troubles by the Mayor of this town, gave a silver cup and cover to the Mayor of this town and his successors for ever, containing about three quarts, and about £12 value, whereon is this inscription: From Mayor to Mayor, to the town of Penryn, when they received me in great misery.

Jane Killygrew, 1613."

**TONKIN.**—Enis, in this parish, gave name to an old family of gentlemen from thence denominated de Enis; that is to say, of this island; for ennis, enys, signify in Cornish, an island, and also a tongue of land where two rivers meet.

John Enys, Esq., acquired a great flow of wealth by his marriage with Ann, only daughter of Mr. Henry Gregor, of Truro. His son, Samuel Enys, is the present possessor of the estate; he married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Willis, of London, merchant, and has lately succeeded to a considerable fortune by the decease of her two brothers, Sir Thomas and Sir William Willis, of Fen Ditton, in Cambridgeshire, Baronets, the last in the year 1733. This gentleman is in the commission of the Peace, and was Sheriff of Cornwall, 8 Anne, A.D. 1709. He has expended large sums of money in the improvement of his seat, as well by enlarging the house as by making beautiful gardens.

Roscrow means clearly the valley cross; although the house stands on a very elevated station.

The family of Pendarves settled here, have far outstripped all the other branches in estates, and have served their country as Members of Parliament, Commissioners of the Peace, Sheriffs, and Deputy-Lieutenants. The arms of Pendarves are, *Sab. a falcon rising Arg. between three mullets, Or.* I cannot refrain from making some remarks on Alexander Pendarves, Esq., the last of this family.

He was Surveyor-general of the Crown and Duchy lands in Cornwall to Queen Anne, and a member of Parliament the greatest part of his life. He married Mary, eldest daughter of the honourable Bernard Granville, brother of Lord Lansdowne, a beautiful young lady, but she did not bring him any children. He died in 1726, very suddenly, at his house in London, being then a Burgess for the town of Launceston. His death was a great surprise to all his friends, and especially to me, with whom I had taken a hearty breakfast that very morning at my aunt Vincent's, at Chelsea. I must add, that on the Sunday before he and I bore up the pall to John Goodall, of Fowey, Esq., buried in St. Margaret's Westminster; and that on the Sunday fortnight after, I had the misfortune to bear up his in St. Mary's, Savoy. He was the last male of the family of Pendarves, in this place, which, with the rest of his property, devolved to his niece, Mary, the only daughter and heiress of his brother, John Pendarves, clerk, Rector of Drews Teignton, in Devonshire, and relict of Francis Basset, of Tehidy, Esq.; and this lady is now the possessor, paying an annuity of £400 a-year to her uncle's widow. But before I leave this place I must not forget to give this just character of my deceased friend, with whom I had the honour to serve as Burgess for Helston, in Queen Anne's last Parliament, that for good humour, good sense, for a true and sincere adherence to the interests of his country, and for a harmless merry disposition, he hath left not many his equals, and none that exceed him, in this county.

This parish takes its name from the saint to whom the church is dedicated.



THE parish of Gluvias or S. Gluvias, formerly called Behethelan, Betheldan, or Bohellan, is situated in the deanery and hundred of Kirrier; and is bounded on the north by Perranarworthal and Mylor; on the east by Mylor and Budock; on the south by Mabe; and on the west by Stythians.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 2590 acres; of which 2070A. are cultivated as arable; 240A. as woodland; 262A. as common land; 3A. as orchard; and 15A. as glebe.

The tithes are commuted at £506 10s. 6d., and are apportioned as follows:—

To the Vicar .....	£269	0	6
To Lady Bassett, now J. F. Bassett, Esq. ....	140	0	0
To Sir Charles Lemon, Bart. ....	61	10	0
To John Samuel Enys, Esq. ....	30	0	0
To Mrs. Elizabeth Hearle, and Messrs. W. Lovey } and W. Hearle, recently sold to Mr. Tregoning. }	6	0	0

By the act of Parliament of June 27, 1664, which separated Falmouth from Budock and Gluvias, it was provided that the mayor and corporation of Falmouth should pay £3, and the rector of Falmouth 6s. to the vicar of Gluvias.

The parish actually measures 2574A. 2R. 25P.; of which the glebe measures 14A. 0R. 36A.; the church and churchyard 1A. 1R. 13P.; roads 6A. 3R. 4P.; and waste at low water at Penryn 47A. 1R. 21P.

The living is a vicarage in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter.

The following list of incumbents has been made:—Walter Myn, perpetual curate; he was one of the provosts of Glasney College, and was licensed January 23, 1384, to celebrate divine service in *Capella Beate Marie de Penryn*; John Oby, vicar; he was also one of the provosts of Glasney College, and was collated as such, December 4, 1491; Thomas Chard, 1508; John Andrew, 1536; John Collier, 1696; George Allanson, he was archdeacon of the county, and died in 1741, and lies buried at the east end, on the outside, of S. Tudy church, of which parish he was rector; John Penrose, he was vicar for 35 years, and died in 1776; William Johnstone Temple, vicar in 1782, died in 1796; John Francis Howell, vicar in 1820; John Sheepshanks, collated in 1824, he was also arch-



deacon; and the Rev. William John Phillpotts, the present vicar, eldest son of the Bishop of Exeter, admitted March 25, 1845; he is also archdeacon, prebendary of Exeter cathedral, and chancellor of the diocese.

The church was dedicated, July 25, 1318, to S. Gluviacus, martyr; it comprises a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, extreme south aisle, north, south, and west galleries, vestry and store-room. The roofs, which are semi-circular, and rest on moulded cornices, are supported by three rows of tall Composite columns, which gives the structure the appearance of some of the metropolitan churches. The altar-piece is of very neat polished paneling in the Elizabethan style; and the pulpit is enriched with well carved antique panels and angle pieces. The pew of the mayor of Penryn has inscribed on it in small wooden letters "J. WILLIAMS, MAYOR, 1746." The font is of a good Gothic pattern. On the front of the western gallery are the following inscriptions.

#### BOROUGH OF PENRYN.—BENEFACTIONS.

**LUKEY'S LANDS.**—Thomas Lukey by Feoffment deed in 1612, gave to certain persons Lands in Penryn, which were declared to be in trust for the Inhabitants of Penryn, and are now held by the Council under the Municipal Reform Act.

**GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**—Endowed by Queen Elizabeth with the Annual Stipend of £6 18 0 secured under an Act of the 22nd of Charles 2nd, by deed of June 5th, 1677, payable at the Land Revenue Office, London, for which three Boys may be taught free.

**HUMPHREY'S CHARITY.**—James Humphrey, of Penryn, by will May 26th, 1823, bequeathed £3,000 to the Revd. H. H. Tremayne, Revd. Edward Rodd, J. H. Tremayne, Esqr. and R. D. Michell, Gent., or such of them as should be living at the time of his Death, and the Mayor of Penryn, and the vicar of St. Gluvias for the time being, Invested (less Legacy duty) in the 3½ pr. Cent Consols—the Annual dividends £86 11. 6., to be paid to certain persons during their lives—and as they die, to be paid in Annuities of £10 to persons in reduced circumstances living in Penryn. June, 1841.

#### BOROUGH OF PENRYN, AND PARISH OF SAINT GLUVIAS. BENEFACTIONS.

**LUDGIE'S BEQUEST.**—Richard Ludgie of Gluvias, by his will dated February 4th, 1722, bequeathed to John Worth and Thomas Hearle, of Penryn, the residue of his property, to be disposed of as they should think fit, now consisting of a Freehold Estate at Treluswell.

**SACRAMENTAL SERMONS.**—Thomas Hearle, of Penryn, by his Will dated October 31st, 1733, bequeathed £3 per annum for ever to the Mayor of Penryn, to pay for three Sermons to be preached by the Lecturer annually at Gluvias Church, on the most convenient day in the week (except Sunday), preparatory to the administration of the Sacrament on the Festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide or Trinity Sunday, and charged the same on Cock's Lands in Penryn.

**SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURE.**—Founded by the said Thomas Hearle, August 29th, 1735, and endowed with £20 per Annum, charged on Ludgie's Estate.

**VERRAN'S CHARITY.**—Mr. John Verran, of Penryn, who died July 26th, and was buried July 28th, 1758, bequeathed the Sum of One Thousand Pounds to Trustees named in his will, to be laid out in Stock or placed at interest, and the clear Yearly Produce thereof to be disposed of as follows, viz., Twenty Shillings to be paid every Year to the Vicar of Gluvias for the time being for preaching a Charity Sermon annually, in Remembrance of him on the anniversary of his death or Burial, and the Remainder to such and so many aged poor Men, who have been reputable Tradesmen and Inhabitants of the Borough of Penryn, not having received Pay or Relief; or such poor Widows, or other Persons not exceeding Eight in the whole, as the major part of the Trustees shall deem to be proper objects of Charity; provided they are such as have lived and continue to live in the communion of the Church of England, as by law established, a preference being given to the descendants of his Father, John Verran, before any other persons whatever.

The entrances to the church are—a south door, a north door, a priest's door, and a private door to a pew appropriated to the hotel at Penryn.

The tower is of three stages, is buttressed on the square, and finished with battlements; it contains six good bells. The staircase or newel is surmounted by a battlemented turret. On the ground floor the tower communicates with the vestry on the south side,

and with the store-room on the north side, through large semi-circular arches. The church is buttressed on the north side.

On a brass in the floor of the south aisle, on which are engraved the effigies of the deceased and the original arms of the Killigrews, namely, *gules, three mascles or*, is the following inscription:—

Hic jacet Thomas Kylligrew, Generosus, Johan'a ac Elizabeth uxori ejus Et omniu' liberorum suorum quoque Animabus Propicietur deus, Ame'.

Monuments, nearly all of marble, and some of them costly, bear the following inscriptions:—

In memory of Samuel Pendarves, of Roskrow, Esquire, who dyed the 5 day of September, An'o Dom. 1643.

Grace the wife of Samuel Pendarves, Esq., was buried the 23th of July, 1662.

Here lyeth the body of Walter, the sone of John & Bridget Pendarves, who dyed the 30th day of June, 1663.

Here also lyeth the body of William, the sonne of John & Bridget Pendarves, who dyed the 14th of October, 1683.

In memory of William Pendarves, of Roskrow, Esq., who dyed the 4 day of June, Anno Dom. 1671. Ann the wife of William Pendarves, of Roscrow, Esq., dyed the 3 day of October, 1643.

Heere Lyeth the Body of John Grills, Merchant, who changed this Life for a better the xxviii Day of October, in the yeere of our Lord God 1673.

Within this vrne a pris'ner is Confin'd,  
Who left a good & Lasting name behind.  
In midst of Days, prosperity & health,  
Came death & tooke Him soon away by stealth.  
While Liv'd was Lov'd, & now doth rest in tomb,  
Most sweetly sleeping in his Mother's womb.

Henricus Carverth, Regi erat unus e duodecem selectis ducibus maritimis, virtute Peritiaq. navali nulli secundus; Ideoq. ter optimo maximo CAROLO secundo illustrissimoq. Principi JACOBO Duci Eboracenci & omnia spectatissimus Dilectissimusq. MENS ejus Heroica Quadraginta et Dues annos in terris Versato a Londino in Cælum rediit decimo sexto die Septembris; Corpus vero ejus delatum ad parochialem Ecclesiam de gluvias in Comitatu Cornub' ibi Honorifice, repositum fuit undecimo die Novembris, Annoq. Domini 1684.

Hic jacet obscura illustris Carverthos in urna  
Maxima qui mundi risit ut arcta nimis.  
Duxerat innumeros postquam & regna Triumphos  
NEPTUNI spolijs occubat ipse Gravis.  
Per Maria ac nimbos, & Martis fulgura Vectum  
Composuit Thalamis Pate et Honore Deus  
Nam Aulas, Templas, Casas, Cinxit Coluit, recreavit,  
Fidus sanctus, amans Ense Decore, bonis,  
Ad freta post multos Cursus nunc fata quietas  
Ostendunt sedes, et Maria ampla satis  
O Mare, Quod vescit fluctus vescitq. procellas  
Quod terræ æternæ nomina sola juvant.  
Hinc Disce Imperium Mortis memorare Viator;  
Nam Vixit fulmen, Quitamen Agnus obit  
Nec potuit virtus terrorum avertere Regem,  
Virtus Quæ Meruit Pyramidasq. facit;  
Delicijsq. omnes orientes vincit odores  
Quijs Circum=fusum nobile Corpus erat.

Here Lyeth interred the body of Ursula, the relict of Henry Spoure, late of Penryn, Gent. Deceased, and daughter of Vincent Smai, late of Penryn aforesaid, merchant, deceased. Shee departed this life the 13 day of May, Anno Dom. 1678.

In memory of Walter Norris, of Penryn, merchant, who was Borne the 10 day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1637; & Departed this Life the 16 day of June, 1683; and hath left behind him to the

Providence of the Almighty his sorroweull wife Katherin, by whom he had 7 Sonnes and 7 Daughters, Eleven of them being living when God called him; but hath gracious promises from God Almighty, 54 Isaiah, ver. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

The praises which usually after death to men is given,

For him is only this,—a voyce that did descend from heaven.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. Rev. 14 ch. 15 v. And his funeral text, Eccles. 7 Chap. Vers. first. A good name is better than precious ointment, and the day of death than the day of ones birth.

In memory of William Worth, Merchant, who exchanged this Life for A Better the 22th Day of January, Anno Dom. 1689; in the 55th year of his Age, having had By jane his Wife five Sons and five Daughters, Eight of which were Living At the time of his Death.

Near this Marble Lyeth ye Body of Philippa, Late Wife of John Collier, Clerk, who Departed this Life Aprill ye 26th 1691; In ye 47th year of her Age, of Wives She was ye most Affectionate, of Mothers most Indulgent, truly Pious & Virtuouse. Her chosen Text was Psal. 31st, v. 5th, into thy hands I Commit my Spirit, thou hast Redeemed me O Lord God of truth.

Near this Place Lyes Inter'd the Body of Samuel Ennys, of Ennys, Esq., who was Born the Eleaventh Day of October, in ye yeare one Thousand six hundred and Eleaven; Dyed the Eighth day of November, one Thousand Six hundred ninety & Seaven; in the Eighty Sixth Yeare of his age. By his side Lyes Likewise Inter'd the Bodie of Elizabeth his wife (Daughter of Samuel Pendarves, of Roscrow, Esq.) who was born in Aprill, one Thousand Six hundred and Eighteen; Dyed the Twenty Eighth day of May one Thousand Seaven hundred and five, in the Eighty Seaventh yeare of her age.

Here lyes the body of Benjamin Coode, late of Penryn, Chyrurgion, who departed this life the 19 day of February, in the year of our Lord 1700; being in th the 56 year of his age; he had two wives and eight children, 4 of which are 3 sonnes and one Daughter, were living at the time of his death. He was a man of known integrity—a kind husband, an indulgent parent, and a sincere friend.

Hic Juxta requiescunt mortales Exuvie Jacobi Kempe de Penryn, Arm: qui obiit 30 die Aprilis, An. Dom: 1711; Ætatis suæ 74. E Quatuor quas duxit Uxores, 1<sup>mo</sup> Margeria filia Jo. Morton de Tretheage, gen. unam filiam Janam reliquit. 2da Elizabetha fil: Ferdin: Hobbs de Trewince, Gen: peperit Ei Thomasinam et Margeriam. 3tio fil: unica et Hær: Sam: Berry de Plimpton, in Devon, Gen: felix exstitit mater filii et hæredis Samuelis Kempe de Carclew, Arm: Connubio Juncti Janæ fil: Un: et Hær. Ric: Bonython de eadem, Arm: Ei superstes mæstissima vidua, hoc Monumentum in Ejus Memoriam erexit post Quintuplicem Partum Jacobi hic cum Patre sepulti; mort: 23 die Feb: An. Dom. 17<sup>10</sup>; Ætat suæ 27: Johannis Kempe de Mewdon, ex Parte Hær: Nupti Mariæ fil: Jasp: Ratcliff de Francklin, in Devon, Arm: Nicolai, Elizabethæ, et Gratia, inter Quos omnes Cujusq. Parentis Liberos amplissimas opes deposuit distribuendas.

To the Memory of Mrs. Hannah Trefusis, daughter of John Addis of Whiteford, in this County, Esqr., and wife of Captn. Thomas Trefusis, of Peurnyn, who dyed April the 5th, 1728; aged 44; and was buried here nigh her daughter Elizabetheth.

Thy gratefull spouse would thus to endless Fame,  
Transmit thy Praise and eternize thy name;  
But vain his Labour, can a Marble Stone,  
When thousand Ages shall be past and gone,  
Declare thy Worth? When even this shall be  
No more a monument but Dust with Thee.  
No, Thou on sure Basis doest depend,  
Virtue befriends Thee, Thou wast Virtue's Friend;  
Thy love, thy Friendship, & what most prevail,  
Thy Acts of Charity will never Fail.

Memoriae Sacrum. Hic juxta sepultus est Joannes Turner, M.D., exantiqua ejusdem cognominis familia de Kinmonity in Comitatu Aberdonensi in Scotia oriundus Vir pius et integer, Medicus doctus ac fidelis, in egenos et arte et arca benignus, in omnes benevolus omnibus carus.

Obiit Anno Sal. 1766; Aet. 83.

Optimo avunculus optime de se merito Joannes Cantley moerens posuit.

Sacred to the memory of the Revd. Mr. John Penrose, 35 years Vicar of this Parish, who died June 25th, 1776, in the 63d. Year of his Age.

If social Manners, if the gent'lest Mind,  
If Zeal for God and Love for human kind;  
If all the Charities which Life endear,  
May claim Affection or demand a Tear;  
Then Penrose o'er thy venerable Urn,



Domestic Love may weep, and Friendship mourn :  
 The path of Duty still untir'd he trod,  
 He walked with safety for he walked with God.  
 When lost the Pow'rs of Precept and of Pray'r,  
 Yet still the Flock remained the Shepherd's Care.  
 Their Wants still nobly watchful to supply,  
 He taught his last, best Lesson, how to die.

(By Hannah More.)

BREVE OBLECTAMEN. LONGUM. EHEU. DESIDERIUM.

In memory of John Enys, of Enys, Esq. who died October 11th, 1802 aged 30 years.

If e'er the Sorrows of domestic Woe  
 Swell'd thy full Heart, and bade the Tear to flow ;  
 Let this sad Marble to thy feelings tell  
 How lov'd, and Ah ! how early ENYS fell  
 Then if his virtues move thy kindred Mind ;  
 If Friendship warm Thee, and Affection bind ;  
 If Honour, Truth, Benevolence be dear ;  
 Check not the Sigh that heaves thy bosom here.

In memory of Harriet, daughter of the late Thomas Fortescue, Esq., of the County of Lowth in Ireland, and wife to the Right Honorable George Knox, who died 21st Janry., 1816 ; in the 37 year of her age.

The following are from the churchyard.—

*Mors corona vitæ*

Here lies the Body of the late Rev. James Evans, Lecturer and Schoolmaster of Penryn, and Vicar of Tintagel. He departed this life the 8th day of October, Anno Domini 1769, in the 58th Year of his Age.

Quid valet hic mundus, quid gloria quidve triumphus.  
 Post miserum funus pulviset umbra sumus.

Underneath this stone are deposited the Remains of the Revd. William Johnstone Temple, late Vicar of this parish. Also of Anne Temple his beloved wife. Also of William Johnstone Temple, their eldest son, late Ensign in the 46th Regiment of Foot.

William Johnstone Temple died January 6th, 1787 ; aged 18 years.

Anne Temple died March 14th, 1793 ; aged 46 years.

The Revd. William Johnstone Temple died August 13th, 1796 ; aged 50 years.

Also Robert George Temple, son of the above, died April 14th, 1849 ; aged 73 years.

Admiral Francis Temple died the 19 Janry., 1863 ; aged 92 years.

This monument was erected by the seven remaining children as the last mark of their respect for the memory of their beloved parents.

Here lieth the body of John Williams, who died April 13, 1810 ; aged 31. A faithful servant, and an honest man.

Williams farewell, thy day of trial past,  
 And Heaven the work approving claims its own ;  
 But that thy memory here awhile may last  
 A grateful master's love inscribes thy stone.

Sacred to the memory of Francis Enys, of Enys, Esqr. who died April 12th, 1821 ; aged 69 years.

Lucy-Anne Enys, born 22nd June, 1775 ; married 1794 Samuel Oliver Hunt, Esqr. Retook the name of Enys 1813 ; died 18th March, 1857.

Sacred to the memory of Maria, the wife of the Rev. John Sheepshanks, vicar of this parish, who died December 22nd, 1841 ; in the 74th year of her age.

A Christian she by all well understood :  
 Who spent a lengthened life in doing good.

Also to the Revd. John Sheepshanks, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, vicar of this parish with Budock, and Archdeacon of Cornwall. Born at Linton in Yorkshire 5th May, 1765 ; died in the 80th year of his age 17th December 1844.

A large portion of his income was devoted to the relief of the necessitous,—the maintenance of parochial schools,—and the reparation of the house of God.

Beneath this stone, (placed by the inhabitants of Penryn as a memorial of the awful dispensation) were interred in one grave the bodies of Twenty shipwrecked strangers ! These unfortunate persons, invalids

and followers of the British army in Spain, had recently arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon, in the *Queen Transport*. Early in morning of January the 14th, 1814, during a violent snow storm the ship parted from her anchor, was dashed in pieces on Trefusis Point, and 195 souls were instantly plunged into the awful gulph of eternity!

GLUVIAS next to PERYN. The Stipendarye in the parish church there. Founded by divers persons. To find a prest to celebrate in the parish church *to aid* the curat ther, and to do certyn obyts for the sowles of the founders. The incumbent there hathe for his stipend lxxvij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. ob.

The value of the lands and tenements yerelye, iiij<sup>l</sup>. iiij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII., parochia Gluviaci is rated at £10 10s.

It is said the church owes its present internal metropolitan appearance to the following circumstance. A London builder was engaged in renovating the mansion at Carclew, and while so employed, undertook the re-construction of this church, which he was allowed to effect after his own plans. Previous to this the internal arrangement was similar to that of the generality of Cornish churches, indications of which may yet be seen.

The manor of Casawes, Gosose, or Cosawis, belonged to the Bodrugans, and after the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrigan it was given by Henry VII. to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, whose descendant, Lord Mount Edgcumbe, sold it to the late Sir William Lemon, Bart.

The barton of Casawes was formerly a seat of the family of Carverth or Carveth. Here was born Captain Henry Carverth, a distinguished naval officer in the reign of Charles II.; he was raised by his merit to the rank of standing captain under the Earl of Ossory, for which post he received £300 per annum for life. He died in November, 1684, and was interred in Gluvias church with military honours. On the death of the last heir male of this family, the barton, which was held on lease from the Edgumbes, passed to the Levertons.

On this estate there was formerly a chapel dedicated to S. Magdalen, and was supposed to have been a chantry chapel connected with Glasney college. It was situated near the farm of Casawes, between the house and the wood, on a spot of ground which overlooked the valley towards Perranarworthal. A field near by is still called the Chapel close. Some pillars belonging to the chapel were standing in the latter part of the last century, and a farmer named Trevena is said to have removed the floor stones near the same time.

In Casawes Wood are the Gunpowder Mills of Messrs. Sampson and Company, who have their stores in the Commercial Road, Penryn.

Roscrow continued to be the seat of the family of that name until the reign of Henry VI., when it became extinct in the male line. Thomas Killigrew, Esq., whose monumental brass may still be seen in the south aisle of the church, died seised of Roscrow, which he held under the Bishop of Exeter, in 1484. Thomas Harry is said to have been the next possessor; he settled at this place in the reign of Henry VIII., and took the name of Roscrow. His grandson sold the barton to Samuel Pendarves, Esq. It continued to be a seat of this family until 1725, when on the death of Alexander Pendarves, Esq., then M.P. for Launceston, it descended to his niece Mary, relict of Francis Basset, Esq. Alexander Pendarves was seven times M.P. for Penryn; he married first the lady Dorothy De Burgh, only child of Richard, eighth earl of Clanricarde, by whom he had no issue. He married secondly Mary, daughter of Bernard Granville, Esq., and niece of

George Lord Lansdowne. This lady was born at Coulton in Wiltshire, in 1700, and married Mr. Pendarves, at the instigation of Lord Lansdowne, when in her seventeenth year. The marriage, however, was anything but a happy one. After the decease of her husband in 1723, she removed to London, and entered into a correspondence with Dean Swift, particularly from 1730 to 1736, and several of her letters may be found in his works. In 1743 Mrs. Pendarves married Dr. Delany, with whom she lived happily until his death in 1768. A friendly intimacy subsisted between Mrs. Delany and the Duchess Dowager of Portland, which ended only at the death of her grace: after which George III. assigned to her use a handsomely furnished house at Windsor, accompanied with an annuity of £300. This was not done as a mark of royal esteem only, but from a wish of their majesties to have near their persons a woman of such great merit. The pension was from friendship and delicacy, paid every half-year by the queen herself, up to the time of Mrs. Delany's death in 1789. She was interred in S. James's church, London, and standing against one of the pillars is a monument, on which her virtues and illustrious descent are recorded.

Mrs. Delany was distinguished for her talent in oil and water-colour painting: she also excelled in embroidery and shell work, and at the age of 74 invented a *flora* of a most singular kind, formed by tinted paper, which she arranged so as to form the most exact resemblance of the flowers she wished to delineate. In this way she imitated in the course of eight years, more than a thousand different sorts of flowers. In 1782 Mrs. Delany lost her sight. The following lines, composed when in her 80th year, and the only ones ever published of her own composing, were prefixed to the first volume of her *Flora*:—

Hail to the happy hour when fancy led  
My pensive mind the flowery path to tread,  
And gave me emulation to presume  
With timid art to trace fair Nature's bloom,  
To view with awe the great creative power,  
That shines confess'd in the minutest flower;  
With wonder to pursue the glorious line,  
And greatly adore the hand divine.

Roscrow is the property of J. F. Basset, Esq., and the residence has been occupied by two or three genteel families.

Enys is said to have been the property of the family of that name in the days of Edward I. It is situated about a mile and half to the north of Penryn, and the grounds are enlivened with diversified and picturesque scenery. Camden in his "*Magna Britannia*," notices the fine gardens at Enys. The mansion was originally built in the shape of the letter E, and has been rebuilt by the present proprietor, John Samuel Enys, Esq., on the old foundations.

Robert de Enys who lived temp. Edward I., is the first of the family recorded in the College of Arms: and the succeeding generations have allied themselves with some of the best families of the county, namely, those of Reskymmer, Robartes, Pendarves, Gregor, Godolphin, Basset, and others.

Samuel Enys was M.P. for Penryn in 1660, the first parliament of Charles II.

Samuel Enys was sheriff in 1709. He married Dorothy, sister and coheirress of Sir William Willys, Bart., of Fen-Ditton, Cambridgeshire.

John his eldest son, was sheriff in 1751. He married Lucy, second daughter of Francis Basset, Esq., of Tolly, and aunt to the late Lord De Dunstanville.



John Enys was sheriff in 1796; and died October 11, 1802.

Francis second son of John Enys and Lucy Basset succeeded to the property. John their third son, became a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 29th Regiment of Foot, and commanded under the Duke of York in Holland.

Lucy-Anne, sister to John Enys, who died in 1802, married in 1794, Samuel Oliver Hunt, Esq., of Houndshill, in the county of Worcester, who by royal licence in 1813 took the name and arms of Enys only; and their son John Samuel Enys, Esq., who was sheriff in 1824, is the present proprietor and occupier of Enys. He married in 1834, Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Davies Gilbert, Esq., P.R.S.

In an ancient Cornish drama, brought into Oxford in 1450, the MS. of which is still preserved in the Bodleian Library, notice is taken of Enys, Arwinnick, Tregember, Kegyllack, Penryn woods, and Bohellan fields; from which it might be assumed that the author was a resident in the locality.

On the estate of Bohelland or Behethland are the remains of a circular entrenchment, the diametar of which is about thirty fathoms.

Bohelland is said to have been the scene of a most singular tragedy which took place early in the seventeenth century. The particulars of this dreadful affair were detailed in a pamphlet published in 1618, entitled, *News from Perin in Cornwall; of a most bloody and unexampled Murther very lately committed by a Father on his owne Sonne (who was lately returned from the Indyes) at the instigation of a merciless Slep-mother. Together with their severall most wretched endes; being all performed in the month of September last, anno 1618.*

The pamphlet consisted of sixteen pages in black-letter, and was illustrated with several wood engravings.

The following account, said to have been taken from the above-mentioned pamphlet, is recorded by *Saunderson* in his annals of James I.

“The parent had been blessed with ample possessions and fruitful issue, unhappy only in a younger son, who taking liberty from his father’s bounty, and with a crew of like condition that wearied on land, they went roving to sea, and in a small vessel southward, took boot from all they could master, and so increasing force and wealth, ventured on a Turk’s man in the Streights; but by mischance their own powder fired themselves, and our gallant, trusting to his skilful swimming, got on shore upon Rhodes, with the best of his jewels about him; where offering some to sale to a Jew who knew them to be the Governor’s of Algiers, he was apprehended, and as a pirate, sentenced to the gallics among other christians, whose miserable slavery made them all studious of freedom, and with wit and valour took opportunity of means to murder some officers, got on board of an English ship and came safe to London; where his misery, and some skill, made him servant to a surgeon, and sudden preferment to the East Indies. There, by this means he got money; with which returning back, he designed himself for his native county, Cornwall. And in a small ship from London, sailing to the west, was cast away upon that coast. But his excellent skill in swimming, and former fate to boot, brought him safe to shore, where, since his fifteen years’ absence, his father’s former fortunes much decayed, now retired him not far off to a country habitation, in debt and danger.

“His sister he finds married to a mercer, a meaner match than her birth promised. To her at first he appears a poor stranger, but in private reveals himself, and withal what

jewels and gold he had concealed in a bow-case about him; and concluded that the next day he intended to appear to his parents, and to keep his disguise till she and her husband should meet, and make their common joy complete.

"Being come to his parents, his humble behaviour suitable to his suit of clothes, melted the old couple to so much compassion as to give him covering from the cold season under their outward roof, and by degrees his travelling tales, told with passion to the aged people made him their guest so long by the kitchen fire, that the husband took leave and went to bed. And soon after his true stories working compassion in the weaker vessel, she wept, and so did he; but compassionate of her tears, he comforted her with a piece of gold, which gave assurance that he deserved a lodging, to which she brought him; and being in bed, shewed her his girdled wealth, which he said was sufficient to relieve her husband's wants, and to spare for himself; and being very weary fell fast asleep.

"The wife tempted with the golden bait of what she had, and eager of enjoying all, awakened her husband with this news, and her contrivance what to do; and though with horrid apprehension he oft refused, yet her puling fondness (Eve's enchantments) moved him to consent, and rise to be master of all, and both of them to murder the man, which instantly they did; covering the corpse under the clothes till opportunity to convey it out of the way.

"The early morning hastens the sister to her father's house, where she with signs of joy, enquires for a sailor that should lodge there the last night; the parents slightly denied to having seen any such, until she told them that he was her brother, her lost brother; by that assured scar upon his arm, cut with a sword in his youth she knew him; and were all resolved this morning to meet then and be merry.

"The father hastily runs up, finds the mark, and with horrid regret of this monstrous murder of his own son, with the same knife cuts his own throat.

"The wife went up to consult with him, where in a most strange manner beholding them both in blood, wild and aghast, with the instrument at hand, readily rips herself up and perishes on the same spot.

"The daughter, doubting the delay of their absence, searches for them all, whom she found out too soon; with the sad sight of this scene, and being overcome with horror and amaze of this deluge of destruction, she sank down and died; the fatal end of that family.

"The truth of which was frequently known, and flew to court in this guise; but the imprinted relation conceals their names, in favour to some neighbour of repute and kin to that family. The same sense makes me therein silent also."

This dreadful event was wrought into a play by George Lillo, author of *George Barnwell*, entitled *The Fatal Curiosity*, and if terror and pity form the bases of tragedy, this is built on the most legitimate foundation.

*Gluvias*, says *Norden*, the church for *Penrin* borrowe, yet but a chappell appendant unto *Budock*, called *Capella de Behelland*; so called because it was buylded vpon certayne lande called *Behellande feyldes*.

Treluswell, which was one of the seats of the Roscrows, passed with Roscrow, except one-fourth part, which one of the coheireses of the family carried in marriage to Daungers of Carclew. Treluswell is chiefly the property of J. F. Basset, Esq.

Gwarder, formerly a seat of the Hallamores, was sold anterior to 1736, by Henry Hallamore to John Worth, Esq. It is now a superior farm-house, the property of J. S. Enys, Esq. Gwarder is occupied by Mr. James Hearle, descended through the Hearles of Penryn from the ancient Prideaux family of that name.

At the village of Burnt-town, Burntown, or Burnt-house was formerly a seat of the Beauchamps, held on lease under the Edgcombe family. It latterly became the property of the daughters of John Beauchamp, Esq., formerly of Pengreep.

The borough of PENRYN is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a low hill, projecting in an easterly direction into one of the creeks of Falmouth harbour, locally known as Penryn Creek or River, and dividing it into two lesser creeks or branches, which embrace the lower portion of the town. Those navigable branches of the creek are each supplied by a small river, and thus washing the town on two sides allow a good space for wharfs of every description, and for the town quay.

A little below the town on each side of the creek, there was anciently a jetty-head, with a chain extending from one to the other, to guard the shipping within. *Leland* thus alludes to this barrier: "Out of eche side of Penrine Creke, breaketh out an arme or ever it cum to Penrin. Stakes and foundation of stone sette in the creke at Penrine, afore the town, a little lower than wher it brekith into armes. A gap in the midle of the stakes, and a chain." No remains of those jetties are now to be found.

From the town quay the main street rises gradually in a western direction to the terminus of the Truro and Falmouth branch of the Cornwall Railway, opened here in August, 1863. In the centre of this street stand the market-house and town-hall, built in 1825, to which was added in 1839, an expensive and imposing looking clock turret, built entirely of granite ashlar. From the main street others branch off to the valleys on the right hand and on the left. In the leading street are one or two good hotels, and a Mechanics' Institute, with convenient reading-rooms; in New Street is a branch of the Cornish Bank, of the firm of Messrs. Tweedy, Williams, Tweedy, Williams and Company; in the Town-hall is a Penny Savings Bank, open every Saturday; on Quay Hill is the office of the Electric Telegraph Company; and in Market Street is the Temperance Hall, built in 1853.

The dissenting places of worship comprise a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, in Chapel Row, built in 1789, and enlarged in 1814, and registered for marriages; a Congregational chapel, in New Street, built in 1805, and opened January 1, 1806; a Primitive Methodist chapel, in S. Thomas's Street, built in 1860; and a Bible Christian chapel, built in 1866.

The public provident societies established here are:—the Freemasons' lodge "Three Grand Principles," No. 967, consecrated in 1863; the Oddfellows' lodge "Star of the West," No. 718, opened in 1842; the Foresters' court "Unity," opened in 1863; a Death club, and three or four Sick clubs.

At the lower end of the town are the Granite Works of the Messrs. Freeman. From this place large quantities of scabbled and wrought granite are exported; and tombs, monuments, and chimney-pieces are made of granite and polished by steam-machinery. Adjoining is a massive iron swing bridge which carries the turnpike-road over a tidal branch of one of the rivers. In this part of the town also are the steam mills of Mr.



Mead, for the manufacture of straw paper, large quantities of which are almost weekly sent to London. The material used is the straw of the oat, and the fabric is complete and perfect. The fine streams of water which flow through the valleys on each side of the town, afford great facilities for its mills, manufactories, and tan-yards.

Early one morning in 1809, a Basking Shark (*Squalus maximus*), was seen floundering in the shallows of the creek, a little below the town. It was easily secured, and was found to measure thirty-one feet in length, and nineteen feet in circumference, and was supposed to weigh seven tons.

In the year 1565, it is said that a company of itinerant players staying at Penryn, happened one night to be representing a battle on the stage, just as a party of Spaniards had privately landed to attack and plunder the town. The enemy hearing the clamour of the drums and trumpets of the players, and supposing the townsmen were alarmed and preparing for their reception, precipitately retreated to their boats, after firing a few shots by way of bravado. Thus were the inhabitants delivered from impending danger without incurring any personal risk.

The inscription on the silver tankard presented to the corporation by Lady Killigrew is as follows:—

*From Maior to Maior to the towne of Penmarin when they received me that was in great misery, J. K. 1633.* This lady was divorced from her husband, Sir John Killigrew, and in consequence was protected by the corporation of Penryn, who bore no good will to Sir John and his new and thriving town of Smithick. Lady Killigrew was the daughter of Sir George Fermor, Knight, of Easton-Neston, in Northamptonshire, ancestor of the Earls of Pomfret. She died in 1648.

The borough of Penryn first sent members to parliament in 1553, 1 Mary; but it was not regularly incorporated until 1619, 17 James I., when that king made it a free borough, at the intercession of William Cotton, bishop of Exeter.

Penryn had however been previously enfranchised in 1275, by Walter Bronescombe, bishop of Exeter, whose charter was as follows:

*Carta episcopi pro burgensibus de PENRYN.*

EXON. *In vigilia pasche exivit littera sub hac forma:—Universis Christi fidelibus presentes litteras visuris vel audituris Walterus miseracione divina Exoniensis episcopus salutem in Domino. Litteras pie memorie Willielmi quondam Exoniensis episcopi predecessoris nostri inspeimus in hec verba—"Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willielmus miseracione divina Exoniensis episcopus eternam in Domino salutem. Noveritis nos pro nobis et successoribus nostris concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse probis hominibus nostris burgensibus de Penryn et heredibus suis vel assignatis quod burgagia sua libere de nobis teneant et pro qualibet acra integra et debito modo mensurata reddant nobis et successoribus nostris duodecim denarios de redditu per annum ad duos terminos, videlicet, in festo Omnium Sanctorum et in Kalendis Maii pro equis porcionibus pro omni servicio. Concessimus eciam eisdem burgensibus nostris quod cum, ipsis cedentibus vel decedentibus, antedicta burgagia debeant releviari, pro qualibet acra integra reddant nobis et successoribus nostris duodecim denarios. Qui autem majus et qui minus tenuerint consimiliter tam de redditu quam de relevio reddant secundum quantitatem tenementorum que optinuerint. Et si in misericordiam nostram vel successorum nostrorum per judicium curie racionabiliter inciderint, dabunt nobis vel successoribus*

*nostris sex denarios de emenda pro qualibet misericordia, nisi forte, quod absit, in nos vel in aliquem ballivorum nostrorum ausu temerario manus injecerint violentas. Quare volumus et precipimus quod predicti burgenses nostri omnia supradicta habeant et possideant cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus imperpetuum. Quod ut ratum et stabile temporibus futuris perseveret, presenti pagine sigillum nostrum duximus apponendum.*

*Datum apud Penryn die decollacionis beati Johannis Baptiste anno gracie M<sup>o</sup>. CC<sup>o</sup>. XXX<sup>mo</sup>. sexto, consecracionis nostre anno tercio decimo."*

*—Nos autem omnia et singula predicta pro nobis et successoribus nostris concedimus et quantum in nobis est confirmamus.*

*In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus duximus apponendum.*

*Datum Exonie in vigilia pasche anno Domini M<sup>o</sup>. CC<sup>o</sup>. septuagesimo quinto et consecracionis nostre XVIII.*

About the same time Bishop Bronescombe founded the College of Glasney, in the parish of Budock, but adjoining to Penryn. He was admonished to do this by a vision in the night; and to this vision his epitaph alludes, thus rendered from the Latin by *Prince*:

This sincere father, worthy of love so high,  
Walter the first doth here in honour lie,  
He wholesome laws did for his church indite,  
That all things safe might keep in peace and right.  
Fair *Glasney College*, as 'tis called, he founded,  
Warn'd thereunto by a voice in his sleep, that sounded.

What buildings he? what pious works did raise?  
How holy too? what tongue can speak his praise?  
On this her high renown may Exeter glory,  
In her was born the man so great in story.  
Would you know more? he made to Gabriel  
(Heaven bless his pious soul!) a festival.

In 1301, 30 Edward I. Thomas de Bylton, then bishop of Exeter, exhibited his claim to certain privileges in his manor of Penryn, which he challenged to be a free borough, and asserted that these rights were enjoyed by his predecessors, *who made it a borough*. The rights thus set forth in the petition, and secured by the favourable reply which it obtained, were alienated, together with the manor, by Edward VI.; and Penryn remained destitute of its ancient privileges until the reign of Mary, by whom they were again restored with considerable additions.

By the charter of James I. it was granted that the government of the borough should be vested in eleven discreet aldermen or burgesses, a mayor, and twelve common councilmen; and that these should have a recorder, a steward, an office of record every three weeks, a prison, and power to try felons within the precincts of their jurisdiction.

James II. granted the town a new charter, which annulled some of the preceding rights, and vested the election of members in the magistrates of the town only; but no particular use was ever made of this charter.

The right of election afterwards became vested in all the inhabitants who paid scot and lot; their number at the commencement of the present century amounted to 140, and very soon afterwards to 300.

Since the passing of the Reform act in 1832, Penryn has been united with Falmouth, and the united borough, which comprises portions of the parishes of Budock and S. Glu-

vias, returns two members to parliament. The electors of the united borough amounted in 1862, to 796.

The municipal borough of Penryn is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and eleven common councilmen.

The manor of *Penryn Foreign* or *Ferryyn*, and *Penryn-Borough* have belonged from time immemorial to the Bishops of Exeter, who once had a country residence here.

Though not considered as a parish of itself, Penryn is in some cases under a separate jurisdiction from that of S. Gluvias. It has a separate poor-rate, and two churchwardens; one nominated by the vicar of S. Gluvias, and the other by the mayor. Penryn pays two-thirds of the church-rate, and S. Gluvias one-third.

During the civil war between Charles and the Parliament, Penryn was garrisoned for the king, but being attacked by the parliamentary forces it surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax, in 1646.

Christmas plays have been continued in this town from time immemorial; but the performance of these dramatic representations are now almost wholly confined to very young persons and boys.

Penryn has had some very aged inhabitants. John Effingham died here about Feb. 6, 1757; aged 144. He was born here in the reign of James I., and was bred a labourer. In the revolution of James II., he was pressed and served under Lord Feversham, then commander in chief, for several years. On William of Orange coming to England, he served under Marshall Schomberg, and was at the battle of the Boyne, where he behaved with great intrepidity, and was soon after made a corporal. In the reign of Anne he fought under Marlborough at Blenheim, and lost an eye and most of his teeth by the bursting of a musket; he served also in the reign of the first George. When he was discharged he returned to Penryn and worked as a labourer; but for the last thirty years of his life he was voluntarily supported by his neighbours. He was never ill for the last forty years, and assigned as a reason that when young he never drank any spirituous liquors; and when old he rose both summer and winter before six, and went to the next field, cut up a turf and smelled to it for some time; used constant exercise, and seldom ate any meat. He walked ten miles about a week before his death.

Mary Sarah, and Jane Studiford died here in February, 1803, each aged 102; a Mrs. Phillips also died at that age; and in 1837 Elizabeth Gooding died at the age of 103.

PENRYN.—The college of S. Thomas of Glaseney. Founded by Walter Goode, (*bishop Bronescombe called 'the good,'*) Busshop of Exeter. To fynde one dean, vij canons resident, v canons non resydent, vij vicars, and one pryste, called the chauntrye pryste, to celebrate dyvyne servyce daylye in a church annexed to the college, being no parishe church, but merylye appertaynyng to the same college.

The yerelye value of the lands and possessions, ccxxvij<sup>li</sup>. xiijs. vijd.

In 1258, 43 Henry III., a market on Mondays, and a fair on the festival of Thomas à Becket, the martyr, were granted to Walter Bronescombe, bishop of Exeter for Penryn; and in 1312, 5 Edward II., a fair was granted to be held at the festival of S. Vitalis.

The charter of James I. granted two markets to be held on Wednesday and Saturday, and three fairs, namely, May 1, July 7, and December 21.

There is now but one market held on Saturday; and fairs are held on March 7, May 14, July 9, October 8, and December 21.



The seal of the corporation is very ancient. It has *on a shield the bust of a man in profile, couped at the breast, vested over the shoulder, and wreathed about the temples with laurel, tied behind with two ribbons flotant.* The inscription is PENRYN SVRGVS.

The Cornwall Railway station is situate at the head of the town; it is  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Truro, and  $308\frac{3}{4}$  from London. About a quarter of a mile beyond the station is Treliever viaduct, 344 feet long, and 81 feet high; a little below the station, towards Falmouth, is the College Wood viaduct, 964 feet long, and 102 feet high. There is a viaduct also at Ponsanooth, the highest on this portion of the Cornwall Railway, being 650 feet long, and 140 feet high.

The principal village of Gluvias is Ponsanooth; this is a large, populous, and pleasantly situated place, in which a considerable general trade is carried on. It has a large and commodious Wesleyan Methodist chapel, to which a Cemetery is attached; and a Primitive Methodist chapel. The other villages are Burnthouse, and Treluswell where there is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

The highest hills above low-water are Roserow Hill 586 feet, and Enys Hill 307 feet.

The reservoir of the Falmouth Waterworks is partly in the parish of Gluvias; from this reservoir Penryn is also supplied.

At Treluswell is a course of green-stone, large quantities of which have been quarried for repairing the roads. This does not appear to be a regular lode, but a sort of continuous irregular mass, ranging nearly parallel with the border of the granite, from which it is distant about 200 fathoms. It may be traced to Treluswell, Burnthouse, and Ponsanooth. In some places it forms a green-stone slate, dipping like the clay slate, in a direction as if overlaying the granite. In many places on the range of the course, the blocks of greenstone are numerously scattered over the surface.

Hills of superior granite rise from the very back of the town of Penryn, and extend for miles to the north, west, and south. Waterloo Bridge was the first structure of importance built of this granite; and since that period the material has been supplied for many public works. The Penryn quarries have a considerable advantage in being so near the shipping place.

The western side of the parish skirts along the boundary of the granite of Mabe; but it does not extend on this rock, with the exception of a small triangular space near Chywoon, at its northern corner. The rest of the parish lies on felspar rock, both slaty and massive; some of which contain hornblende, from which it passes into green-stone.

These felspar rocks, when they are disintegrated, afford a soil which is covered with luxuriant vegetation, forming a striking contrast with the adjoining granite district.

There are several good agricultural and grazing farms in this parish.



## GOLANT *alias* S. SAMPSONS.

*HALS.*—Glant, Golant, or S. Sampson's, is situate in the hundred of Powdre, and hath upon the north Lanlivery, east part of Foye Harbour, south Foye town, west Tywardreath.

At the time of the Norman Conquest this district was taxed under the name of Tywardreath, or Lantine. In the taxation of Benefices made by the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, 1294, in this province, the church is not named, probably it was not then extant, or not endowed; neither is it mentioned in Wolsey's Inquisition 1521, or Valor Beneficiorum, so that I take to be wholly impropriated under Tywardreath. However, 24 Henry VI. S. Sampson's was rated to the Cornish clergy's fifteenths 35s. Carew 91. It was endowed by the prior of Tywardreath. The patronage now in Barrett, the curate or vicar Hosken, the sheaf or rectory in Barrett. The parish of S. Sampson's was rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1696, *temp.* William III. £103 2 0.

Pen-coit, *alias* Pen-coid, *alias* Pen-quite, all synonymous words, signifying head or chief wood, or head of the wood, is a name given and taken from the once natural circumstances of the place, from whence was denominated an ancient family of gentlemen surnamed de Pencoit.

And here lived John de Pencoit, *temp.* Henry III. and Edward I., who held one acre of land in Lamellyn of 5s. price, (that is to say a Cornish acre, consisting of 60 statute acres) for making and keeping the King's grey coat when he came into Cornwall, due out of Cabulion, (*in Cardinham*.) from Peter, the son of Orger, Carew's Survey, 45.

This barton is now the dwelling of John Barret, Esq., Sheriff of Cornwall, 3 William III. 1697, whose ancestor is said to have come out of Normandy with William the Conqueror, 1066, an ensign under Colonel Henry de Ferrers, commonly called Henry Earl Ferrars, son of Wakelyn; to whom the Conqueror gave the castles of Tutbury in Staffordshire, and Oncomb, in Rutlandshire. Since which time this gentle family of Barrets have flourished in this county in good fame and reputation for above twenty descents.

The present possessor of Pencoit married Kendall of Medross, and giveth for his arms, *Gules, a bend Varray.*

In this parish is the dwelling of Reginald Couch, gent., Attorney at Law, that married Vincent of Creed; his father Hawkey of S. Wenowe.

*TONKIN.*—How these names of Glant or Golant prevailed over that of S. Sampson I am not able to determine, unless perhaps it was the primitive name thereof before the parish church was erected, consecrated, and endowed to God under the name of S. Sampson. For in Cardinal Wolsey's Inquisition, and in Carew's Survey, it is called S. Sampson.

The name Golant is obviously compounded of *Gol*, holy, and of *lan*, a church.



THE parish of Golant, otherwise called S. Sampson's, is situated in the deanery and hundred of Powder; and is bounded on the north by Lanlivery; on the east by the river Fowey which separates it from S. Winnow, S. Veep, and Lanteglos; on the south by Fowey; and on the west by Tywardreath.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 1350 acres, of which 1050a. are arable; 200a. meadow and pasture; and 100a. of woodland.

The parish contains by actual admeasurement 1470a. 1r. 11p., of which 16a. 0r. 23p. being woods and plantations are tithe free; and 27a. 1r. 8p. are public roads.

The tithes were commuted in 1839 at £205. The living is a Perpetual Curacy in the patronage of William Rashleigh, Esq., and passed in presentation with Tywardreath, until Pearce resigned Golant to Hinxman in 1829. The present incumbent is the Rev. George

Ross, who was instituted March 13, 1863. Previous perpetual curates were, Wymond Cory; Thomas Pearce, afterwards rector of Roche; and Henry Hinxman, instituted Feb. 19, 1829.

This parish was formerly a chapelry to Tywardreath, to the priory of which the great tithes were appropriated. In 1507 an agreement was entered into between the inhabitants of the chapelry and the parishioners of Tywardreath, respecting a cemetery at the chapel of S. Sampson at *Gullant*; from which time it is said to have been considered a separate parish. By queen Elizabeth the great tithes were granted to Thomas Kendall, Esq., who sold them to the Barrets; the small tithes were granted by Henry VIII. to one of the Curzons.

The church was dedicated to S. Sampson May 7, 1509; it comprises a chancel, nave, north aisle, and vestry. In the chancel window are two ancient figures of saints, in stained glass. The pulpit and reading desk are tastefully constructed of old bench ends, on which are carved the emblems of the crucifixion, the arms of the Lower family, etc. The arcade consists of seven four-centred arches, chiefly of Pentewan stone. In the aisle is a wooden tablet which bears the following record:—

1842. This church was repewed in the year 1842, by which means 83 additional Sittings were obtained and in consequence of a Grant from the Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement, building and repairing of Churches and Chapels, that number is hereby declared to be free and unappropriated for ever; the provision of church room previously to the alteration being to the extent of 161 Sittings, 79 of which number are free.

A plan shewing the number and situation of the Free Seats is fixed up in the Vestry room.

Robert L. Bamfield, Minister.

John Trevenen, Churchwarden.

The following Sums were subscribed in order to effect the above purpose, and also to thoroughly repair the whole fabric:—

The Incorporated Society for promoting, &c.	£75	0	0
The Exeter Diocesan Society .....	60	0	0
The Parishioners .....	113	14	1
The Rev. Henry Hinxman, Incumbent....	50	0	0
William Rashleigh, Esq., Patron .....	235	3	3
	<hr/>		
	£533	17	4
	<hr/>		

The font is of fine granite, and of a good octagonal pattern. The tower arch is plain and blocked. There is a south porch; on the gable of which is a granite slab inscribed HOLINESS UNTO THE LORD. MDCCCLV. M.R. (? intended for W.R.) Adjoining the porch on the western side is an arched well of pure water. The tower is of two stages, and is buttressed on the *second* stage only; it is finished with battlements, and contains five bells.

Monuments bear the following inscriptions:—

Here lieth the body of Edmund, the Son of Mr. Thomas Constable, was buried ye 19th day of January 1716. Here lieth also ye Body of Jone ye sister of ye said Edmund Constable, was buried ye 11th day of No. 1717.

Short Blaze of life, meteor of human pride,  
 Essay'd to Live, but liked it not and died.  
 Here lyes its dross, The Spritely part is gone  
 To Bless abodes where Sin and Death are none.

*Quem Dii deliquit juvenis moritur.*



Here lies interred the body of William Couche of Torfery, in this parish, gentn. who died the 7th Day of December, 1776; Aged 89 Years. And of Ann his Wife, who was One of the Daughters and Coheir-esses of Peter Hoskins, Esqr. of Ibberton, in the County of Dorset, who died the 22nd Day of September, 1753; Aged 52 Years. *Requiescant in Pace.*

In memory of Harriot, the beloved and much regretted wife of Thomas Graham, Esquire, of this parish who died August 17th, 1833; aged 58 years.

The following is from a marble tomb in the churchyard:—

Beneath this stone resteth all that is earthly of Miss Lucia Maria Young, Eldest Daughter of Capt. Sir Geo. Young, of the Royal Navy.

After a lingering and painful illness, borne with the greatest Fortitude and resignation, She quitted this World on the 23rd of Feby. 1786, under the hospitable roof of John Rashleigh, Esq. of Penquite; aged 21 years.

Say why art thou so heavy O my Soul!  
Why mourn that She has reached the heavenly goal!  
Her spotless innocence, her dutious love,  
Bespoke her formed for blissful scenes above.  
Her elegance, her ease, her winning grace,  
Shone in each act, and dignified her face.  
Snatch'd in her prime, in youth's most gay career,  
She fell resign'd, for she had naught to fear.  
Cheerful she bore a painful, long decay;  
Twas wondrous to behold her day by day.  
Firm to the last, and trusting in her GOD;  
Grieve sure we must, for deep we feel the Rod.  
By her remembrance may the young prepare;  
Learn all our hopes are vain that centre Here.

Both aisles of the church have their ancient roofs in fine preservation; the bosses are of good pattern and well-carved. On the cornices of the roof, the four lengths of which measure 272 feet, are the following sentences carved in a superior manner, in the Old English letter.

On the cornices of the north aisle:—

Gilda seta katerina. Gilde seti Jacobi qui hoc fieri fecerut ad laude dei & r'sor... Gilde sete Johis baptista. Gilde sets Jacobo. Gilde oim sanctorum. Orate p aibs fratri & sororum Gilde seti Georgii & r. Orate p aibs Johis Golly & Elizabet ux eis qui hoc fieri fecerut ad laudem et honore dei.

Orate p aibs oim fratri & sororu Benefactoribz Gilde sancti Georgii

Orate p aibs oim fratri & orate p aibs fratri et soror — orate p fratri — orate p oim fratri et sororu Gilde de Eloy le pery & Gilde seta....

On the cornices of the south aisle:—

..... p aiabs Walteri Collquyte et Celtine ux eis pater. Orate p aiabs Edvardo Collquyte et Johis fili eis qui hoc fieri fecerut ad laudem et honore dei orate p aiabs Edvard Collquyte et Johis filii eis et p aiabs Walteri Collquyte & Celtine ux eis q. h. fieri fecerut.

Orate p aiabs Walteri Collquyte et Mellicant ux eis ac oim puerom pcipue au Edmund—ac executorib q. h. fieri fecerut.

..... Colquyte et Amicie ux eis pentu (*parentum*) pdicti Walteri cu Nicho Hood & Johna ux eis pentu Gratine vti apparet.

Orate p aiabs Andrie Colquyte & Amelie ux eis parentu Walteri cu Nicolao Hood. orate p aiabs Andrie Colquyt et Amicie uxor eis ac parentu pdicti Walteri cu Nicolao Hode et Johana ux eis parentu Celtine vti apparet sants Sampson ora p aiabs.

The inscriptions appear to be carelessly arranged, and by a bad Latinist. The sentences run sometimes one way, and sometimes another. Yet it is not very difficult to read the whole as an invitation to pray for the souls of the parties who built the church, the Colquites, Hoods, Gullys, and the brethren and sisters of the guilds of S. Katherine, S. James, S. John Baptist, All Saints, S. George, Eloi le pery, etc., circa A.D. 1509.

Anterior to the reconstruction of the inside of the church in 1842, the communion table was in the north aisle; over this place there are no inscriptions.

The Rev. John Wallis, late vicar of Bodmin, and sometime curate of Golant, and the late George White, Esq., of Torfrey, employed themselves for nearly a week in transcribing, and verifying the inscriptions.

The will of Henry Colquitt of S. Sampsons, dated 1660, may be found in the Registry Office, Bodmin.

S. Sampson, the patron saint of this church, is said to have commenced his ecclesiastical career by the practice of ascetic observances; in due time he became the chief of a monastic institution, from whence he was taken to be archbishop of York. But the north of England being at that time ravaged by the northern pirates, he was driven from thence, and going over into Brittany he founded a monastery at Dal, and became the first bishop of that place, where a see was created at his request by pope Pelegius I., who honoured him personally with the pallium.

He was present at the second Council of Paris, held in 557, and died *circa* 564. His remains were inshrined at Dal; but when the Normans began in the tenth century to invade and pillage Neustria, they obliged his brethren to remove the relics to Paris, where they are supposed to have been preserved up to the period of the great revolution.

The church is pleasantly situated on an eminence overlooking the river Fowey. The village of Golant lies in a sheltered hollow below, by the side of the river, and although quite detached from the church, it arrogates to itself the peculiarly Cornish title of "the church town."

The inhabitants boast that in this village was established the first ladies' boarding school in the county. They formerly used to call the attention of visitors to certain peculiarities connected with their church, namely, that it had a fire place within it; that there was a well of water in the porch; and that a tree in the churchyard overtopped the tower. And these things were called the "wonders" of Golant.

But a far greater wonder was that Eleanor Pearce and her son should reside for so many years in a most wretched hovel built by themselves of sticks, turf, and thatch, on a wastrel by the roadside. Persons of the last generation well remembered her as a respectable yeoman's daughter, who generally appeared on horseback, arrayed in a riding-habit, hat, and veil. *Sic transit, etc.*

Penquite passed from the Barrets to the Prestwoods, John Barret who married the daughter of Kendall of Medrose in Luxulian, appears to have been the last male heir of the family; his heiress carried it to the Prestwoods, who possessed it in or about 1734, when it was purchased of them by Mr. Rashleigh of Menabilly, by whom a perpetual lease was soon after granted in favour of one of his relatives, which has since passed through several hands; and Penquite has been successively occupied by Hawkins, the Rashleighs, Trevanion, Trelawny, and lastly by Graham.

The lease of Penquite, with a right of perpetual renewal finally became vested in Thomas Graham, Esq., who inherited the property of his uncle, Thomas Graham, Esq., formerly of London, who married Miss Lamb of Fowey, and died without issue February 10, 1792. Thomas Graham, Esq., the nephew, married a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lyne vicar of Mevagissey, but died without issue July 6, 1835; when he was succeeded by his

grand-nephew, Thomas, son of John White, Esq., of Bradford, near Warwick. On taking possession of his grand-uncle's property, Mr. White, who was born in March, 1826, exchanged the surname of White for that of Graham. He married Miss Jane Hill, grand-daughter of the late Edward Coode, Esq., of S. Austell, by whom he has issue.

Penquite House, which was rebuilt by the present proprietor in 1847, is now occupied by Col. Peard, during the building of his handsome and spacious mansion, called Trenythen House, in Tywardreath.

Torfrey is also the property of Mr. Graham. It formerly belonged to the family of Couche, afterwards to that of Slyman or Sleeman. The late George White, Esq., uncle to Mr. Graham, and who married Mary, daughter of Edward Coode, Esq., of S. Austell, resided here; he left no issue.

The manor of Lantyan, probably the *Lantien* of Domesday, was among the ancient possessions of the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury. On the attainder of Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, the last of the Plantagenets, who was beheaded in 1541, it fell to the crown. The Earls of Salisbury had a castle, or residence here, the site of which is not now known. William of Worcester, *circa* 1478, speaks of *Castle Dirford* as being "near Golant village;" probably overlooking the ford. The Rashleigh family owned Lantyan so early as 1620: and it is now the property of their representative William Rashleigh, Esq., of Menabilly.

At the western extremity of the parish, on the estate of Lawhibbett, is the noted and well preserved ancient entrenchment called *Castle Dore*. It is a circular earthwork having a double *vallum*, the internal diameter of which measures about 225 feet. Charles I. slept in his carriage near this place on the night of Saturday, August 31, 1644, when he had hemmed in Essex's army, which surrendered to him the next day. Near this place bullets of lead and iron are occasionally found at the present time. His handkerchief and and clasps were long preserved at Penquite.

There is a common at Golant, measuring 29A. 0R. 38P., the property of William Rashleigh, Esq., to which the inhabitants of the village claim a prescriptive right of pasture, and to cut ferns.

There is a ford here across the river Fowey at low water to S. Veep.

There are chapels in Golant for the Wesleyan Methodists, and Bible Christians.

The principal land owners are William Rashleigh and Thomas Graham, Esquires.

The rocks of this parish are intermediate between those of the porphyritic and calcareous series: on the northern part passing into the former, which are better developed as they pass on towards the adjoining granite district; on the southern part the rocks begin to assume the calcareous series, which is complete in Fowey.





## GORRAN.

*HALS.*—Goran is situate in the hundred of Powdre, and hath upon the north St. Ewe, east Mewagunsey, south the British Channel. By this name it was taxed in Domesday Roll, 20th William I. 1087. Also in the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln, &c. into the value of Cornish benefices, 1294, *Ecclesia Sancti Goran in Decanatu de Powdre*, was valued in *vil. xliis. iiiid.* Vicar *ibidem*, *xxvis. viiid.* In Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, it was rated by the same name of Goran at £20. The patronage in the Bishop of Exeter, who endowed it; and when it was made a Vicarage reserved to him and his successors £100 per annum rent out of the garb, or sheaf, which is in the possession of Ratcliff. The incumbent Shapter. And the parish rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1696, temp. William III. by the name of Goran, £317 14s. This undoubtedly, was an endowed church before the Norman Conquest, or, at least, a privileged manor, since it appears from that time to this it hath not admitted of any mutation of name.

Goran-hoane, in this parish, signifies Goran-haven, bay, winding of the sea, or harbour. A place much frequented by ships, boats, barges, and lighters, for fishing and carrying and re-carrying fish, goods, and merchandizes; and wherein is a convenient quay, or landing place, for that purpose, made secure by a considerable promontory of land that shoots far out into the sea on the west side thereof, commonly called (for what reason I have not learned) the Dead-man; which forms a large bay, or winding bosom of the sea, on the east, betwixt it and Ram Head, twenty miles distant; and such another west, to the Lizard Point, at a like distance, all notable and well-known places, and sea marks to such mariners as navigate the British Channel in those parts. In this haven town is still extant the ruins of an ancient free chapel, wherein God was duly worshipped in former ages by the inhabitants of the place.

The barton of Bo-drigh-ham, or Bod-rig-an, also Botrigan (for in British *d* and *t* are indifferently used and pronounced for each other) gave name and origin to an old family of gentlemen surnamed de Bodrigham, or Bodrigan, also Botrigan, who flourished here in great fame, wealth, and reputation for several descents; and in particular here lived Otho de Bodrigan, temp. 17th Edward II. of whom we read in Carew's Survey of Cornwall, p. 51: viz. "Otto de Bodrigan peregrinatus est ad San. Jacobum licentia Domini Regis;" i.e. Otho de Bodrigan, by license of our Lord the King, is gone a pilgrimage to St. James; that is to say, to the apostle St. James's Church, at Comportella, in Spain; who had for his fellow-traveller Radolphus de Belloprato, "qui peregrinatus est cum Ottone de Bodrigan, cum licentia Regis, pro se et duobus valectis;" that is to say, Ralph of the fair meadow, who by license of the King for himself and two servants, or young gentlemen, is gone a pilgrimage with Otho of Bodrigan. And of those it follows, in the same page, *isti prænominati habent 40 libras terræ et redditus per ann.;*" that is to say, held by the tenure of Knight's service.

This Otho de Bodrigan, Sheriff of Cornwall, 3d. Richard II. anno Dom. 1400, gave for his arms (as appears yet on the door of his house), *Argent, three bends or bendlets Gules.* And as a further testimony thereof, Nicholas Upton, in his Latin Manuscript of Heraldry, written before printing was invented (now in my custody), said of his son, 1440, "Monsieur William Bodrigham port de Argent trois bends de Gules;" who dying without issue, his two sisters became his heirs; the one married to Champernowne, of Halewin, or Haleworth, who in her right held in this place by the tenure of Knight's service, 3d Henry IV. a Knight's fee of land.

His other sister, as tradition saith, was married to Trenowith, who thereupon discontinued his own paternal name and arms, viz. in a *field Argent, on a fess Sable, three chevrons transverse to the dexter of the Field*; and assumed those of Bodrigan. He had issue by her Henry Trenowith, or Bodrigham, temp. Henry VI. who married Jane, sixth daughter of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, slain 8th Edward IV. 1469, the relict of Thomas Viscount Lisle, and by her had issue. He was knighted by King Edward IV. or King Richard III. by the name of Sir Henry Bodrigham; who siding with King Richard III. at the battle of Bosworth Field (where he, the said King Richard, was slain by the Earl of Richmond's soldiers), he was therefore, with many others, attainted of treason against King Henry VII.; and in order to shun justice he made his escape after the battle aforesaid, and secretly repaired to this place, where he was kept close for a season, but not so private but King Henry's officers got notice thereof, and at an appointed time beset the same in quest of him; which he notwithstanding, by a back-door fled from thence, and ran down the hills to the sea cliff near the same, the officers pursuing so quick after him that he could not possibly make his escape. As soon therefore as he came to the cliff, about a hundred feet high, he leaped down into the sea, upon the little grassy island there, without much hurt or damage; where instantly a boat which he had pre-

pared in the cove, attended him there, which transported him to a ship that carried him into France. Which astonishing fact, and place, is to this day well known and remembered by the name of Harry Bodrigan's leap, or jump. But notwithstanding his own escape beyond the seas, this lordship and his whole estate were forfeited and seized by King Henry VII. for attainder of treason; and the greatest part thereof he settled upon Sir Richard Edgcumb and his heirs for ever; whose posterity are still in possession thereof. This Sir Richard Edgcumb, not long before, on suspicion of being confederated with the Earl of Richmond against King Richard III. (as tradition saith), was shrewdly sought after and pursued by means of this very Sir Henry Bodrigan, in order to be taken into custody, who from his house at Cotehele, made also a wonderful escape thence, and got into France, to the Earl of Richmond; so unavoidable a thing is fortune or destiny.

Tradition tells us that there was great discord and variance between the families of Bodrigan and the knightly family of the Haleps of Lammoran, either upon account of private affronts or grudges, or upon the different interests or factions, and wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, wherein they were associated and engaged each other, so that as often as they met between themselves and servants some combat or battle ensued, whereby blood was shed and the peace broken; and they often came to each other's gates armed in defiance on horseback.

At Tre-gardon lived John de Tregarthyn, temp. Edward I. how long before I know not; after which his posterity in this place married with the great inheritrixes of Pever, Chamberlayne, and Hendower, of Court, in Branell, by which last, by the Cornwalls of that place, they were lineally descended from Richard Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans, by his concubine, Joan de Valletort, widow of Sir Alexander Oakeston. Certainly this was an ancient, rich, and famous family in those parts, for it appears by their seats, or pews, in Goran church, they had the precedence or right hand of the seats pertaining to the great family of Bodrigan, as is yet to be seen. Thomas Tregarthyn, Esq., was sheriff of Cornwall, 7 Henry VII. 1492, who married Hendower aforesaid, and removed to Court, in S. Stephens in Branwell. He had issue by her John Tregarthyn, Esq., and two daughters; Margaret the eldest, married to Richard Whiteleigh, of Efford, in Devon, Esq., Sheriff of that county 16th Henry VII.; from whose two daughters and heirs the Grenvilles of Stowe, and the Halses late of Efford aforesaid, and Fentongollan, in Cornwall, are lineally descended. Catherine the second daughter of Thomas Tregarthyn, was married to John Carmenow of Fentongollan, Esq., Sheriff of Cornwall, 5th Henry VIII. whose posterity are extinct.

John Tregarthyn, Esq. aforesaid, son of Thomas, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Trethyrfe, Esq. and had issue by her four daughters that became his heirs; Mary married to Degory Grenvill, of Penheale, Esq.; Jane to Tripcony, who passed those lands to Richard Trevanion, Esq. ancestor to Richard Trevanion, now in possession of this place; Margaret, married to George Tanner, of Cullumbton, Esq. to whose share and partage the manor of Court and Branell, in St. Stephen's, fell; Joan married to John Kellaway, of Egge, in Devon, Esq.; after his death to Wadham of Merryfield, in Somerset, as appears from her tombstone in Branscombe church, Devonshire, where is to be read and seen those words:

"Here lyeth the body of a virtuous and ancient gentlewoman, descended of the ancient house of the Plantaganets, some time of Cornwall, namely, Joan, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Tregarthin, of Tregarthyn, Esq: she was first married to John Kellaway, Esq. who had by her much issue. After his death she was married to John Wadham, of Merryfield, in the county of Somerset, Esq. by whom she had children. She lived a virtuous and godly life, and died in an honourable age, in the year of our Lord 1581." Now because this dark phrase, "descended of the house of the Plantagenets," needs a clavis to unlock it, let the reader view the history of St. Stephen's in Branell, and St. Stephen's by Saltash, and he shall find one that will do it effectually. The arms of Tregarthin, whose name and whole family is now extinct, were, *Argent, a chevron between three escallops Sable.*

The present possessor of this barton is Richard Trevanion, Esq. that married Bond, of Earth; who had issue by her one only daughter, married to Peter Major, of Foye, merchant, now in possession thereof, whose names are the same as the Trevanions of Carhayes.

Trewoola, Tre-wolla, or Tre-wole, gave name and origin to an old family of gentlemen surnamed de Trewolla; who, in allusion to their names, gave for their arms, *Sable, three owls.* This estate, in the latter end of the reign of Charles II. was sold to Charles Trevanion, of Cary-Hayes, Esq. for £900 by John Trewolla, gentleman, attorney-at-law which was the last parcel of land Trewolla had to sell of a considerable estate elsewhere, formerly sold by his ancestors; and this place was so depressed with mortgages, statutes, and judgments, that the whole consideration-money fell much short of paying his creditors, and the incumbrances that were upon it, so that, in order to make a clean title to the purchaser, several of Trewolla's creditors came to a loss and in particular, James Hals, of Merthyr, gent. and Martha his wife, who had a statute staple for £700 on those lands, who to comply with Trewolla's bad circumstances, on Mr. Trevanion's paying them £250 he and his wife levied a fine thereon, and executed a deed, then declaring the uses thereof to be for the only use of the said Charles Trevanion, Esq. his heirs and assigns for ever.

In this parish was the dwelling of my very kind friend Dr. James Gibbs, third son of James Gibbs, Vicar of this parish, who had his education in Exeter College, as a servitor to his kinsman Mr. Davis, son to Dr. Davis late of Plymouth; where, after he had taken his bachelor's degree, he declared for the study of physic in Oxford; and soon after, to better his study and experience, went with the said Mr. Davis into France, and fixed at Montpelier, where he practised physic, and also surgery in an hospital, as himself informed me, for several years; afterwards in the College of Physicians there took his degree of Doctor of that science; and, lastly, returned to this place, where he practised physic with admirable care, skill, and success, and through multitudes of patients and moderate fees, hath purchased a considerable estate. Since the writing hereof this gentleman, to the great grief and loss of his country, departed this life of the *hemorrhoides* sickness; and before his death (who for many years had been his patient, to the great benefit of my health, by God's blessing, after the endeavours of all other physicians proved ineffectual,) left me this legacy,—that if I myself or friends were sick, and had occasion to make use of physic, that we should in all distempers make use only of the common plain, and natural remedies.

Anthony Wills, of this parish, gent., farmer of the sheaf thereof, having by misfortune much incumbered his estate with debts, quitted the same at such time as the Prince of Orangelanded with his forces at Torbay, and presented himself and his six or seven sons to that Prince, for soldiers of war in his army; which proposal was graciously accepted; and they were all posted as officers of command in his bands or troops.

And After the Coronation of this Prince, King William III., they followed him in all his Flanders and Irish wars against King James II. and King Lewis XIV. and discharged their trusts with such great care, faithfulness, valour, and conduct, that (as I am informed,) before their deaths they all arrived to the dignities of Captains, and some of them to the authority or commands of Majors, Colonels, and one of them to become a standing Major-General of the field. Who afterwards about the year A.D. 1714, being made principal commander of the army and troops of horse of King George the First, against the Pretender's (James Henry Edward Stuart,) at Preston, in Lancashire, where after a furious, violent and bloody battle with them, he obtained the victory over the pretended Prince's forces; for which fact, and other noble deeds, he was created a Baronet of England, and is since made General of all the land forces in England next the King, his salary amounting to £7000 per annum, as reported.

**TONKIN.**—For the name, I take it to be a contraction of St. Gordian, pronounced in Cornwall St. Gorian, who having been, like St. Paul, a violent persecutor of the christians, became a proportionably zealous convert, and was beheaded at Rome in the year 341.

A tradition in the parish, nevertheless assigns the guardianship of this church to St. Gorian, or Goran, one of the missionaries from Ireland who accompanied St. Perran.

The name of Trevennen, or Tremenen, probably the town of birth, in reference to its fertility, belonged to the Priory of Tywardrith, and formed a part of the lands given by Henry VIII. to the Duchy in exchange for the manor of Wallingford.

Adjoining to Trevennen, and within the manor, is Trevasens, which was long the seat of a family of the same name, but passed to the Hoblyns of Nanswydan, in St. Columb, through an heiress.

Polgorran was heretofore a country residence of the Provost of Glasnith College, at Penryn, to which the great tithes were impropriated. This place, with the great tithes and the advowson of the vicarage, now belong to the bishopric of Exeter.

Adjoining to this is Treveor, the great town, or dwelling, formerly the seat of Treveors; and the parishioners still talk of Sir Henry Treveor, who lived here; and a part of his house is yet standing.

Pennore, or Penarth. I take *nore* to signify the same as in Saxon, a promontory; and that it is here applied to a point jutting out into the sea, namely, to the Dead-man, which is separated from the village by a double entrenchment, yet pretty entire, running from cliff to cliff, and cutting off about an hundred acres of coarse ground. The entrenchment is about twenty feet broad and twenty-four feet high in most places; but the outer wall is the least high. The people call it *Thica Vosa*, which is the Vallum, and the Hack and Cast, fabling it to be the work of a giant, who performed the whole in one night. They show also a hole in the cliff which opens into a hollow below, formed by the sea; and the people relate that this giant growing unwell applied to a physician, who, that he might rid the world of such a monster, bled him near this spot, and recommended him to let the blood flow into this hole till it became full. The giant did so, and bled himself to death, when his body fell over on a rock, still called the giant's house. The hole thus attempted to be filled with blood is denominated from the immense quantity of ivy growing round it.

The church is placed very conveniently in the middle of the parish. It is well built with a handsome square tower of hewn moor stone, with four tunable bells; and by reason of its high situation this church is seen from a great distance. It consists of a large lofty nave, one south aisle of the same length, and two cross aisles to the north, of which one is but small. In the chancel, near the



north wall, before the communion table, is a plain marble stone, on which are seen the hollows where the figure of a woman kneeling, with arms, inscription, &c. must have been inlaid. Tradition calls it the tomb of Lady Brannell, but who this Lady Brannell was is unknown, although some conjectures are formed of her belonging to the family of Tregarthen.

Against the eastern wall, by the window, is a comely monument of black marble, to Richard Edgecombe, of Bodrigan, Esq. son of Sir Richard Edgecombe, of Mount Edgecombe, Knight, who died Nov. 5, 1655.



HE parish of Gorran or S. Gorran is situated in the deanery of Powder, and in the eastern division of the hundred of Powder; it is bounded on the north by S. Ewe and Mevagissey; on the east by Mevagissey Bay; on the south by Veryan Bay and S. Michael Carhayes; and on the west by S. Ewe.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 3836A. 1R. 24P.; of which 3607A. 0R. 32P. are cultivated as arable; 46A. 3R. 8P. as woodland; 24A. as orchard; and 158A. 1R. 24P. as common.

The parish comprises by actual measurement 4725A. 3R. 13P.; of which the public roads measure 80 acres, and the church and churchyard 3R. 7P. There is also a small glebe known by the name of *No man's Land*, which measures 1A. 0R. 24P.

The tithes were commuted in 1841, at £863; namely, to the vicar £320, and to the bishop of Exeter, the patron, or his lessee appropriator, £543.

The estate of Polgorran, measuring 17A. 1R. 22P., the property of the bishop of Exeter, and held on lease under him by the present incumbent, is tithe free.

Vicars:—Thomas Wyse, 1536; James Gibbs, 1660; Osborne, 1694; Shapter, 1708; Donsell, 1717; Doidge, 1734; Richard Dalby, 1748; Hearle, 1790; John Francis Howell, canon of Exeter, 1796; and the present incumbent, the Rev. David Jenkins, son of the late Rev. Francis Jenkins, vicar of S. Clements, admitted Sept. 7, 1824.

The church is dedicated to S. Goronus; it comprises a chancel, nave, south aisle, north transept, and vestry. In the chancel is a piscina, in which is preserved a brass, taken from an adjoining floor-stone, representing a female in the attitude of prayer. In the south wall of the aisle also is a piscina with a stone shelf. In the nave and aisle are some fragments of the screen, and numerous well-carved bench ends, bearing among other initials the following; J. T., N. M., J. V., A. S., T. J., B. M., B. M., E. N., S. T., F. V., R. O., C. O. R., J. C., S., etc. The arcade has eight obtuse arches of Pentewan stone, supported on pillars of the same material. The font is of carved sandstone; the bowl rests on a round shaft, and is supported by four small pillars; on it are the arms of Bodrigan. There is a good, boldly-moulded tower arch, but it is hidden by an unsightly singing gallery. The roofs of the church are in the last stage of dilapidation and decay. The external arch of the porch is elliptical, and it rests on paneled piers; the porch itself is finished with battlements and pinnacles. The north door is blocked.

The tower is of three stages, buttressed on the square, and finished with battlements and crocketed pinnacles; on one of the buttresses is carved—166 (1606). E. R. B., E. K., J. M. The tower contains six bells, one of which is broken.

On monuments in the church are the following inscriptions :—

*S. M. Viri nobilis prestantisq.  
Veri et virtutum Cultoris,  
Hospitalitati sine luau dediti  
pauperibusq. sine fastu munifici  
Quos, easteruatim ut liberos suos,  
(ipse Cælebs) indies atebat,*

*Richardi Edgcumbe de Bodrugæ, armigeri, Richi de Monte Edgcumb, Militis. filii jun*

*Qui ipse (sed in bello (heu) nimis infelici,  
Militis, Armisa tandem egre depositis,  
libentius haud longe post deposuit vitam;  
Omnia, cum animo, Deo,  
Ut Creatori fidei Creders,  
Corpore hic ad breve Condito.*

*Mor: Vc. Nobris: Ane: M: DC: L: V.*

*L: M: P:*

*P E (Piers Edgcumbe, his brother.)*

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Richard Dalby, 41 years Vicar of this parish, who departed this life Sept. 22d. 1790; aged 82 years. Also to the memory of Avice, his wife, who departed this life Augt. 3d. 1786; aged 74 years.

*Jaceo Resurgam.*

Sacred to the memory of Sarah, the daughter of the Revd. Richd. and Avice Dalby, who departed this life on the 8th day of January, 1812; aged 73 years.

Stay gentle readers, stop awhile,  
Of death be not afraid;  
For they that lead a godly life  
Are saved from that dread.

Sacred to the memory of William Slade-Gully, of Trevennen, in this parish, Esq<sup>re</sup>; who in the early part of his life held for many years a commission in the Royal Cornwall Militia; was a deputy Lieutenant; a Commissioner of the taxes; and in 1797 served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Cornwall. He was an affectionate husband and father, and a sincere friend; and he spent his life in kind, useful, and benevolent offices. He died trusting for salvation to the merits of his Redeemer, on the 16th day of November, 1816; in the 62nd year of his age.

The tower is a well known sea mark, and can be seen from a considerable distance; it was built in 1606, in the place of a steeple which was taken down in consequence of having fallen into decay.

There are some scanty remains of stained glass in the east window of the aisle; they represent the principal scenes at the Crucifixion.

The floor stone in the chancel sometimes called Lady Brannell's tomb still remains; the brass representing the lady, is preserved in the church, and although broken in two the engraving is in good condition.

The memorials of the Trevanions are not now to be seen:—Mr. Charles Trevanion died in 1717, aged 93; and Mr. William Trevanion, the last of the Gorran branch of the family, died in 1727.

In the churchyard adjoining the south wall of the church is the mausoleum of the Slade-Gully family; it is inscribed, RESURGEMUS. W. S. G. 1813.

There is a carved chair preserved at the vicarage, of the same date as the tower. It was purchased of one of the parishioners a few years ago by the present vicar. The carving, which has recently been restored, is very curious. It represents the effigy of *S. Guron* in full length, with long hair, and his hands clasped on his breasts. On one side of the saint the church with a steeple are represented, and on the other an open book, and a human skull. The chair is said to have formerly been in the possession of a Mrs. Nott, who resided in the parish.

Polgorran, the rectorial estate, was early in the last century a seat of the family of Wills, who were lessees under the bishop of the rectory. Mr. Anthony Wills, who with his sons joined the prince of Orange, rebuilt the mansion. To General Wills, one of the sons, the Scottish rebels under the command of General Forster, capitulated at Preston, in Lancashire, Novr. 13, 1715.

On the death of Mrs. Jenophatha Wills, a widow, the estate fell in to the bishop, who then granted a lease of it to Mrs. Dorothy Crewys. It afterwards became vested in Thomas Tonkin, Esq., of Trevaunance, the Cornish historian, who died here in 1742. Polgorran was afterwards leased to William Fortescue, Esq.; and in 1843 it was vested in Mrs. Matilda Peard, widow.

Adjoining the churchyard are substantial schoolrooms, built in 1839; near by at the top of a flight of steps leading to the churchyard gate is a freestone Latin cross, recently erected.

Walter de Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, licensed S. John's chapel for the Bevill family, July 13, 1309; but the information does not state where. Probably at Goloures, once the property of the Bevills of Gwarnike, in S. Allen.

S. Guron, a solitary recluse from whom this parish takes its name, may be considered the founder of Bodmin, about A.D. 530. He resigned his hermitage there to S. Petroc.

Trevennen is the property and residence of W. A. Slade-Gully, Esq., whose maternal ancestors possessed it so early as 1576, as appears from the family papers.

The late Major William Slade-Gully was the eldest son of William Slade-Gully, Esq., sheriff in 1797, and grandson of Samuel Coryn-Gully, Esq., by Mary Slade, his wife, heiress of the Slades of Trevennen, and great-grandson of John Gully, Esq., by Susanna his wife, daughter and coheir of John Coryn, Esq., of Trevorder. Mr. W. Slade-Gully, who died in 1816, succeeded his uncle, Mr. Slade, in this estate in 1783.

The manor of Goloures anciently belonged to the family of Hiwis, Hewis, or Hewish, from whom it passed by a female heir to the Coleshills. Sir Richard Hewis, of this family, dying in 1341, was succeeded by his son, Sir Richard, who by his marriage with the heiress of Blanchminster of Binnamy, had issue a son who died childless, and two daughters, one of whom was married first to chief justice Tresillian, and secondly to Sir John Coleshill; the other married Petit of Ardevora. From the Coleshills Goloures passed to the Bevills of Gwarnike, one of whose coheiresses carried it to the Grenvilles. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was purchased by Richard Roscarrock, Esq. In the reign of James I. it was the property of the Tanners. In 1620 was living John Tanner of Court, in S. Stephens in Brannel, who married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Roscarrock, Esq., of Roscarrock in Endellion. The estate afterwards descended to the Luttrells, and from thence to the Rev. Dr. Luttrell-Wynne, who bequeathed it to the late Edward-William Wynne-Pendarves, Esq., in whose lady it is still vested.

Above Goloures wood is a circular intrenchment called Castle hill, now partly demolished. The Hiwis family are said to have had a mansion near this place.

Tregarthen, Tregardin, or Tregarton passed from the family of Major by an heiress to Goodhall of Fowey. John Tillie Coryton, Esq., the representative of the Goodhalls, sold the estate to the Rev. H. H. Tremayne, whose grandson John Tremayne, Esq., is the present proprietor.



The ancient house at Tregarthen exhibited considerable Gothic workmanship. Little of the original grandeur of the mansion and grounds now remains. A Miss Bridget Trevanion of this place left a legacy of 20s. per annum to the poor of Gorran and S. Ewe.

The estate of Trevascus, although possessing no manorial rights, was called in certain ancient deeds the manor of Trevascus and Gorran. It was carried by an heiress, *circa* 1600, into the family of Hoblyn. By the Rev. Robert Hoblyn it was sold to William Slade-Gully, Esq. ancestor of the present proprietor. The mansion at Trevascus, which had been successively the residence of the families of Trevascus and Hoblyn, has long been demolished.

The manor of Treninick, said to be the *Trinnonec* of Domesday, anciently belonged to the Hiwis family, afterwards to the Gavrigans, whose coheiresses carried it to Trefusis and Godolphin. The Trefusis moiety became the property of William Rashleigh, Esq. and the Godolphin moiety the property of Edward Gwatkin, Esq. The estate is still in moieties; and they severally belong to Messrs. Clarke and Wills.

The manor of Treveor is said to have been the property and residence of a family of that name, and that a part of the mansion of Sir Henry Treveor was standing in 1736; there is no proof however that any such person or family ever existed. Treveor was once the property of the Scawens; afterwards of Thomas Graham, Esq., in whose representative it is now vested. On this estate are the remains of a circular intrenchment, usually denominated the rings, or the castle.

The estate of Polsue, anciently the property and residence of a respectable family of yeomanry of that name, who are said to have removed from this place to Bodelva in S. Blazey, became the property of E. W. Wynne-Pendarves, Esq.; and is now in the possession of his widow.

One of the Polsue family of this place is said to have died in the latter part of the sixteenth century, at the extraordinary age of 132 years, and a kinsman of his at 112 years.

The chief estate of this parish is the barton of Bodrigan, or Bodrugan, which measures about 596 acres, and which has for a great number of years been farmed by the respectable family of Kendall.

Bodrigan is said to be the *Bodeworgoin* of Domesday. In the days of Edward the Confessor it was held by *Alwin*; and at the time of the Domesday Survey, 1086, it was held by *Richard*, steward of the household, under the Earl of *Moriton*.

In that Survey it is thus described:—"It was taxed for three virgates of land, nevertheless there is one hide: the arable land is ten carucates: there are three ploughs, and four bond servants, and four villains, and twelve borderers, and four acres of wood, and two hundred acres of pasture; formerly it was worth 60 shillings, now 30 shillings."

Borlase, in his MS. collections, describes the remains of Bodrigan *Castle* as being very extensive, and states that there was nothing in Cornwall equal to it for magnificence. He describes a chapel as being converted into a barn, the large hall, and an ancient kitchen with a timber roof; and supposes the architecture to have been about the time of Edward I. All these buildings were pulled down about the year 1786. The Dr. also speaks of a great barn standing in his days, as capable of containing a thousand bushels of wheat in the straw.

"Dudman," says Carew, "a wel-knowne foreland to moste Saylers, here shouldreth out the Ocean to shape the same a large bosome betweene it selfe and Rame head, which are

wel-neere twentie myles in distance. Amongst sundrie prouerbs, allotting an impossible time of performance, the *Cornish* men haue this one, *When Rame-head and Dudman meet*. Whose possession, yet though not themselves, met in Sir *Peers Edgecumb*, as injoying that in right of his wife, and this by descent from his Father.

“Bodrugan, a large demaine adjoining thereunto (which I will not deriue from Sir *Bors du Ganis* though the neighbours so say) was the dwelling of Sir *Henrie Trenowith*, a man of great liuely-hood, who chaunged his name with the house, and lost house and holding through attainder for rebellion against king *Henrie* the seuenth. The king bestowed it by an intailed gift, vpon Sir *Richard Edgecumb*.”

The Deadman, which is still considered to be a part of the manor of Bodrigan is the boldest headland in the English Channel. It is 379 feet in height, and at its base the depth of water varies from eight to fourteen fathoms. On the summit stands the signal house of the coast guard; near by are some traces of a building, supposed to have been a fortification. A piece of coarse grazing land adjoining, where it is said the conflict took place between Bodrigan and his pursuers previous to his leap over the cliff, is called the *Woeful Moor*.

There was formerly an ancient chapel on Bodrigan estate, and an headland connected with it is still called Chape Point.

The manor of Bodrigan, anciently written Bodrugan, *Bo-daro-gun, the house on the oak down*, gave a seat and a name to a very ancient family. The signature of William de Bodrigan is attached to an indenture belonging to the Trevelyan family, of the time of Edward I. *circa* 1279.

Henry de Bodrigan, probably a son of William was M.P. for the county 35 Edward I., 1306; Otho, Odo, or Otto de Bodrigan was M.P. for the county 17 Edward II., 1323; William filled the same position 11 Edward III., 1337; Otho 43 Edward III., 1369; again 7 Richard II., 1383; William 2 Henry IV., 1400; again 3 Henry V., 1415; again 7 Henry V., 1419; again 8 Henry V., 1420; again 8 Henry VI., 1429; Sir Henry Bodrigan, Knight, 19 Henry VI., 1430; and Thomas Bodrigan, most probably his son, 20 Henry VI., 1441.

The last named Otho de Bodrigan was sheriff 3 Richard II., 1379-80, and was the only one of the family that ever filled that office. William de Bodrigan, son and heir of this Otho, died without issue, and his two sisters carried the family estates in marriage to Champernon of Inceworth, and Trenowith or Trenowth of Trenowth in Probus.

“Trenowith,” says the Rev. F. V. Jago-Arundell, “on becoming possessed of the manor of Bodrigan, discontinued his former name and assumed that of Bodrigan, a circumstance common in those days. He was father of Henry Trenowith *alias* Bodrigan, who was knighted, and lived in great hospitality at Bodrigan in the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., and Richard III.; and fought in favour of the last monarch at the battle of Bosworth, August 22, 1485.”

After the battle of Bosworth, it is supposed that Sir Henry Bodrigan escaped from thence to his seat in Gorran, and that he endeavoured to defend his property against Edgecumbe and Trevanion, who, in trying to take his life, did no more than he would have done, had the fortune of war turned the other way; or than what he actually did against Sir Richard Edgecumbe a few years before at Cotehele in Calstock.

Bodrigan's property, said to be worth £10,000 per annum, was divided chiefly between Edgecumbe and Trevanion, who are also believed to have fought against Richard III. at Bosworth, and then to have attacked Sir Henry Bodrigan near his own house, after the defeat at that place.

Sir Henry effected his retreat to a vessel by the extraordinary feat already spoken of, and left England as is generally supposed, for ever; and here his family greatness ended.

He had a brother settled in the north of Devon, but his line soon became extinct.

Speaking of Chapel Point *Leland* says, "This chappelle land or point is in the park of *Bodrugan*; and yn this park was the house of Syr Henry Bodrugan, a man of auncient stok, atteynted for takyng part with King Richard the 3. agayn Henry the 7; and after flying into Ireland, Syr Richard Eggecomb, father to Syr Peers Eggecomb, had Bodrigan and other parcelles of Bodrigan's landes. And Trevagnon had part of Bodrigan's landes, as Restronget and Newham, both in Falmuth Haven."

On the manor of Bodrigan, almost on the edge of the cliff, is a small round intrenchment, having a long, low barrow in the centre, and two small barrows to the west of it; this place is sometimes called Sir Henry Bodrigan's castle. The entrance is towards the south, and near the cliff.

On the side of the cliff, at some little distance from this intrenchment, is the place still called *Bodrigan's leap*.

Gorran Haven, or Gorran *Hauen*, as it is more commonly denominated, was originally called Port East; it is situated on the south-east side of the parish, and is a fishing place of some little importance. It is said to be a place of considerable antiquity, and to have been one of the most early trading towns on the coast. Its ancient pier, which was protected by a small battery, was constructed by the Bodrigan family.

In the middle of the town stands an ancient chapel, which has recently been partially repaired for divine service. This chapel with its tower were also built by the Bodrigans. The roof had fallen in, and the walls were indebted for their preservation to the Rev. R. Dalby, who repaired them.

A pilchard fishery has long been carried on here; and coals and other commodities are imported. The little town has latterly been much improved. Opposite Gorran Haven stands a large rock in the sea called the *Gwineas*, but more commonly Gorran Gull rock; it is about half a mile to the south of point Turbot.

There are chapels for the Wesleyan Methodists and Calvinists at Gorran Haven.

A little below Bodrugan is Portmellin, or the *Mill Port*, so called from the mill above belonging to Goloures. It is a small fishing cove, and has a few houses and cellars: part of it stands on Penwarne in Mevagissey.

Besides Gorran Haven and Portmellin the villages are the Churchtown, Boswinger, where there is a Bible Christian chapel, Roscassa, Trevarrick, and Tregavarras.

At Gorran High Lanes there is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

Among the principal landowners will be found the names of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, Slade-Gully, Pendarves, Tremayne, Graham, Wills, and the representatives of the Trevanion family.

This parish forms a continuation of the calcareous series of the adjoining parish of S. Ewe. At the Deadman point the rock is for the most part silicious, affording an example of the quartz rock.



## GRADE.

*HALS.*—Grade is situate in the hundred of Kerryer, and has upon the north, Ruan Major; west, Mullyan; east, Ruan Minor; south, Landawidnick. At the time of the Norman conquest this district was taxed under the jurisdiction of Lisart.

In the taxation of benefices in Cornwall towards the Pope's annats, made by the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, 1294, *Ecclesia Sancti Grade* in decanatu de Kerryer, was valued *lxs.* in Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, £11 1 5. The patronage in the Bishop of Exeter; the incumbent Symons; and the parish rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1696, £58 12.

*TONKIN.*—This parish takes its name from its titular female saint, S. Grada. In the taxation of 1294, in the 20th year of Edward I. it is valued by the name of *Ecclesia Sanctæ Gradæ*.



HE parish of Grade is situated on the Lizard, in the Meneage district, and in the deanery and hundred of Kirrier. The parish is divided into four detached portions. The first portion, on which the church stands, is bounded on the west and north by Ruan Minor; on the east by the sea; and on the south by Landewednack; it measures 736A. 3R. 19P. The second portion is bounded on the north and east by S. Keverne and the sea; on the south by Ruan Minor; and on the west by Ruan Major; it measures 1077A. 1R. 18P. The third portion is surrounded by the parish of Ruan Major; it measures 48A. 2R. 17P.; this portion comprises a part of the Erisey estate. The fourth portion is bounded on the north, east, and south by the parish of Ruan Major; and on the west by the parish of Mullion; it measures 80A. 0R. 22P. The whole parish measures 1942A. 3R. 36P.

The estimated tithable lands are set down at 1946A. 1R. 16P.; of which 950A. are arable; 700A. are crofts; 50A. wastes; and 246A. 1R. 16P. common land.

This living joined to that of Ruan Minor, form a united rectory, of which the present incumbent is the patron. The tithes of this parish were commuted in 1841, at £295.

The glebe measures 5A. 2R. 26.; and the church and churchyard 1R. 6P.

The names of the following incumbents have been preserved:—John Rychard, 1536; William Symons to 1730; from 1730 to 1740, Hugh Tonkin; from 1740 to 1768 Charles Trevanion; from 1768 to 1813, Charles Kempe; from 1813 to 1823, Charles Trevanion Kempe; from 1823 to 1853, John Peter; and from 1853, the Rev. Frederick Christian Jackson, the present rector, who has rebuilt the handsome and commodious rectory house at S. Ruan.

The old church, dedicated to S. Gradus and the Holy Cross, comprised a chancel, nave, and north and south transepts. On the cornice of the chancel was inscribed, “*Dominus Johannes Roly me fieri fecit, A.D. 1486.*” On the north cornice of the nave, in a different sort of letter, was the following inscription, “*Thomas Erysy me fieri fecit, A.D. 1487.*” The north transept had four large diagonal ribs springing from rude wooden corbel heads, and a carved cornice. The south transept or Erisey aisle, was the burial place of that ancient family. On the floor was a well-preserved brass representing James Erisey and his wife; a group of five boys, and a group of five girls, all in choral sur-

plices; and two shields of the Erisey arms, namely, *Sable, a chevron between three griffins segreant or*. And in the centre the following inscription, engraved in a superior manner:—

Of your charite pray for the Soules of James Eryssy and margaret hys wyfe, the which James decessed the xvij day of October, yn the yere of ouy lord god a thousand cccce and xxij; On whose Soules Ihu have mercy. Amen.

Here were also other memorials of the Erisey family thus inscribed:—

In memm: Jacobi Erisey, Armigeri, Qui obiit 8o 9ris, 1692. Et Mariæ Uxoris, Quæ ob. 7o julii, 1699.

To the memory of Richard Erisey, of Erisey, Esqr., who departed this life the 12th day of January, Anno Dom. 1722; In ye sixty first year of his age.

This monument is erected by his Sister, Mrs. Mary Erisey, of Erisey.

In the south-east angle of this transept was a *lychnoscope*, or low side window. The tower, a substantial and well-built structure, still remains; it is of two stages, is finished with battlements and pinnacles, and contains three bells. The tenor bell has the following inscription, the initial letters being curiously crowned:

O MARTIR CHRISTOFERE PRO NOBIS SEMPER ORARE.

The body of the church being considered too delapidated for repair, was taken down about the year 1863, and the present handsome building erected under the immediate and tasteful supervision of the present rector.

It comprises a chancel, nave, and south porch. In the chancel are a piscina, sedile, and a credence table; the dressings of which are of the native Serpentine stone, brilliantly polished. The massive communion table is supported on eight pillars, made of oak from the old church, with carved capitals. The east window, the gift of the rector, is a geometrical one of the Catherine-wheel pattern; it is filled with stained and ornamented glass. There is a lofty segmental chancel arch, constructed of red bricks, and the light grey elvan from Redruth, in alternate courses; its appearance is tasteful and effective.

The lectern is of the most elegant description; the material is polished serpentine stone, resting on a basement of polished granite.

At the chancel step is laid the Erisey brass, carefully re-set in Delabole stone.

The front of the pulpit is supported by pillars of polished Serpentine with Caen stone capitals. Near it is a single light window of rich stained glass representing the Good Shepherd, and inscribed, "I know my sheep and am known of mine."

The font stands on an octagonal shaft, and is supported by four small round pillars; the bowl is ornamented with debased sculpture, representing among other things the monogram and emblem of the virgin Mary. On the cover are carved the points of the compass, emblematic of Luke xiii. 29. An adjoining two-light window of stained glass, represents the baptism of the Saviour, and the Saviour receiving little children.

The roofs are of open woodwork of polished deal; the pews are of the same material.

Under the tower arch, which is plain and pointed and open to the church, stands a good organ. In the tower, which is lighted by a window of ornamented glass, the Erisey monuments have been re-erected.

The only entrance is through a well-proportioned south porch, in which there is a stoup.

The stonework of two very ancient windows is preserved in the north wall of the church.

Near the north-west corner of the church stands an old tomb bearing the arms of Mason, namely, *Azure, a fess embattled, between three griffins' heads erased or*, and the following inscription:—

Here lyeth the body of Hugh Mason, gentleman, who departed this life in the fear of God, the third day of December, 1671; and at the age of 65.

Why here? why not? 'tis all one ground,  
And here none will my dust confound.  
My Saviour lay where no one did;  
Why not a member as his head?  
No quire to sing, no bells to ring?  
Why, Sirs, thus buried was my King!  
I grudge the fashion of this day,  
To fat the church and starve the lay;  
Though nothing now of me be seene,  
I hope my name and bed is greene.

Formerly the Cornish held a sort of prejudice against being buried on the north side of the church. It has been supposed that this person was the first of this parish so buried, and that he was interred without the usual funeral ceremony.

In removing the walls of the old church, portions of window mullions, formed of the red sandstone of the south of Devon, were found embedded in them.

About a quarter of a mile to the north-east of the church stands S. Ruan's Well, from which is fetched all the water used in baptism there. It has recently been restored; the front and arched entrance being of granite, and the rest of the walls of blocks of Serpentine. The water, which is always up to the brim of the basin, is fine and transparent, and remarkably cool in summer.

The manor of Erisey, which is partly in this parish and partly in Ruan Major, formerly belonged to the family of that name, which has been traced to the reign of Edward I., and which became extinct in the male line by the death of Richard Erisey, in 1722.

Erisey House, through which a division of the parishes runs, was built by Richard Erisey, Esq., in 1620, in the shape of the letter E; it is a spacious building, and still in tolerable preservation. Handsome gardens were added, and other improvements made by John Erisey, Esq., who died here about 1671. The chapel was used for sometime as a granary, and the Wesleyan Methodists occasionally preached in it on Sundays.

The manor of Erisey was sold by the coheiresses of the Erisey family, about the middle of the last century, to Admiral Boscawen, and it is now the property of the Lord Viscount Falmouth, his representative. The ancient mansion is occupied by a farmer.

James Eryssy, or as the name is more commonly spelt Erisey, whose fine monumental brass is still in the church, was sheriff in 1513. During his shrievalty he commanded the train bands of the hundred of Kirrier; and with the *posse comitatus*, he successfully opposed the French at Marazion, who had suddenly landed there, and burnt part of the town.

The eldest son of James Erisey succeeded his father, and married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheiress of Job Milton, Esq., of Pengerswick Castle, who "outliving him," states Carew, "ended the course of her long and well-commended widowhood in becoming the lady of Sir Nicholas Parker." Her eldest son by Erisey, married Elizabeth, daughter of Carew, of Bickleigh, near Tiverton, Devon, by whom he had a son, of which his mother died in child-birth.



This son, whose name was Richard, rebuilt the mansion at Erisey in 1620. Carew speaks of him as being "in ward" in his time. He was succeeded by John Erisey, whose son or brother married a daughter of Sir Peter Killigrew, by whom he had a son, Richard, and two daughters, Mary and Frances. Richard died in 1722, and his sister Mary erected the monument to his memory in the parish church. One of the two sisters, generally supposed to have been Mary, married Colonel West; and their daughter Frances married the Hon. Charles Berkeley, ancestor of the Earl of Kimberley, the present representative of the families of Erisey, West, and Killigrew.

Younger branches of the Erisey family were seated at Tredidon and Downe, in the parish of S. Thomas; also at Trevanna. Richard Erisey, Esq., of Trevanna, left co-heiresses, of whom Mary, the eldest, married Charles Vyvyan, Esq., ancestor of Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart.

One of the Erisey family, dancing with other gentlemen and ladies at Whitehall before James I., through the action of his body in the middle of the dance, had his cap slip from his head and fall to the ground, but he instantly with his foot tossed it on his head again, and proceeded without let or hindrance with his part in the dance, to the admiration of all who saw it. James enquired who that active gentleman was, and on being told that his name was Erisey, said, "I like the gentleman very well, but not his name of Heresy."

The romantic fishing village of Cadgwith is partly in this parish and partly in Ruan Minor. Its population is chiefly composed of fishermen, and preventive men belonging to the coastguard stationed there. Here one of the Society's Lifeboats has recently been placed. A little to the southward of the village is the extraordinary natural excavation called the *Frying Pan*. The entrance from the sea is through a lofty archway of party-coloured rock, and at the end of it is a large funnel-shaped opening, the altitude of which is about two hundred feet, the greater area at the surface comprising about two acres, the greatest diameter of the lesser area, or beach, being 126 feet. At some distance the other way, is a cave or tunnel said to communicate with Erisey House, a mile or two inland.

Previous to the tithe commutation a singular custom was attached to the advowson of this parish. Whenever a certain field, called *Ennis*, on the estate of Gwavas, in the parish of Landewednack, was tilled, the rector had a right to send a horse and take away as many sheaves of corn from that field, as it could carry. Nine shillings are now paid instead.

In this parish were living in 1797, seven persons of *one family*, whose united ages amounted to 550; namely, Oliver Oliver, 84; Elizabeth Francis, 87; Catherine Willey, 80; Duance Martin, 82; Grace Oliver, 79; Grace Roberts, 72; and Ursula Harry, 66. In that year they celebrated the Christmas together.

This parish and Ruan Minor were united and made one benefice in 1843.

The parish feast is kept on the nearest Sunday to S. Luke's day.

The villages are S. Ruan, which may be reckoned as the Churchtown, Kuggar, and Cadgwith.

Among the chief landowners are the Viscount Falmouth, Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart., T. J. Agar-Robartes, Esq., and W. Hill, Esq.

The portion of this parish around the church, and the various insulated portions, are situated on magnesian rocks; the most abundant variety of which is the serpentine, quarries of which are now being worked. This rock is generally of a red colour, but this is evidently in some cases derived from a partial chemical change.

In its perfect state serpentine is generally of a dark green, with shining scales of diallage, which are commonly of a bronze colour, and at other times of a fine green. The serpentine at Cadgwith may be seen to pass gradually into a schistose rock of a dark bottle-green, and very glassy and spangled on the surface of its lamellæ. This slate is generally called greenstone, but it differs therefrom, and consequently requires a distinct appellation.

The beautiful specimens of polished serpentine that may be seen in the church, were chiefly presented by the proprietors and manager of the neighbouring works.

Near Cadgwith asbestos is found: this mineral substance is distinguished by its fibrous structure; in some of the varieties the fibres are so delicately fine, and so flexible as to resemble flax or silk; hence they were woven by the ancients into cloth, which being incombustible, was sometimes made use of to enfold the bodies of the dead, before they were placed on the funeral pile, to preserve their ashes. In the manufacture of this material into cloth, the filaments were mixed with flax, and formed into threads and woven; the flax was then burnt out, and the cloth rendered pure.

## GRAMPOUND.

CAREW.—Grampond, if it took that name from any great Bridge, hath now *Nomen sine re*: for the Bridge there is supported with only a few arches, and the Corporation but halfe replenished with Inhabitants, who may better vaunt of their townes antiquitie, then the towne of their abilitie.



THE ancient borough of Grampound is situated in the deanery and hundred of Powder; it is situate in the parishes of Creed and Probus, and contains 186A. 2R., namely, in the parish of Creed 131A. 2R., and in the parish of Probus 55A.; it is however wholly included in the S. Austell Union.

A chapel-of-ease dedicated to S. Naunter, otherwise *Capella B. M. de Grampound*, was licensed August 3, 1421. This chapel, which stood near the town hall, is said to have been used for divine worship so late as 1815. It does not now exist, and the site has been enclosed by a wall. The rector of Creed, who formerly officiated in this chapel on Sunday afternoons, continues the service in the National schoolroom.

Grampound is supposed to have been the *Voluba* of Ptolemy, and that when its bridge over the Fal was erected it assumed the British name *Ponsmur*, or great bridge; by a sort of Norman-French translation this latter name was turned into its present one.

When John of Eltham was Earl of Cornwall, he granted to the inhabitants of Grampound in 1332, a guild merchant, and among other privileges permitted them to hold a weekly market on Tuesday, also two fairs, one on the festival of S. Peter *in Cathedra*, January 18, and the other on the festival of S. Barnabas. Edward III. confirmed the first charter, and enlarged its privileges; among others he made it a borough, and endowed it with some lands and mills, with a view of frankpledge, the assize of bread and beer, and an exemption from toll throughout Cornwall. These privileges the burgesses are said to have held latterly of the Duchy in fee-farm at the annual rent of £12 11s. 4d. Several of those privileges were confirmed by Henry VIII.

The market day is on Saturday, but little of the market remains; and one of the fairs, formerly held on the Probus part of the borough, has long been removed to the village of Probus, about three miles distant. Cattle fairs are still held at Grampound on January 18, March 27, June 11, and October 2.

The borough first returned members to Parliament in 1551, 5 Edward VI., and although it originally had more than one charter, yet it latterly exercised the corporate privileges by prescription, there being no charter extant. The corporation consisted of a mayor, eight aldermen, a recorder, and a town clerk. The mayor was elected on the *Sunday* before Michaelmas day, from among the aldermen. On being elected he chose from among the aldermen two who were called *eligers*, who with himself had the power of selecting eleven freemen. Those fourteen formed a jury; they made presentments, appointed the municipal officers, and created freemen. Payment of scot and lot was the only qualification. By the magistrates and freemen the members of parliament were elected. The number that voted in 1812 was 63.

In 1824 in consequence of the discovery of corrupt practices among the electors, an act of parliament was passed for disfranchising this borough, and returning two additional members for the county of York, since which time no mayor has been chosen.

The town is said to have very considerably improved both morally and physically since the minds of its inhabitants have been disabused of electioneering intrigues.

In the middle of the town stands the market house, surmounted with a cupola and clock; near by stands the market cross, consisting of what was originally a tall octagonal monolith with a capital, raised on a pedestal and steps; its whole height is about twelve feet. The material is the Pothole quarry stone, from the adjoining parishes of S. Stephens and S. Ewe.

A substantial bridge of two semi-circular arches was constructed over the river Fal in 1834; the pier of the old bridge may yet be seen a little below. On the space adjoining are the National schoolrooms.

John Buller, Esq., of Morval, in the reign of Anne, gave the sum of £15 per annum, out of some funded property for charitable uses. This was appropriated for many years to the support of a school, with an additional two guineas every two years, towards clothing for the children. The fund being vested in the long annuities, the bounty was discontinued on their expiration.

There are chapels in Grampound for the Wesleyan Methodists, Bible Christians, and Independents.



A large business is done in the leather trade, there being three tanyards and three curriers in the town. The woollen manufactory carried on for so many years has ceased to exist.

The town is pleasantly situated in a hollow facing the south; and although many of the houses retain their primitive covering of thatch, it has a neat and interesting appearance, which is heightened, especially in the summer, by a luxurious and well-kept nursery at its foot, near the bridge.

The borough seal represents a bridge of two arches over a river, the dexter end showing the passage over, at the sinister end a tree; on the centre an escutcheon of the arms of the family of Cornwall, viz. *A lion rampant gules, within a bordure sable bezantée*. The legend—SIGILLUM MAJORIS ET BURGENSEIUM BURGE DE GRANDPONT ALS PONSMUR.

## GULVAL.

*HALS*.—Gulval is situate in the hundred of Penwith, and hath upon the north Ludgvan, south the Mount's Bay, west Maddaran, east St. Hilary.

In the time of William the Conqueror's survey of lands, anno Dom. 1087, this parish, I suppose, passed in tax under the jurisdiction of Ludgvan. In the Inquisition and Taxation of Benefices in Cornwall, by the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, 1294, *Ecclesia de Lanesely, in decanatu de Penwith, appropriata priori Sancti Germani*, is valued *lxviii s. viii d.* Vicar *ibidem*, *xxs.* At which time, it seems, it was but a Vicarage church; the garb impropriated, though since restored. Neither was the name of Gulval then mentioned. However in Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, it is rated by the name of Gulval, also Lanesely, £6 11 0½. The patronage was formerly in the Prior of St. Germans, now in the crown. The incumbent Penhellick; and the parish rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1696, by the name of Gulval, £120.

This manor of Lanesely, in this parish, was, in the time of Richard I. and King John, the lands of the family surnamed DeAls, now Hals, so called from the barton and dismantled manor of Als, now Alse and Alesa, in Buryan, as tradition saith, or Beer Alseton, Alston, in Devon, in possession of Trevanion and others, whereof they were lords; and in particular William de Als, in the beginning of the reign of King Henry III. that married Mary, the daughter of Francis de Bray, was possessed thereof: father of Simon de Als, who lived at Halsham, in Yorkshire (from him denominated), that married Jane, daughter of Thomas de Campo Arnulpho (now Champernown), Sheriff of York second, third, sixth, and seventh years of King Henry III. Anno Dom. 1222, as appears from the catalogue of those Sheriffs, and the Hals's allowed pedigree, 1483; from which also it is manifest, by an authentic deed or record therein, yet legible, that the said Simon for the health and salvation of his soul, his wife's, his ancestors', and other relations', gave the said manor of Lanesely to the Prior of St. Germans, his canonical brothers, and their successors for ever, in these words.

In nomine Domini, &c. Ego Simon de Als, pro salute animæ meæ, et Janæ uxoris meæ, et parentum meorum, dono et concedo manerium de Lanesely, in comitatu Cornubiæ, Priori Sancti Germani, et fratribus canonicis, et successoribus eorum, cum dominicis redditibus, &c. et omnibus ibidem appendentibus, terra, sylva, pratos, et aquam, &c. ut habeant, teneant, et possideant in perpetuum, &c.; dat vicesimo sexto die Augusti, anno regni nostri Regis Henrici tertii post conquestum octavo. Hiis testibus, Thoma de Trace, Henrico de la Pombre, Reginaldo de Valtorta, Roberto de Cheni, Radolpho de Esse. This grant, or donation, was in the year 1266.

By virtue whereof the Prior of S. Germans and his successors were possessed of this manor from that till the 26th Henry VIII. 1536, when that Priory was dissolved, and the lands thereof vested in the crown. At which time King Henry VIII. gave the lands thereof to Champernown, Beaumont, Barry, and others: and Beaumont's and Barry's share fell this manor of Lanesely; who parted with it either by purchase or in marriage with his daughter, to John Tripcony, about the year 1565; whose son, John Tripcony, having by riot and excess comparatively wasted his father's paternal estate, mortgaged this manor of Lanesely to Sir Nicholas Hals, of Fentongollan, knight, about the year 1620, who was lineally descended from Simon de Als, aforesaid, and died seised thereof about year 1637. After his decease his unthrifty son and heir John Hals, became possessed thereof, who assigned the mortgage thereof for £500 to one Mr. Downes, A.D. 1655; and soon after, having

spent his whole paternal estate elsewhere, went beyond the seas, and was never since heard of to this day; leaving issue by Jane Arundel his wife, Major Thomas Hals, of Hals's Savana, in Clarendon parish and province, in Jamaica, who had issue Thomas Hals, Esq., his son and heir.

After the departure of the said John Hals beyond the seas, the said Mr. Downes assigned over the mortgage of the premises to one Mr. Collwell, a scrivener of London; who dying soon after, his son Thomas Collwell, became seised thereof; and after his death his widow, who by her last will and testament (as executrix of her said husband,) conveyed the said manor to Charles Bonython, Esq.,—Spur, Longeville, and others, in trust, now in possession thereof, 1700; before which time, between the said Downes and Collwell, on pretence of the equity of redemption reserved in Downes, John Hals being beyond the seas, and that the mortgage money to Collwell was satisfied out of the profits of these lands; and a cross bill of Collwell's against Downes, alleging the contrary, and to foreclose him; happened so many tedious and costly Chancery suits as comparatively undid them both. But, maugre all their endeavours, the old titles of Tripeony and Hals were foreclosed by a decree in Chancery, betwixt Downes and Collwell, in Hillary term 1689, yet extant and to be seen.

This manor of Lanesely, for goodness of land, jurisdiction, court leet, fishing craft, and royalties over all that part of the sea of the Mount's Bay, between Longbridge and Chiandower, near Penzance, may equal, if not surpass, any other manor in those parts of its value, which is now scarcely worth £300 per annum, though in former ages it was of far larger extent; for in the survey of Cornish acres tempore Edward II. it was numbered in the Exchequer to contain twenty-eight acres, that is, about six thousand statute acres; every ancient Cornish acre being sixty statute acres of land; the contents of the whole now not exceeding a thousand statute acres, which lies in Gulval and Ludgvan.

In Fosses Moor, part of this manor of Lanesely, in this parish, is that well-known fountain called Gulval Well. To which place great numbers of people, time out of mind, have resorted for pleasure and profit of their health, as the credulous country people do in these days, not only to drink the waters thereof, but to enquire after the life or death of their absent friends; where, being arrived they demanded the question at the well, whether such a person, by name, be living, in health, sick, or dead; if the party be living, and in health, the still quiet water of the well-pit, as soon as the question is demanded, will instantly bubble or boil up as a pot, clear christaline water; if sick, foul and puddle waters; if the party be dead it will neither bubble, boil up, or alter its colour or still motion. However, I can speak nothing of the truth of those supernatural facts from my own sight or experience, but write from the mouths of those who told me they had seen and proved the veracity thereof. Finally, it is a strong and courageous fountain of water, kept neat and clean by an old woman of the vicinity, to accommodate strangers for her own advantage, by blazing the virtues and divine qualities of those waters.

**TONKIN.**—Lanistley manor extendeth throughout the parish of Gulval from the Moreps to the Gundrons; that is to say, from above the sea to the Down Hills; it extendeth also through a part of the parish of Ludgvan.

At Kenneggy is the dwelling, by lease (the fee being in his elder brother, William Harris of Hayne, Esq.), of Christopher Harris, Gentleman, an attorney-at-law, who married a daughter of John Foote, of Truro, Esq. His elder brother, who married the daughter of John St. Aubyn, Esq., of Clowance, in the parish of Crowan, is now in possession of Hayne, near Lifton, in Devonshire, having succeeded to it on the decease of Sir Arthur Harris, jun., the last heir male of the elder branch. On removing to Hayne he leased Kenneggy to his younger brother aforesaid; who, by reason of the elder brother's yet want of issue, is likely to become his heir. The arms of Harris are, *Sable, within a bordure three crescents Argent.*

Mr. Edward Llwyd, in his letter to me, would have this parish to take its name from the inscription on the stone in Maddern parish, "Riolabran: Cunoval: Fil:" and that Cunoval is turned by corruption into Gulval, for that he found many such instances in Wales.

I should be glad to agree with so great a critic, but since there is a saint, or bishop, whose name comes very near to this—S. Gunwall, whose memory the church celebrates on the 6th of June, I cannot forbear fancying, especially the humour of the country being considered, that he is the patron and the namer of this parish.



THE parish of Gulval, otherwise Lanesly, is situated in the deanery and hundred of Penwith; it is bounded on the north by Zennor, the detached portion of Madron, which it nearly surrounds, and Towednack; on the east by Ludgvan; on the south by the Mount's Bay; and on the west by Madron.

The benefice is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 4230 acres; of which 1160A. are arable; 2320A. pasture; 750A. are commons, downs, and crofts.

The tithes were commuted in 1843, at £635, which is apportioned as follows, namely,

To the Vicar .....	£361	0	0
„ James Blencowe, Anne Cranmer, his wife, and Dame Ellen Riggs Miller, in equal moities.. }	254	0	0
„ C. V. Le Grice, in lieu of his moiety of the great tithes of the estate called <i>Girsplew</i> .. }	20	0	0

The parish comprises by actual measurement 4357A. 0R. 5P.; out of this there is a good glebe which measures 21A. 3R. 7P., on which there is an impropriate rent-charge of £6; the church and churchyard 2R. 33P.; and the public roads 40A. 3R. 0P.

The following list of vicars is preserved:—William Allsa, 1536; Richard Veale, said to be the first Protestant vicar of this parish, died in 1625; Peter Cooper, 1636; James Whitaker, 1640; Thomas Paule, 1660; John Hinson, 1677; Philip Hicks, 1700; John Penhellick, 1730; Samuel Harness, 1733; John Penneck, senior, 1773; John Penneck, junior, 1789; John Cole, afterwards D.D., and rector of Exeter college, 1818; Robert Dillon, he had been vicar of Bodmin, which he resigned Nov. 17, 1817, 1839; and the present vicar, the Rev. William Wriothsley Wingfield, instituted May 30, 1839.

The church is dedicated to S. Gudwal, a British saint who flourished in this diocese in the sixth century; his feast was kept on June 6; in an ancient calendar he is styled bishop of S. Malo. It is divided into a chancel, nave, south aisle, and north transept. The chancel has a very handsome window of painted glass; the subjects are the Good Samaritan, and Touching the hem of His garment. On a brass below is the following inscription,—To the Glory of God and in memory of William Bolitho, Esq., of Ponsandane. Born 11 August MDCCCLXIII, died 22 February, MDCCCLVI. And Phillippa his wife, Born 1 August MDCCCLXIX, died 14 March, MDCCCXLV. THIS WINDOW IS ERECTED BY THEIR ONLY SON RICHARD FOSTER BOLITHO.

In the south wall of the chancel are a piscina and sedile, and in the north wall a credence table.

In the nave is a good oak pulpit. The arcade comprises six slightly pointed arches of granite, supported on octagonal monolith pillars of the same material. In a niche opposite the south door is a brass plate, placed there by the vicar, thus inscribed.—THIS PARISH CHURCH WAS RE-SEATED AND PARTIALLY RESTORED IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1857. T. H. WYATT, ARCHT

The south aisle has some good windows of painted glass. The east window represents the Last Supper, Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension; on a brass underneath is the following inscription:—This window is erected to the glory of God, and in memory of Thomas Bolitho, (of Coombe,) who died 11th January, 1858; aged 92 years. And of his wife Maria, who died 8th November, 1853; aged 72 years. And of their daughter Mary, who died 25th November, 1844; aged 41 years.

Also to the memory of Thomas Bolitho, father of the abovenamed Thomas. He died 11th March, 1807; aged 67 years. And of his wife Catharine, who died 18th May, 1821; aged 84 years.

A handsome south window representing Christ and the doctors, and His baptism, has this inscription,—To the glory of God, and in affectionate memory of William Wingfield



Baker, of Orsett Hall, in the county of Essex, Esq<sup>re</sup>, Q.C. This window is erected by his children. He died at Sherborne Castle on the 21st of March, 1858; in the 86th year of his age, and was buried at Orsett. *Esse quam videri.*

A single light south window, representing the Flight into Egypt, is inscribed,—To the glory of God, and in affectionate memory of William Wingfield Baker, Esq<sup>re</sup>, Q.C. This window is erected by his widow.

The west window of the aisle represents in rich colours the infancy of the Saviour; it is inscribed,—This window is erected to the glory of God, and in memory of Darell Jago, Captain Royal Artillery, died 22nd December, 1850; aged 55 years. Susan his wife, died 8th December, 1855; aged 54 years. And their children, John Darell, B.A., Balliol College, Oxford; died 1st August, 1854; aged 23 years. And Francis Howe; died 13th January, 1855; aged 19 years. Looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life.

The transept is separated from the nave by two arches, similar to those of the arcade.

The font is of granite, it consists of a round bowl, supported on a moulded shaft. On the bowl are sculptured four shields of arms, one of which displays Kymyl impaling St. Aubyn. About the year 1842, the font stood in front of the communion table. The church has a south porch and a priest's door.

The tower has a plain soffit arch springing from coved abaci, and supported by a chamfered sub-arch with octagonal imposts.

The tower is of three stages, and is finished with battlements and pinnacles; at the angles immediately under the pinnacles are sculptured figures, probably intended to represent the evangelists. There are three bells; one is dated, 1640, another has this inscription :—*ILE O RING O ALLWAYS O MY O MAKERS O PRAYES.* Between every word is the head of Charles II., with the legend, *CAROLUS II. DEI GRATIA*, like a coin of the period, and about the size of a shilling. The frame of the bells is dated 1600. The newel doorway is blocked up on the inside, and an entrance cut from without.

The tower window is of handsome ornamented glass, semée of *IHS*. In the belfry is the following monitory inscription :—

Good Sirs! our meaning is not small  
That, God to Praise, assemblies call;  
And warn the sluggard, when at home,  
That he may with devotion come  
Unto the Church and joyn in prayer;  
Of Absolution take his share.  
Who hears the bells, appears betime,  
And in his seat against we chime.  
Therefore I'd have you not to vapour,  
Nor blame ye lads that use ye clapper  
By which are scared the fiends of Hell  
And all by virtue of a Bell.

Marble and other monuments in the church have the following inscriptions :—

Memoriae Sacrum

Clarissimus vir Johannes Davills, Armiger, 5 Julii  
Anno Ætatis 87, et Christi 1627 fato cessit  
Sacrum Deo Sanctisq. reliquiis integerrimi vereque venerabilis  
Viri Arthuri Harris de Haine, Armigeri, Et Montis Sancti Michaelis  
Præfecti: 16 die Maii, æ. ætatis 71, & gratiæ 1628 vita functi  
Hic Socerum Generumque vides Spectator utrisque

Unum cor pariter mores & concordia fata  
 Et Domus & Tumulus res & spes una Superstes  
 Quorum fama, fides, pietas, & gloria virtus  
 Candor & intinctum generoso pectus honesto.  
 Durabunt donec resupina Cadavera Surgant.

Apostrophe.

Vos Gulvalenses vestris hæc nomina fastis  
 Inserite et fastas signet rubica tabellas.

Anagr. { Arthurus Harriseius } Ephes. 1. 14.  
 { Tu iuris Arrha Jesus }

Tu mea vis mea spes Arrha sed tu iuris Jesus  
 Ista mei fidei fulcra sed ipsa salus

Chronogram'a

MeVs est DUX non nIsI ChristVs Dux ego sub Christo  
 MeVs est DUX non nIsI ChristVs Me Duce flagra fero  
 Te Duce Victor.

Johannes Harris de Haine, Armiger, Patri Avoque ex unigenita  
 Margareta Hæres Monumentum hoc mærens posuit  
 Consecravitque Aprill MDCXXXV

Quorum Memoria

Christopherus Harris, Armiger  
 Ipsorum Hæres et Cognatus Hoc  
 recondidit eisdem gratissime  
 dedicavit Imo Januarii, Anno Christi 172½  
 Et beatæ resurrectionis fide  
 Hic etiam depositus.

In Memory of William Harris, of Madern, Esqr. Third son of Christopher Harris, of Kenegey, Esqr. Who Died the 25th day of June, 1766; Aged 74; and is interr'd by his Father and Mother under the Family Pew in this Church.

Sacred to the memory of the Reverend John Penneck, late Vicar of this Parish, who died the 11th of March, 1789, & whose Remains (together with those of his Father and Mother) are interred in a Vault near this place.

The many amiable Qualities which composed the Character of this virtuous Man are too deeply impressed on the minds of an extensive Acquaintance to need any Comment.

This Memorial of Fraternal Regard is placed here by his affectionate Brother, Charles Penneck, Esqr.

Tendimus huc omnes

Serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam.

Sacred to the Memory of William Arundell Harris, Esqr., of Kenegie, in this parish, who died on the 4th day of Decr., about ten O'clock in the Morning, 1792. Was buried in this Vault on the Eleventh day of the same Month and Year. This Monument is erected by his Remaining Family.

The virt'ous actions of our Father's days,  
 Should in his Children Shine, their merit raise;  
 If from the dead we copy virtuous deeds,  
 In Heav'n a lasting Sure reward Succeeds.

Juxta requiescit venerabilis vir Gulielmus Arundel Harris, de Kenegie, clericus, ob pietatem clarus. In variis studiis eruditus, elegantioribus præcipue ornatus; diu, dicique amicis lugendus, obiit A: D: 1798; ætatis, suæ 38.

Immo etiam in eodem tumultu quiescit, conjux amantissima et superstes, Maria; Johannis Beard, armigeri, filia nati secunda. Cum ob morum comitatem, tum ob. eximias animi virtutes, amabilis, et heu! quam diu fiebilis!! Morti, non sibi, sed amicis immaturæ. Et infelici perillustis pietatis epitome succubuit A: D: 1812; ætatis suæ 41.

In quorum memoriam Gulielmus Arundel Harris Arundel, eorum filius et Hæres hunc lapidem sepulcræ extrui curavit, 1826,

M.S. Revd. Robt. Darley Waddilove, B.A., late of St. John's Collc. Cambridge, and youngest son of the Dean of Ripon. Died at Penzance July iii, M<sup>o</sup>CC<sup>o</sup>CXIII; in the xxiv year of his age. And his remains are deposited in a vault beneath.

Sacred to the memory of James Pascoe, Esqr., who departed this life, 20th February, 1827; aged 80. Also to the memory of Catherine his wife, who died Novr. 11th, 1813; aged 59. This Tablet has been erected by their surviving children in token of affectionate respect.

Vainly we watch'd with fond and aching eyes;  
 With prayer assail'd in vain fair mercy's throne,  
 "To keep, at least one parent from the skies;"  
 But that is past:—and heaven hath claim'd its own.

Near this spot are also deposited the remains of their daughter Catherine, wife of George Dennis John, Esq., who was snatch'd from earth in the full bloom of youth and beauty, October 7th, 1825; leaving two infant daughters.

Arms,—*Or five estoiles and a bordure sable.* Crest,—*a Fox.*

In memory of Philothea Perronet Thompson, the wife of Thomas Thompson, of Cottingham Castle, near Hull, Esq. She was the daughter of William Briggs, Esq., of an ancient family in Norfolk, by Elizabeth, the daughter of the Rev. Vincent Perronet, M.A., vicar of Shoreham in Kent.

In affectionate attention to the health of her only Daughter, Philothea Thomson, she visited Penzance in the year 1822; and died there on the 2nd of February, 1823; ætatis sue 69. The Dau. was not long separated from the Mother, and died on the 16th of May, 1823; aged 32 years. And both are interred in the same vault, in this Church Yard.

The two sick strangers will now feel pain and sorrow no more; and are blessed with the dead that die in the Lord.

Spe Beatæ Resurrectionis Johannes Macculloch, M.D., R.G.L.S.S. Obit. 21. die mens: Aug. 1835. Ætat. 62. Dei Optimi Maximi Creatoris Parentis Gubernatoris Protectoris Omnipotentiam Benignitatem Institium & Vigilantiam Ingenio Scientiâ & Literis probavit & illustravit. (BRASS.)

Sacred to the memory of Philippa, wife of William Bolitho, Esq<sup>r</sup>., of Chyandour, who died on the 4th day of March, 1845; in the 76th year of her age.

Sacred to the memory of Catherine Johns, wife of John Sargent Bedford, (of Pendrea, in this parish,) Banker, and only daughter of William Bolitho, Esq<sup>re</sup>. of Ponsodane. Born 29th August, 1806; Died 7th February, 1855.

Sacred to the memory of John Sargent Bedford, (of Pendrea, in this parish,) Banker, eldest son of the late Captain John Bedford, R.N., and of Sarah his wife. Born 19th May, 1803; Died 2nd March, 1856.

In memory of George John, Esq., of Penzance and Rosemorran, in this parish, who died October 28th, 1847; in the 89th year of his age. And of Jane his wife, eldest daughter of William Arundell Harris, Esq., of Kenegie, who died August 4th, 1850; in the 89th year of her age. Also of their sons, George-Dennis, who died September 21st, 1847; in his 54th year; and William, Lieut. R.N., who died at St. Lucia in the West Indies, March 29th, 1836; aged 37.

Nora Cator, died Decr. 10, 1863; aged 4 years.

On a tomb in the churchyard:—

Under this Marble lyeth ye Body of the Revd. John Penhellick, 31 years Vicar of this Parish, who departed this Life for a better ye 18th day of Febr'y., 1730; in ye 71 year of his age.

He was the son of John Penhellick, of ye Borough of Helstone, Gent. He married Grace, an affectionate & tender Wife, the Daughter of William Pearce, of ye Town of Penzance, Merchant, to whose memory as above, this stone is erected.

From another tomb:—

As a simple Memorial of tender Affection and unfeigned Sorrow, Lady Knightley inscribes this Marble to the Memory of her much loved Niece, Lydia Baines, Eldest Daughter of Cuthbert Baines, Esq<sup>r</sup>., of Penzance; whose lingering sufferings ended on the 3d of March, 1799; at the early Age of 21 years.

Tis finished—Life's eventful dream is o'er,  
 And thy poor troubled bosom beats no more.  
 That voice, which all in Earth and Heaven obey,  
 Has call'd thee early from this scene away;  
 Yet hopes divine my glowing fancy warm,  
 Deck'd with new charms I view thy angel form.  
 Awake my Lydia, lift thy raptur'd sight  
 To yon blest realms of everlasting light.  
 Upborne on seraph's wings I see thee rise  
 In blissful triumph to thy kindred skies;  
 There pain and grief, and sighs and tears will cease;  
 And those shall meet in joy, who part in peace.  
 Firm in this glorious faith I kiss the rod,  
 And not to Earth resign thee, but to God.



S. Gudwall, Gunwall, or Gunvell, was born in Wales about A.D. 500. Being entirely devoted to religion, he collected eighty-eight monks in a little island called Plecit, being no more than a rock surrounded by water. For some reason however, he abandoned this establishment, and passed by sea into Cornwall; and from thence he went into Devonshire, where he betook himself to the most holy, perfect, and useful state of a solitary anchorite; at length however, again emerging, he sailed into Brittany, and there succeeded S. Malo, as bishop of that see, although he is said even then to have dwelt in a solitary cell, and to have died there at a very advanced age. His relics have been widely distributed, and various places in France have been called by his name.

There cannot be any doubt of S. Gunwall having bestowed his name on this parish, more especially when the prophetic well is taken into account, since saints scarcely ever failed of imparting some supernatural quality to their favourite streams.

Lanisley, the ancient name of the parish, is said to be derived from *Lan*, a church, and *ishei*, lower, the low or lower church, which agrees with the situation.

The great tithes formerly belonged to S. Germans Priory. In the Valor of Henry VIII. they are charged as the property of that religious establishment at £10 6s. 8d. In the taxation of Pope Nicholas, 1291, it is thus set down, *Ecclesia de Lanesly appait' Priori S'ei Germani* £0 16s. 8d. In an abstract of the possessions of the priory, 31 Henry VIII., 1539, it is charged as Gunvell in Launceclyff £10. Treworke infra parochiam predictam £0 6s. 8d.; and in Veysey's Valor of near the same date it is set down as Vicaria de Gulvale *alias* Lanesleye, £6 11s. 0½d.

Latterly the great tithes of the parish, with the exception of a small sum, have passed by purchase into the possession of the Beauchamps of Gwennap, and ultimately to the two daughters and coheiresses of the late John Beauchamp, Esq.

The manor of Lanisley, Lanesley, or Lanestly, supposed to be the *Landicle* of Domesday, which was formerly the name of the parish, belonged at an early period to the family of De Als, who are said to have taken their name from the manor of Alsa or Als, in Burian. Simon De Als gave it in 1266 to the priory of S. Germans, for the health and salvation of his soul, the soul of his wife, and the souls of his ancestors and relations; being a bargain with the prior and his brethren for the eternal happiness of the whole family.

From this period to the dissolution the prior and his successors claimed the manor, and with it the income of the rectory. Henry VIII. granted it to Beaumont and Barry from whom it passed to the family of Tripeony, *circa*, 1565. About thirty years previous to this *William Alsa* held the vicarage, who was probably one of the De Alsa family.

By a descendant of the family of Tripeony it was mortgaged to Sir Nicholas Hals, of Fentongollan, said to be descended from De Alsa, its ancient owner. After some mortgages and sales, which occasioned the Chancery suit already spoken of, the manor was purchased by the Onslow family. Colonel Onslow, a younger son of Foot Onslow, Esq., possessed it in 1737. It afterwards became the joint property of Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, Bart., and his brother Dr. Onslow, Dean of Worcester.

The following extract respecting this manor is from *Price's MS.* "Manor of *Lanistly*. In Val. Benef. this parish is called *Gulvale*, also *Lanistly*, i.e. *East Temple Place*, with reference to that church being east of *Maderne*, and other places. This has given name

to the famous and ancient manor of *Lanisly*, alias *Lanistly*, in this parish. This lordship for good land, pleasant prospects, and its royalties over all that part of the Mount's Bay between Long-bridge and Chendower, nigh Penzance, may compare with any lordship in those parts. It was reckoned in the extent of Cornish acres in the reign of Edward I.  $28\frac{1}{2}$  acres. (*Lanistly* 28, *Acr. di.*) It extendeth throughout the parish of Gulval, from above the sea to the down hills, as well as through part of the parish of *Ludgian*."

Kenegie or Kenegy, the *mossy hedge*, occupies a pleasant position. It passed from Mr. William Harris, of Hayne, to the family of his brother, Mr. Christopher Harris; and the family becoming extinct in the male line by the death of this gentleman's grandson in 1775, by much the largest part of the estate went, under the provisions of a will, to William Arundell, Esq., then resident at Crane, in Camborne, who assumed the name of Harris, but his grandson fixed his permanent residence at Lifton Park, near Launceston, a very handsome seat of his own creating, and parted with all his Cornish estates; and Kenegie became the property of Mr. Thomas Ellis, a farmer who had occupied it at a rental.

Mr. Coulson, an eminent London surgeon, who was sheriff of Cornwall in 1864, latterly owned Kenegie, which he sold in November, 1866, to Thomas Simon Bolitho, Esq., of Penalverne, for the sum of £17,500.

Kenegie formerly belonged to the family of Tripeony, who bore for their arms, *Argent, three rabbits passant sable*, and *kynin* and *kyninger* being the Cornish names for a rabbit, it may be supposed that *Kynneggy*, or *Kenegie*, must have some relation to the name of Tripeony. Be this as it may, Tripeony married the heiress of Kenegie; and one of his family married the coheiress of Chamond.

Kenegie House is a spacious and commodious mansion; to which there is a handsome entrance. From the grounds there is a magnificent prospect of Mount's Bay, Penzance, and the neighbouring scenery.

Trevaylor, or Trevailor, *the workman's place*, was for two or three centuries the property and residence of the respectable family of Veale. The first of the family that settled in Cornwall was the Rev. Richard Veale, of Cotswold, in Gloucestershire, to whom Queen Elizabeth presented the living of this parish. The Rev. William Veale, who was vicar of Zennor previous to 1851, rebuilt Trevaylor House. Mr. Veale, who married a sister to the Rev. R. G. Grylls, late vicar of Luxulian, had a sister named Emilia-Cumming, who married in 1805, William Fitzgerald, Esq., brother to Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, Bart., of Newmarket-on-Fergus, county of Clare, Ireland. On the death of Sir Augustine in 1834, without issue, the baronetcy devolved on his brother William, who became the second baronet. Sir William dying in 1847, was succeeded by his eldest son Edward, the third baronet. Sir Edward died in 1865 without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Augustine, the fourth baronet. On the death of the Rev. William Veale in September, 1867, Sir Augustine Fitzgerald his nephew, became possessed of the Trevaylor estate. He married in 1832, Eliza-Margaret, daughter of the late W. Gore, Esq.

A second brother to the grandfather of the late Rev. Wm. Veale, Mr. George Veale, made a large fortune at Penzance, by the practice of the law and through success in mining, which became divided between three daughters who married Hichens, Baines, and Jenkins.

One of the most extensive and picturesque views of Mount's Bay is from the terrace

at Trevayler; seven or eight of the neighbouring parish churches are to be seen from this place. In an adjoining avenue of trees is a rookery; and an ash tree in one of the fields, is said to be the finest of the kind in the west of Cornwall.

Rosemorran, *the vale of blackberries*, is the property and residence of the Misses Johns. It is a most interesting place, and one of the greatest ornaments to the neighbourhood. It was formed by the late George John, Esq.; he married Jane, the eldest daughter of Mr. Arundell, who assumed the name of Harris, and having been for many years at the head of his profession in Penzance, he retired to this place in the summer months. He greatly improved and beautified the grounds by extensive plantations at Trye and at Rosemorran Cairn.

On a hedge at Rosemorran is an ancient cross, probably removed hither for preservation from some other site. Near Rosemorran Cairn are some remains of a cromlech, near which have been found a celt, and some pieces of antiquated earthenware.

Chyandour, *Chy-en-dower, the house on the water side*, immediately adjoins Penzance, although beyond the bounds of that borough. It comprises several genteel residences, and the extensive tin-smelting establishment of the Messrs. Bolitho. The late Prince Consort visited those works in 1846, and partook of beefsteaks cooked on the blocks of tin, hot from the mould. The same gentlemen have also a bank, and a tan-yard here; in making large fortunes for themselves, they greatly benefit their neighbourhood by promoting every species of productive industry.

Ponsandane, *the man's bridge*, is near Chyandour; it is the beautiful and tastefully kept marine residence of Richard Bolitho, Esq.

Adjoining Ponsandane is Pendrea, *the principal town*, pleasantly situated within a grove of trees, and the most luxuriant shrubberies; it is the property of John St. Aubyn, Esq.

Boskednan, or Boskedna Circle, is an elliptical ring formed of nineteen upright stones. They are placed at nearly equal distances from one another, but not with any great regard to exactness. Thirteen only were erect in Borlase's days, the other six lay on the ground near the places in which they once stood. In the selection of those stones no regard was paid either to their height or magnitude. They vary in a most promiscuous manner; nor can any conjecture be formed as to their original use.

In draining some land near the shore, between Penzance and Marazion, a large pot of Roman coins, about a thousand in number, was found; they were dated from A.D. 260 to 350.

Near the farm-place called Chysauster, *the house on the south*, are some rude remains of stonework, supposed to have been ancient British residences. They consist of rough walls, indifferently put together without cement of any kind. On the hill are the ruins of seven or eight of those huts, some in a better state of preservation than others. They are constructed in this manner,—there is a thick elliptical wall, faced outside and inside with stones; within its thickness are formed four oven-like compartments. In these the stones overlap each other gradually as they approach the top, giving the interior the appearance of a bee-hive. The compartments are entered from an open space or courtlage, which has a main entrance facing eastward. The ruins of many other enclosures occupy the immediate vicinity. A little way down the hill are terraces, formed by cutting away



the acclivity. On the hill side is an ancient cave in which it is supposed the natives secreted their property, and hid themselves in time of danger.

About a quarter of a mile to the west of the church is a stone bridge over the Ponsandane river, called the Blue or Bleu bridge. At the further end of this bridge stands a monumental stone of granite, bearing this inscription:—

QVENATAV—  
DIHVI FIHV?

This stone for a considerable time formed a portion of the bridge, and in that position it measured seven feet nine inches in length, one foot eight inches in width, and one foot in thickness. Latterly the proprietor of the land removed it to its present position for preservation. This monument is supposed to be about twelve hundred years old.

A little beyond the church is a pile of rocks called Gulval Cairn; from this point of view the scenery is very fine. This is said to have been a favourite place of retirement of Sir Humphry Davey in his youthful days.

A stone tumulus or cairn at Tredinnack, in this parish, is engraved in Borlase's Antiquities.

The famous Gulfwell, or Hebrew brook, was a short distance below the church. Borlase writing in 1749, speaks of the old woman who kept it as then lately dead, and adds that she was supposed to be so conversant with the mysteries of the well, that she was daily resorted to by numbers of persons, who wished to consult its oracular waters, and have their curiosity satisfied, particularly as to goods or cattle lost or stolen.

An oratory stood in the moor near the well, but the ruins are gone.

Fragments of a curiously sculptured cross, are preserved in the eastern part of the churchyard.

In the Churchtown are superior boys' and girls' schools in connexion with the church. A short distance below the vicarage are the extensive and powerful steam flour mills of Mr. Branwell, merchant, of Penzance.

The West Cornwall Railway crosses the parish on the margin of the sea shore.

At Gulval Cross, the Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel.

The villages are the Churchtown, Chyandour, Trevarrack, Trezella and Chyandaunce, beside which there are several hamlets.

Among the chief landowners will be found the names of Lady Miller, Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, Bart., Sir Henry and the Rev. Richard Francis Onslow, T. J. Agar-Robartes, Esq., the representatives of the late George John, Esq., the Praed family, and J. W. Buller, Esq.

Through the mildness of the climate, and the fertility of the soil, two crops of potatoes are frequently produced in one year, in this parish. The earlier sort is planted for the first crop, which is dug in time for the next crop to ripen before the winter. The kidney potatoe is planted about Christmas, which is ripe by May; when the apple potatoe or some other of that kind is tilled in the same ground.

Through judicious management, one hundred Cornish bushels of good potatoes have been raised from an acre, in the first crop; and two hundred similar bushels in the second crop. Ore-weed answers well as a manure for potatoes.

The northern part of this parish rests on granite, which is for the most part a coarse crystalline rock, containing very large porphyritic crystals of felspar. The granite is however, in some places very fine grained, and near its juncture with the slate abounds in shorl. The schistose rocks composing the southern part of the parish, have a basis of compact felspar, assuming various appearances according as it is more or less siliceous; those rocks are often beautifully marked with chrystalline patches and veins of actynolite, as may be seen in the rocks on the sea shore, and they are traversed here and there by beds of felspar porphyry, into which they gradually pass.

## GUNWALLOE.

**HALS.**—Gunwallo is situate in the hundred of Kerryer, and hath upon the north the Loopoolle and part of Mawgan; east, Cury; south, Mullyan; west, the British Channel, or Ocean.

At the time of the Norman Conquest this district was taxed either under the jurisdiction of Lisart, now Lisard, or Trevery. In the value of Benefices towards the Pope's Annates made by the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, 1294, Ecclesia Sancti Winwalli, i.e. the church of the holy, victorious, or conquering Wallo, in decanatu de Kerryer, was rated *iiijl. iijs. iiijd.* In Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, it goes in value and consolidation with Breock, Germo, and Cury, by the name of the Vicarage of Wynnanton, i.e. the conquering, or victorious town; all doubtless referring to the conquests of King Gunwallo, or Dunwallo. The patronage, I take it, was formerly in the Prior of S. Michael's Mount, or the Duke of Cornwall, who endowed it.

It is now in the King or Duke; the incumbent Trewinard, and the parish rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1696, temp. William III. £53 9 8.

The manor of Gunwallowinton, a lordship in this parish, claimeth the royalty and jurisdiction, by sea and land, over the whole parish, and was formerly the lands of Carminow, now of Arundell of Lanhearne, by match with one of the daughters and heirs of that name.

Gunwallo-wynn-ton: As for the first compound name, it signifies the spear or broach wall, vallum, or trench, victorious or conquering town; the second, the fort or fortress, wall, or trench-winning, victorious, or conquering town; relating to some camp or walled intrenchment, heretofore within this parish, from whence the soldiers thereof obtained some notable victory over their enemies; perhaps that large circle or camp, called Earth, (or rather *Caerth*, i.e. castle or city, mentioned by Camden,) consisting of rude unwrought stones about five feet high, placed together in orbicular order, as a wall, without mortar or lime, after the manner of a British camp; wherein doubtless the people or soldiers placed themselves for protection against the sudden assaults of their enemies by night, as was customarily done in Britain and Gaul.

**TONKIN.**—In this parish stands a circle of rude unwrought stones, in the shape of a wall heaped together, and called Earth.



THE parish of Gunwalloe, *alias* Winington, is situated in the Meneage district on the Lizard, in the deanery and hundred of Kirrier; it is bounded on the north by Carminow Creek and the parish of Mawgan; on the east by the parishes of Cury and Mullion; and on the south and west by Mullion; and the sea.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 1328A. 2R. 37P.; of which 1144A. 2R. 32P. are cultivated as arable land; and 184A. 0R. 5P. as common. The parish measures 1429A. 0R. 37P.; of which the church and churchyard measure 1R. 4P.; and roads, rivers and wastes 80A. 1R. 32P.

The tithes were commuted in 1839, at £270, which is apportioned as follows, namely:—

To the Vicar .....	£105	0	0
„ the late Rev. R. G. Grylls. now represented by Major Sadwell M. Grylls.....	35	0	0
„ the late Rev. John Rogers, Canon of Exeter, now J. J. Rogers, Esq.....	110	0	0
„ Mr. Joseph Hendy.....	20	0	0

Formerly Breage, Germoe, Cury, and Gunwalloe, were united in one benefice, acknowledging Breage as the mother church; but the parishes of Cury and Gunwalloe are now united in one separate benefice. A good residence has been built for the incumbent in this parish, near Cury churchtown. The patron is John Jope Rogers, Esq., of Penrose.

The Rev. William Broadley was admitted to the Perpetual Curacy, Novr. 26, 1846; the Rev. Henry Stone, October 9, 1863; and the Rev. Matthew Nixon Brougham, the present incumbent, in 1864.

The church is dedicated to S. Winwolaus, Wynwolay, Winwaloe, or Wynwallow. It consists of a chancel, nave, and north and south aisles. Within the communion rails the floor is tiled. The roof of the south aisle is open, the ribs being well carved. The arcades are light and tasteful; they each comprise five four-centred arches, supported on tall monolith pillars. There is a north door and a south porch; attached to the backs of each door are remains of the screen, both in well carved tracery and in panels. On the panels are painted representations of the Apostles, with their emblems,—S. John holding a chalice with a serpent issuing therefrom; James the Great with his staff and scrip; Matthew holding the axe, etc. Those paintings, as in some other churches, formed the lower portion of the screen. The jambs of the outer arch of the porch are paneled. The stone tracery of an old window, of a good pattern is fixed for preservation to the east wall of the porch. The font is a plain octagonal one, of granite; in the churchyard is the bowl of one of a superior design, in Pentewan stone.

The tower is detached from the church, and stands at the distance of fourteen feet from the north-west corner. It is of two stages; a large portion of the north, south, and west walls of the first stage being cut out of the solid rock. It has a pyramidal roof; and contains three bells.

Two of the bells appear to be older than the other. One has this legend:—

*Voce mea viva depello cuncta nociva*, which may be thus rendered,—“My living voice dispels hurtful things.”

On the middle bell:—*Ihs ois plaudit ut me tam sepius audit*,—“Jesus is praised, when my voice is heard.”

The third bell has this:—*Eternis annis resonet campana Johannis*,—“Let the bell of John for ever resound.”



The following singular epitaph was on a monument which formerly stood in the churchyard :—

We shall die all.  
Shall die all we ?  
Die all we shall;  
All we shall die!

In the taxation of the Exeter diocese by Pope Nicholas, A.D. 1291, the entry of this church is thus made, “*Eccli'a Sc'i Wynwolay, taxatio £4 8s. 4d., decima £0 8s. 4d.*” In Bishop Veysey's *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, A.D. 1536, it stands thus,—“*Vicaria de Breke, Gyrmowe, Corantyn, (Cury) et Wynnaton, (Gunwalloe) Jacobus Berye (vicar) £33.*”

Winwallo is said to have been the son of a petty prince in Wales; who flying with his family from the Saxons, went into Bretagne where he acquired the habit of under-going monastic austerities under the guidance of S. Budock.

He ultimately founded a monastery called Landeveneck, in Bretagne, about three miles from Brest. He became the first abbot, and died March 3, about the year 529. He was buried at Landevenack; but in after ages, when the northmen extended their ravages to that part of the continent, his relics were removed to places of greater safety; and as an effectual security against an entire loss, portions were preserved at S. Peter's, at Blandenburg, at Ghent, at Montreuil, and at other places.

This Celtic name has given origin to various pronunciations, and to as many corresponding orthographies; the G and W at the beginning of words are well known to take each other's place with very little discrimination. In Picardy, where he is esteemed the patron saint, his name Winwallo is changed in *Vigenvaley* and *Walovay*; in Bretagne into *Guignole* and *Vennole*; into other parts of France into *Gunigalois*.

It is the more probable that S. Winwallo may be the patron saint of this parish, and that he may have given it his name, since a parish in the neighbourhood stands in that relation towards his teacher S. Budock.

The parish feast, however, is held on the last Sunday in April, although S. Winwallo is honoured in the Roman calendar on the third of March.

The church is strangely situated on the western side of a small headland, which juts into the sea a little below the ancient site of Winington manor house; and so near is it to the sea that at times it is reached by the spray, and the waves almost annually make breaches in the churchyard wall.

The church is said to have been erected as a votive offering by one who had here escaped from shipwreck. At whatever place he might be providentially saved from drowning, he vowed that he would build a church. Those who know the locality will entertain but little doubt as to the truth of this tradition. Another which attempts to account for the situation of the church will not be so readily credited, although similar traditions are attached to other Cornish churches. It is said that the builders intended to erect it at Hingey, nearer the centre of the parish, but as fast as the materials were brought to that place, they were by some supernatural agency, removed during the night to its present position. Somewhere near the church formerly stood a stone cross; but it has long been thrown down, and is said to be now lying at the bottom of the stream which here empties itself into the sea.

In the sand-banks near the church, the notorious buccaneer, Captain Avery, is reported to have buried several chests of treasure previously to his leaving England on the voyage

from which he never returned. So strongly did this opinion prevail, that Mr. John Knill, collector of the customs at S. Ives, and of singular memory there, procured about the year 1770, a grant of treasure-trove, and expended some money in a fruitless search.

The manor of Winington, Winnington, Wynyanton, or Wynyaton, but now more commonly Winington, formerly gave name not only to this parish, but to the whole hundred of Kirrier; it is supposed to be the *Winetone* of the Domesday Roll, in which it is thus described:—"The King holds *Winetone*: there were in the time of King Edward fifteen hides; the arable land is sixty carucates: of this there is in Domain one hide; and there are two ploughs, and villains holding three hides, and twenty-three ploughs: there are twenty-four villains, and forty-one suit and service tenants, and thirty-three borderers, and fourteen bond servants: there are six acres of meadow; the pasture four miles long and two miles broad; wood one mile long and half a mile broad: it returns £12 in full weight, and pure through the fire. Of these fifteen the Earl Morten holds eleven hides: seventeen Thanes held these in the time of King Edward; and they can not be separated from the manor."

The parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown, belonged in 1235, to the Earl of Cornwall, who gave it in exchange for Bossiney, to Gervase de Harnington. Not long afterwards it was the property of the Carminows; and on the partition of the estates between the two coheireses of the elder branch of the ancient family, who married Trevarthian and Arundell, this manor fell to the share of the former. From the Trevarthians, it passed by a female heir to the Reskymers, who continued to possess it in the reign of Edward IV., *circa* 1471. It ultimately belonged to the Arundells till the general sale of Lord Arundell's property in Cornwall, about the year 1801, when this manor was purchased by John Rogers, Esq., of Penrose, in whose family it still continues.

The manor at present comprises nearly the whole parish, namely, Winington, Hingey, Beripper, Chiverloe, Nancepean or Nanpean, Chepy, Trenowith, Toll, Court, Chinals, Burgess, Hay or Lanhay, and Carminow Mill, which stands partly in this parish and partly in that of Mawgan. Three other estates, nsmely, Gweals, Chimbder, and Sewanna, are the property of John-Samuel Enys, Esq., of Enys.

To the west of the church are the Halzaphron Cliffs, on which the bodies of many shipwrecked seamen and military have been interred. A little to the west of those cliffs is the fishing village of Gunwalloe, which was burnt in 1813.

At the western extremity of the parish is the Loe Bar, partly in this parish and partly in Sithney. The obstruction occasioned by this bar forms one of the most considerable lakes in the county.

The continual rolling of the waves of the British Channel towards the shore, on this part of the coast, forces in a vast quantity of sand and shingle, which, by constantly accumulating forms a very thick and high bank or dam, extending across the creek, and by closing its mouth occasions the formation of the lake called the Looe Pool.

This lake is supplied by several small streams which descend from the neighbouring hills, the largest, called the *Cober* flows by the town of Helston, which is situated near the head of the lake.

The bar by which this lake is separated from the sea being loose in its structure, allows

the water to percolate freely, so that unless the season be very rainy, the lake does not vary much in extent; the average surface is about one hundred and sixty-three statute acres. In winter however it frequently happens that the quantity of water brought down from the hills exceeds to such a degree that which percolates through the bar, that the lake extends into the lower part of the town of Helston, floods the roads and even some of the houses, and stops the town mills, as well as the Carminow mills.

When this takes place, the parties interested proceed to Penrose, and presenting Mr. Rogers, the lord of the manor, with two leathern purses, each containing three half-pence, solicit his permission to open the bar. This task is frequently very laborious; for when a channel four or five feet wide has been dug from the lake to the sea, and a large stream of water rushes into the opening of the channel, so loose is its gravelly bed that before the water has traversed twenty feet it sinks into the sand and disappears. The difficulty is met by widening and deepening the mouth until a communication is established between the fresh and salt water.

In a short time a deep and mighty river is bursting out with immense velocity, and engaging in violent conflict with the waves of the sea; as the two meet they clash together with terrific uproar, while the sea for many miles is tinged of an ochreous hue. Even at Scilly, forty miles distant, the cutting of the bar has been notified by the discolouring of the water.

Sometimes the mouth of the channel is not closed again for many days, during which the tide ebbs and flows into the lake. But if a gale comes on from the west or south west the breach in the bar is soon repaired. It is rarely necessary to cut through the bar twice in one year, sometimes not even once; but the banks of pebbles which lined the old channel commonly remain until the next time of cutting.

The Wesleyan Methodists, and the Wesleyan Methodist Free Church have chapels at Barepper.

The landowners are John Joep Rogers, Esq., and John Samuel Enys, Esq.

The villages are Barepper, Gunwalloe Cove, and Chivarloe.

Many shipwrecks occur on this coast. About the year 1785, a vessel laden with wool, and having also on board two and a half tons of money, was driven ashore a few hundred yards west of the church, and soon went to pieces. Ever since, at intervals, after a storm, dollars have been picked up on the beach, but never in sufficient numbers to compensate for the time wasted in the search. No measures, however, on a large scale, for recovering the precious cargo were adopted until the year 1845, when people were startled to hear that a party of adventurers were going to sink a dollar-mine in the sea. The vessel had gone to pieces between two rocks at a short distance from the base of the cliff and here it was proposed to construct a kind of coffer-dam, from which the water was to be pumped out and the dollars to be picked up at leisure. A path was cut in the face of the cliff, iron rods were fixed into the rocks, and several beams of timber laid down, when a breeze set in from the south-west, and in the course of a few hours the work of so many weeks was destroyed.

The sand *Towans*, which measure about 150 acres, afford good summer grazing for sheep. To any one who will make a personal inspection of them, their formation will be truly mysterious. The surfaces of these almost unfathomable masses of sand, are covered with from six to ten inches of good soil.



At the eastern end of the *Twans* is Poljew Cove, partly in this parish, the scene of many sad wrecks. The rivulet here, crossed by Poljew bridge of two arches, divides the parish from Mullion.

This parish runs parallel with the sea shore from Poljew Cove to Loo Bar. The shore, where the land lies low, is covered with banks of siliceous sand, which near the church form an extensive down. At the Cove the rocks consist of a blue glassy slate, and of a compost rock of the same colour which decomposes into a white clay. Nearly the whole of the cliff is a diluvial mass; the lower part of which, just above high-water mark, is consolidated into a conglomerate sandstone, apparently through the cementing medium of a solution of carbonate of iron, derived from the percolation of rain-water through the bed of ferruginous clay that forms the upper part of this deposit.

## GWENNAP.

*HALS.*—Gwennap is situate in the hundred of Keryer, and hath upon the north, part of Redruth; east, Perranwell and Key; south, Gluvius; west, Stithians. That this church was extant before the Norman Conquest is plain from the name thereof, for in Domesday Tax, 20th William I. 1087, it is rated by the name of Gwenap. In the Inquisition into the value of Cornish Benefices made by the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, 1294, Ecclesia Sancti Wenap in decanatu de Kerrier, is rated at viil. Vicar ejusdem xxvii. viiil. In Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, the Vicarage of Wenap is valued £16 18. 9. The patronage in the Bishop of Exeter, who endowed it. The incumbent Bishop; and the parish rated to the 4s per pound Land Tax, 1696, £148 8s. by the name of Gwenap. The garb, or rectory, in Wright or Nicholls.

Trefyns (i.e. the springs of water, or fountains town), came to Beauchamp by marriage with the heiress of this name and land, where they have ever since flourished in gentle degree. The present possessor William Beauchamp, Esq. that married Courtney of Trehane, his father Boaden, his grandfather Tregoze, giveth for his arms, *Vairy Argent and Azure*. The first progenitor of the tribe and name of Beauchamp came into England a soldier under William the Conqueror, and probably some of his posterity were planted in this province, from whence those gentlemen are descended; especially if the name Stephen de Bellocampo, 40th Henry III. who held in Cornwall by tenure of Knight's service £15 per annum land and rents, may be interpreted the same as Beauchamp, for otherwise verily I know not from what family of gentlemen those Beauchamps are descended; since none other of that name give the same arms as these do; for Guy de Beauchamp, Sheriff of Devon, 12th King John, gave for his arms, *Gules, a fess between three crosses bottony Or*; from whom are descended the Beauchamps of Bletsho and Hatch, in Wiltshire. Beauchamp Earl of Warwick gave for his arms, *Gules, a fess between six cross-crosslets Or*. William Beauchamp, Sheriff of Devon 18th Henry VI. that married the inheritrix of Henry de Ties, lord of Alverton and Tywarnhayle, summoned to Parliament as a baron temp. Henry IV., gave for his arms, *Gules, a fess between six Martlets Or*; from whence I gather there were diverse families of those Beauchamps heretofore in England, no way related in blood to each other. Query, whether the arms of those gentlemen living in this place be not the arms of Bochym, as I have been informed they are, which is *Vaire Argent and Azure*.

Notwithstanding this place of Trefyns was heretofore denominated from springs of water abounding there in winter season, yet I assure you now in summer time, by reason of the tin-mines and subterranean adits near it that carry those springs of water invisibly under ground, water is very scarce and much wanting in those lands. It is also called Trevense, and Trewince.

St. Dye chapel in this parish was heretofore a chapel of ease to Gwenap; the tutelar guardian whereof is St. Dye, of Gaul, very famous in that country for his piety and holy Christian living about the fifth century, who held the faith in opposition to Arianism and Pelagianism, then raging in the church. And there is a church in the province of Lorraine still bearing his name. If it were as easy for the Vicar to attend and perform divine service in this remote quarter of the parish where this chapel is, as it is convenient to his parishioners in the town of St. Dye, it had been doubtless still applied to the end and use for which it was erected,

Not far from this place is that unparalleled and inexhaustible tin-work called Paldys; i.e. the top or head of St. Dye's Town, which for above forty years' space hath employed yearly from eight hundred to a thousand men and boys, labouring for and searching after tin in that place, where they have produced and raised up for that time yearly, at least twenty thousand pounds worth of that commodity, to the great enriching of the lords of the soil, the bound owners, and adventurers in those lands.

Of those miners, or searchers for metals, hath Ovid written elegantly in Latin verse, which sounds thus in English, tempore Augusti:—

Men deep descend into the earth  
With mattock shoul, and spade,  
And wicked wealth is digged up,  
Which mischiefs all hath made;  
Dame Nature did it hide and put  
Where gristly ghosts do dwell;  
So that the hurtful iron and  
The glittering gold from hell  
Produced is, more noisome than  
The other metal vile,  
Through foul desire whereof for aye  
Is virtue in exile.  
Shame, truth, and faith, are put to flight;  
Their place do those uphold,  
Both fraud, deceit, fell force, and wiles,  
And wicked love of gold,  
For which the laws are sold. *Met. Lib. i. p. 138-150*

Memorandum.—On Friday, 19th September, 1707, about four of the clock in the afternoon, happened in those parts divers flashes of lightning and cracks of thunder, which not only terrified the inhabitants thereof, but after one of those cracks a ball of fire, or Jupiter's thunderbolt, as the Greeks called it, entered by the window into the house of one John Kent, a carpenter of this parish, where he was working, the windy force thereof instantly struck him dead on the place, scalded his wife and two children in that room, then passed out through the chimney wall, and so shattered the same that a great part of it instantly fell to the ground.

TONKIN.—In this parish, on the top of a lofty mountain called Carne-mark, are two or three stone tumuli, under which are doubtless interred the bodies of some distinguished persons.

The right name of this parish is St. Wenep, a female saint, to whom the parish is dedicated.



HE parish of Gwennap is situated in the deanery and hundred of Kirrier; and is bounded on the north by S. Agnes, the detached portion of Kenwyn, and Kea; on the east by Perranarworthal; on the south by Stithians; and on the west by Wendron and Redruth.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 3041 acres; namely, arable 1941 acres; garden, 26 acres; furze crofts, 1074 acres.

There are 2190 acres of common and waste land; and 19 acres of pasture land, not subject to tithes.

The parish comprises by actual measurement, 6565A. 1R. 4P.; of which commons, public roads, and wastes measure 1641A. 1R. 6P.; and a good glebe 68A. 1R. 18P.

The tithes were commuted in 1838, at £685 16s. 0d.; namely, to the vicar, £424 10s. and to the appropriators, the dean and chapter of Exeter cathedral, £261 6s.

List of vicars:—

*Eurinus de Helleston*, collated in August, 1269.

*Nicholas*, in the reign of Edward I. He was one of the clergy commissioned by Bishop Bitton to enforce episcopal jurisdiction at Burian. The king by letter dated July 7, 1302, signified to the bishop that this Royal free chapel had been exempt *ab antiquo* from all episcopal visitation.

*William Joel*, was admitted to the vicarage Sept. 13, 1343.

*Henry Trenylick*, succeeded July 24, 1349.

*Walter Byestecolmp*; the institution does not appear, but he exchanged for a prebend in Glasney college with

*John Henry*, Sept. 22, 1381.

*Reginald Brita* was admitted October 12, 1390. He exchanged for one of the Brattons with *Richard Bolham*, August 12, 1392. He exchanged for *S. Wynwolar's* church at Landewednack, on the Lizard. The font of Landewednack still bears his name;—*Ihu x D: Ric: Bolham me fecit.*

*John Colyns*, with whom *Bolham* exchanged, August 7, 1404. He exchanged for *Ludgvan* with *Thomas Gerweys*, probably *Gerveys*, Sept. 19, 1418; on whose death

*John Toby* succeeded March 8, 1423-4.

*William Annell*, whose institution is not recorded, but on whose death

*John Lovebounde* replaced him Oct. 6, 1462,

*John Nans*; the date of his institution is not given. He resigned for the provostship of Glasney college, to which he was collated Nov. 29, 1496. He afterwards exchanged for the rectory of *S. Meriadock*, Camborne, with *Alexander Penkyl*.

*John Trevethen* succeeded October 16, 1497; on whose resignation

*Thomas Bosythow* was admitted March 7, 1537-8.

*John Kenalle* was instituted April 27, 1550. He became a canon of Exeter cathedral.

*Thomas Tubb* appointed May 11, 1564, on the death of the last vicar. *Tubb* died July 7, 1604,

*Thomas Loe* succeeded August 29, 1604. He is described as a true Israelite; (*verus fuit Nathaniel, etc.*) he was buried October 5, 1608.

*Richard Harris* followed October 22, 1608; and was buried here May 15, 1646.

*Richard Cory*, A. M. He was ejected by the Puritans, but managed to get *S. Wenn*, about 1652; which with much difficulty, he made a shift to keep until the Restoration, when he returned to Gwennap, where he signed the terrier, March 5, 1679-80, very shortly before his death. He was buried at *S. Wenn*.

*Robert Cary* alias *Carew* succeeded August 17, 1680. He signed the terrier August 21, 1683. He removed to Sidbury, Devon, where he died.

*James Bishop* was appointed June 29, 1693. He certified April 16, 1727, that the church possessed a little silver chalice with a cover to it, and dated 1576, (this does not now exist,) also a large salver inscribed *Ex dono Dominorum Manerij de Talgullow alias S. Day, Anno D'ni, 1720*; its weight, about 33 ounces. He was buried here December 6, 1737.

*Malachi Pyne* instituted Feb. 27, 1737-8; died in 1743, on whose death

*Henry Phillips* succeeded April 11, 1743. He signed the terrier April 28, 1746; and died at Topsham, Devon, Jan. 17, 1782.

*Arundel Radford*, B.D., instituted June 28, 1782. He was a fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, also a rector of Nymet Rowland, Devon, which he held with this living until his death, Oct. 30, 1805. He resided here until May, 1784.

*Livingstone Booth*, A.M., succeeded January 1, 1806. After a residence here for ten years he became rector of Illogan, where he died May 10, and was buried the 17, 1822. He had previously to coming here been vicar of Altonon, from Dec. 29, 1795 to 1806.

*William Martin*, A.B., admitted August 6, 1816; resigned for Staverton, Devon, in 1825.

*William Marsh*, A.B., succeeded Sept. 22, 1825; but within ten years removed to Ashburton, Devon.

*Thomas Phillpotts*, admitted March 27, 1835; on whose cession for Feock

*William Gillbee*, for thirteen years vicar of *S. Issey*, was admitted to Gwennap Oct. 30, and was inducted Decr. 30, 1843. He died July 13, 1856.

And the *Rev. Saltren Rogers*, the present vicar, who was admitted Sep. 23, 1856.

The church, which is dedicated to *S. Weneppa*, comprises a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, three western galleries, and a vestry. The chancel which is separated from the aisles by handsome carved screens in polished deal, has a tastefully formed reredos of tile-work; the floor also is tiled.

The arcades have each seven obtuse arches, supported on tall pillars of granite, chiefly monolith. In the nave is a good modern pulpit of carved and polished deal; the chancel and nave have good open roofs of the same material. In the east window of the south aisle the crucifixion scene, "Behold thy son," is represented in stained glass; and in the



adjoining window of the south front, "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee," is brilliantly illustrated.

The north and south galleries have the following inscription on their fronts:—"This church was enlarged in the year 1825, by the erection of Two additional Galleries; by which means Two hundred additional sittings have been provided. And in consequence of a grant from "The Society for promoting the enlargement and building of Churches and Chapels" the whole of that number are hereby declared Free and unappropriated for ever.

"And are in addition to Six hundred and Sixty formerly provided.

"WILLIAM MARTIN, Vicar.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS JR. } Churchwardens."  
JOHN PAINTER.

In the vestry is Charles I.'s Letter of thanks. The font is modern; the bowl, which is of polished granite, is square, and rests on a round shaft with a partially polished base-ment. It was presented to the church in memory of the late Canon Rogers, by his son.

The north wall of the church has been rebuilt; it is strongly buttressed, and has good windows. There are north and south porches, and a blocked priest's door in the north wall.

The tower is situated near the south entrance to the churchyard, at a distance of several yards from the church. It is a large building of two stages, with a pyramidal roof, and contains six fine bells.

Monuments in the church, chiefly of marble, bear the following inscriptions:—

Here lye the Bodies of Iames Pearrowe, of the Parish of St. Buryan, in the County of Cornwall, Gent., who was Buryed Iune 24th, Anno Domini 1691; et *Ætatis sue* 28°. And John, Son of the aforesaid Iames Pearrowe, who was buried Iuly the 26th, *Anni prædicti, Ætatisq. sue* Septimo.

Reader, new mark our Churches Kallendar  
A Saints Day claims, each of this Saint=like pair,  
The Baptists Festivall he Father Grac'd  
With sepulture, St. James the Son here plac'd;  
With manly Vertue, hope=full Innocence,  
Thus joyn'd, shews what is mans Convenience:  
Tho' to us Mortalls THESE too soon did die,  
They liv'd too long from Immortality:  
For not the longest Liver, but the Best  
Enjoys his life, and in his Death is Blest;  
Then from thine eyes the tears (good Reader) wipe,  
That fruit falls not too soon, thats fully ripe.

Sacred to the memory of Henry Robert Beauchamp, only son and heir of Joseph Beauchamp, of Pengreep in this parish, Esqr., by whose premature death the Male line of that antient Family became extinct. He died 20th of Feby., 1817; aged 20 years.

In memory of Ann Harvey, who died 1st January, 1814; aged 41 years; wife of Collan Harvey, Esqre. of S. Day, in this parish. Also their son John Bawden Harvey, who died 17th December, 1825; aged 13 years.

This tablet is erected by Richard Harvey, son of Collan and Ann Harvey.

In memory of Mathew Jeffery, of Carharrack, innkeeper, who died Feby. 2nd, 1825; in his 57th year; and whose unaffected meekness peculiarly distinguished his life. "Blessed are the meek." Matt. v. 5.

Also to the memory of Ann, his sorrowful relict (daughter of Nicholas Treweek, of Fernsplat,) who died Octr. 10th, 1844; in her 73rd year. Her course was marked by eminent uprightness of conduct.

"The upright shall dwell in thy presence." Ps. cxi. 13.

Sacred to the memory of Richard Skinner, late of this parish, Mine agent, who departed this life, Jan. 21st, 1831; aged 55 years.

To Elizabeth, wife of Walter Henry Tregellas. Born Decr. 23rd, 1810. Married Oct. 11th, 1832. Died Octr. 8th, 1833.

Sacred to the memory of Nicholas Andrew, of this parish, who died at Redruth, October 24th, 1834; aged 47 years. Also of Eliza Andrew, his wife, who died Octr. 12th, 1850; aged 60 years. Also to the memory of Henry William Andrew, son of the above, who died Novr. 15th, 1841; aged 24 years.

To the memory of John Paul, late of Trevarth, in this parish, surgeon, who died March 21st, 1837; aged 67 years.

This monument is erected by his friends and neighbours, who having known his worth, and appreciated his talents, now deplore their loss.

Sacred to the memory of Benjin. Sampson, Esqre., of Tullimaar, who departed this life Novr. 7th, 1840; aged 70 years. Universally esteemed and lamented.

To the memory of Charles Edward, third son of Michael and Elizabeth Williams, of Trevince, in this parish, who died the 12th day of October, 1842; aged 26 years. Thy brother shall rise again.

A tribute of affection to the memory of William Williams, Lieut. of Her Majesty's 13th Regt. Light Infantry. Son of Michael and Elizth. Williams, of Trevince, in this parish. He died on the 13th of June, 1846; in his twenty-sixth year, from the effects of a severe campaign in India, whilst serving under Genl. Sir Robert Sale, at the memorable seige of Jellalabad, in the year 1842.

To his friends there is left the consolation of his manly character and personal virtues, which will long survive in their sorrowful remembrance.

Sacred to the memory of William John, eldest son of William and Caroline Williams, of Tregulow, in this parish, who died the 25th of September, 1847; aged 19 years.

Let no proud stone with sculptur'd virtues rise  
To mark the spot wherein a sinner lies;  
Or if some boast must deck the sinner's grave,  
Boast of His love who died lost man to save.

Sacred to the memory of Caroline Elizabeth Williams, wife of John Williams, Esqr., of Floore Fields, Northamptonshire, and only daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Williams, of Trevince, in this parish, who departed this life May 24th, 1849; aged 24 years. She died too soon for all who knew her.

Also John Williams, of Floore Fields, Northamptonshire, Esqre., husband of the above, who died 20th October, 1849; aged 27 years.

We are cut off in the morning of our days, yet not too soon, for we learnt in time to bow down at the feet of Jesus. And have found in him eternal life.

Sacred to the memory of Michael Williams, M.P., of Scorrer House, and Caerhays Castle, in this county, and of Gnaton Hall, in Devonshire. He died at Trevince, in this parish, on the 15th of June, 1858; aged 74 years.

He represented this his native county from 1853, until his death, and his whole career is a striking example of the great prosperity to which abilities, accompanied by industry and perseverance, will raise their possessor.

Also to the memory of Elizabeth, his wife, who was the eldest daughter of Richard Eales, Esqr., of Eastdon, in Devonshire. She departed this life at Torquay, on the 30th July, 1852.

This monument is erected as a tribute of respect to their memory by their eldest son, John Michael Williams.

To the memory of a dearly beloved mother, Mrs. Joanna Thomas. Born 9th December, 1780. Died 26th July, 1853.

This tablet is erected by her absent but affectionate son.

In memory of John Simmons, who died at Woodbine Cottage, in this parish, on the 5th of August 1863; aged 84 years.

William Simmons, who died at San Jacinto, in Mexico, on the 23rd of April, 1833; aged 41 years.

Mary Simmons, who died at West Trevarth, in this parish, on the 10th of July, 1850; aged 69 years.

And Also of Grace Tregoning, widow of the late John Tregoning, of this parish, and sister of the above, who died at West Trevarth, on the 25th of Decr. 1866; aged 75 years.

The following are from the churchyard. On the marble tables of two tombs, bearing the Beauchamp arms, and surrounded with iron railings, are the following inscriptions:—

This stone is erected by Joseph Beauchamp, Esqr., Sacred to the memory of his sister, Mrs Elizabeth Beauchamp, who died on the 8th of February, 1807; aged 78 years.

Also Joseph Cranmer Beauchamp, the son of Joseph Beauchamp, Esq. and Catharine his wife, who died the 7th of October, 1791; aged 10 months. And their daughter, Elizabeth Martha Beauchamp, who died the 29 of February, 1792; aged 5 years.

Underneath this stone are deposited the mortal remains of Henry Robert Beauchamp, Esqr. (son of Joseph Beauchamp, Esqr., and Catharine his wife) who departed this life February the 20th, 1817: aged 20 years.

Also of Joseph Beauchamp, Esqr., who departed this life April the 10th, 1818; aged 77 years.

Also of Catharine, widow of Joseph Beauchamp, Esqr., who departed this life November the 7th, 1819; aged 60 years.

On a plain granite slab near the south porch, is the following:—

Ann wife of Nicholas Treweek, of Fernsplat, died in 1809; aged 64. She was the daughter of James Martyn, Mine Agent at Wheal Virgin, the niece of Thomas Martyn, who surveyed parochially the two south-western counties; and published the first standard Map of Cornwall. And she was first cousin of the Revd. Malachi Hitchins, vicar of S. Hilary, who was the Calculator, during a long period, for the Nautical Almanack.

On a tomb:—

In memory of Michl. Williams, who died the 9th of June, 1821; aged 51 years. Also Jane Williams wife of the above, who died the 3rd of Feby. 1813; aged 42 years.

On a granite tomb:—

William Gillbee, Clerk, sometime vicar of this parish, died the 13 day of July, 1856; aged 61 years. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labours.

At the north side of the church, between the churchyard and the new burying ground, stands a large and tastefully built lych gate.

C. S. GILBERT in his *History of Cornwall*, published in 1820, writes, "About forty years ago, the author of this work remembers when very young, to have seen these windows (of this church) nearly filled with stained glass, and the figures of male and female saints caught his particular notice, and are still deeply in his recollection. His youthful fancy was charmed with the first sight of this production of the arts, and his loss and disappointment were severe, when he lately surveyed the venerable pile for the purpose on which he is now employed. Every vestige of its former variety was fled, its screen of beautiful workmanship destroyed, modern deal seats had been introduced, and a glare of light on the whitewashed walls——"

The tower had but three bells in 1727; in 1746 it was furnished with five. These were recast in London by Mr. Warner, another was added, and the first peal was rung on those musical bells, January 31, 1787.

The manor of Pensignance or Pensigenans, anciently gave name to the whole parish, Lord William Briwere, uncle to William Briwere, bishop of Exeter from 1224 to 1244, granted on Michaelmas-day, 1226, the manor of *Pensigenans*, with its church, to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and they still continue to be its appropriators and patrons.

To the vicarage, Walter Bronescombe, bishop of Exeter, on the Tuesday after S. Laurence's feast, in August, 1269, assigned all the small tithes of the church of S. Weneppa and of the chapel of the Holy Trinity, *Ecclesie Sancte Weneppe et Capelle Sancte Trinitatis*, together with all the glebe, excepting three acres reserved to the Chapter for houses, barns, etc.

The vicar was charged with all burthens, and to maintain the *chantry* of the chapel aforesaid.

It is supposed that the name S. Day has no reference whatever to S. Die, bishop of Nevers, in France, who died A.D. 680, but to be simply a corruption or contraction of S. Trinity. There was no other chapel in this parish dependent on the church of S. Weneppa but this of Trinity. S. Weneppa was one of the many sisters of S. Nectanus, and is supposed to have flourished late in the fifth century.



In a survey of the manor, made by the order of the chapter in 1281, a jury found that annexed to the chapel *Sancte Trinitatis*, were four acres of glebe, then lying waste, because their giver makes continual distraint until he can secure the celebration of two weekly masses in the chapel aforesaid, which he claims as due by covenant; and the said donor sells the herbage of the acres aforesaid, and seizes all profits thence accruing.

In 1613 William Cotton, bishop of Exeter, licensed John Randall to exercise "*Officium aquebajuli sive clerici parochialis apud Gwennap et docendi artem scribendi et legendi*," with the fee of 5s. 3d.

The church of S. Day stands on the south side of the pretty little town of that name; it comprises a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and south, west, and north galleries. The arcades consist of five four-centered arches, supported on lofty pillars. There are two rows of windows on each side. The font is of stone; it stands on an octagonal shaft with a square basement. There are three western doors, and a priest's door at the east end. The tower is surmounted by a low spire; it contains one bell.

Very neat marble monuments bear the following inscriptions:—

In memory of Josiah Harvey, Esqre., of White Hall, in the parish of Kenwyn, who died October 25th 1834; aged 57 years.. This tablet is erected by Richard Harvey, nephew of Josiah Harvey.

In memory of Henry Collan Harvey, son of Richard and Susanna Harvey, who died 11th June, 1842; aged 3 years.

In memory of Harriet Harvey, daughter of Collan and Ann Harvey, who died April 28th, 1832; aged 21 years.

Also of Catherine, their daughter, and wife of William Michell, Esqre., who died 30th August, 1834; aged 29 years.

Also of Joyce, second wife of Collan Harvey, who died October 2nd, 1841; aged 75 years.

Also of Collan Harvey, who died January 27th, 1846; aged 76 years.

In memory of James Harvey, Junr., Esqre., who died August 3rd, 1834; aged 22 years. Son of James and Jenny Harvey.

Also of Jenny Harvey, wife of James Harvey, who died June 23rd, 1835; aged 55 years.

Also of James Harvey, Esqre., of Saint Day, who died November 24th, 1858; aged 78 years.

In memory of Charlotte Grace Andrew, who died September 1st, 1862; aged 16 years. Daughter of the late Zaccheus Andrew, Esqre., R.N., and of Jane Andrew, his wife. She was grand-daughter of the late James Harvey, Espre..

This tablet is erected by Richard Harvey, her friend and relation.

The church, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1826, was consecrated August 1st, 1828, as a Chapel-of-ease to Gwennap. It cost about £4,000 in building, and will seat upwards of 1500. An organ was erected in 1858, at an expense of more than £200. The church is surrounded with a convenient burying ground. The living became a perpetual curacy, June 24, 1829; and a district was assigned to it April 1, 1835. The stipend is about £170.

List of Perpetual curates:—

Rev. George Birch Boraston, A.M.; recently vicar of Wendron, which he has resigned.

„ James Gee Wulff, B.A.; now rector of Illogan.

„ Alexander Allen Vandrey, A.M., succeeded in 1833; now vicar of S. Agnes. He was the first incumbent of this living.

„ William Stothert, A.B., succeeded Sept. 3, 1846; now incumbent of Thorpe Hesley, Yorkshire.

„ Thomas Henry, succeeded in 1854; now vicar of Kirk-Christ-Lezayre, Isle of Man.

And the Rev. John Bannister, LL.D., the present incumbent, instituted in 1857. He is the learned author of the valuable "*Glossary of Cornish Names*."

Gwennap Pit is a noted place of assembly for the Wesleyan Methodists on Whit-Monday. It was originally formed by the falling in of the upper part of an ancient tin shaft, which filled up the excavations below, and left a large funnel-shaped cavity above, which eventually became settled and firm, and the sides being covered with grass, it was found to be a very convenient place for addressing a large number of people.

About sixty years ago it was encompassed with a wall or embankment about eight feet in height, ascended on the east and west sides by flights of steps, and secured by gates. The pit is circular; the ring on the top is about three feet wide, and the lesser circumference about three hundred and forty feet. There are thirteen steps or sitting places within the pit, extending to its whole circumference, each about sixteen inches high, and three feet wide, and leaving a considerable area at the bottom.

The pit has been found by measurement capable of seating about ten thousand persons, but occasionally about twenty thousand have assembled in and upon it.

The Rev. John Wesley in his Journal under the date Sept. 5, 1762, says "I could not stand in the usual place at Gwennap. But at a small distance was a hollow, capable of containing many thousand people. I stood on one side of this amphitheatre toward the top, with the people beneath and on all sides, and enlarged on those words in the gospel for the day, "Blessed are the eyes which see the things that ye see, and which hear the things that ye hear. Luke x. 23, 24."

Again under the date Sept. 2, 1781, he writes,—“About five in the evening I preached at Gwennap. I believe *two or three and twenty thousand* were present; and I believe God enabled me so to speak, that even those who stood farthest off could hear distinctly. I think this is my *ne plus ultra*. I shall scarce see a larger congregation till we meet in the air.”

THOMAS MARTYN, the author of "A new and accurate Map of the county of Cornwall, from an actual Survey," was a native of this parish. Very little is known of his early life; and he appears to have fallen a martyr to his labours, in prosecuting a survey of the county of Devon. He lies buried in the churchyard of Ashburton, and the burial register of that town has the following entry: *Thomas Martyn, a stranger, buried December 26, 1751.* Mr. Martyn was distinguished for his great ability, and singular accuracy as a surveyor and draughtsman. His unfinished survey of Devon was completed by Mr. Benjamin Donne, assisted by Mr. Martyn's talented nephew, Mr. Malachi Hichens.

The largest of Martyn's maps of Cornwall, was engraved on a scale of one inch to a mile; it was published in November, 1748, a second size was published in 1749; and a third size soon after. The dimensions of the largest, on which only are the boundaries of the parishes given, are six feet by four feet nine inches. It shows the divisions of Hundreds and Parishes; also the boundaries of the hamlets of Tregavethan, in Kea; Chacewater, in Kenwyn; Trewarlet, in Lezant; S. Lawrence, in Bodmin; and Howton, in S. Stephens by Saltash. The boundaries of the hundreds are distinguished by large dotted lines; those of parishes and hamlets by small dotted lines. On this map are also engraved the arms of the then Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, the Cornish arms, and the arms of about one hundred and sixty of the subscribers, chiefly gentlemen of the county. With the map was published an index of thirty-two quarto pages, but without any title-page, printer's name, or date. The map of this county occupied Martyn for

about eleven years; and nearly five years, to the time of his death, was spent on Devonshire.

The copper plates of those maps were purchased by Mr. Faden, geographer to George III., of Albany Wallace, Esq., an eminent solicitor, then residing in Norfolk Street, Strand, London; at the same time an ineffectual effort to claim them as his property was made by the Rev. Malachi Hichens, Mr. Martyn's nephew. Those plates are now in the possession of James Wyld, Esq., geographer to her Majesty, and M.P. for Bodmin.

The Rev. Malachi Hichens was also a native of this parish; he was the youngest child of Thomas and Grace Hichens, was born at Little Trevince, and was baptized at the parish church in 1741.

The rudiments of knowledge which he acquired at a neighbouring village school in his infancy, he improved after his initiation into early labour at a stamping mill, employing his thoughts and opportunities in adding to his store of information. Bowling was practised as an amusement when he was young, and when tired of study he would join his youthful companions in that exercise; but his thoughts would be engaged on the subject of his study, which at that period was chiefly arithmetic, and sometimes when about to throw the ball, or to bowl, he would stand still for a moment, when the proper method of solving the question he had been studying would occur to his mind, he would instantly drop the ball, run to his home, work out the problem, and then return to his play.

This abstraction of mind frequently occurred in his labour, so that at times his work was neglected, which exposed him to severe censure.

It is related that when he was about ten years of age he frequently surprised persons by the acuteness of his answers; in reply to a gentleman who asked him how many children his parents had, he answered after a short pause:—

There are Martin, Tom, and John, and Joe,  
Amos, Dick, and Malacho;  
Grace is two years older than Martin I ween,  
And Molly came Martin and Tom between.

Of Mr. Hichens's earlier days scarcely anything more is known, with the exception of a general report of his being distinguished for that ability, accuracy, and diligence which marked his after life. These qualities, and probably his near relationship to Mr. Martyn, recommended him to Mr. Donne to assist him in finishing the map of Devon, an occupation decisive of his future life, for at Bideford he became acquainted with Miss Hockin, whom he married, and acquiring with her an accession of fortune, he proceeded to Oxford, and became a member of Exeter Colloge, with the view of obtaining orders.

But Mr. Hichens possessed talents and acquirements that could not admit of his remaining undistinguished at a place of learning. He was soon noticed by the mathematicians, and recommended to the Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, Astronomer Royal, to assist him at the Royal Observatory; and when that gentleman went to S. Helena, in 1761, to observe the transit of Venus, and to ascertain, if it were possible, the parallax of Sirius, Mr. Hichens had the whole care of the Observatory entrusted to him.

The labour of constructing the *Nautical Almanack* must obviously require many hands, especially as without great care in making the original calculations, and in correcting the press, it would prove to be worse than useless.



To ensure this accuracy the most important parts were performed in duplicate by different persons, and the whole carefully collated and verified by the superior officer, called the *Comparer*, under the ultimate superintendence of the Astronomer Royal himself.

In constructing the first Nautical Almanac that appeared, for 1767, Mr. Hichens performed the office of a computer; but for all the others up to the period of his decease in 1809, he most advantageously, not only for his country but for the whole world, executed the office of comparer.

The Lunar tables are now carried to a degree of perfection far exceeding those of Mayer, and the Nautical Almanac has been enlarged and improved; but the glory of devising the work remains with Dr. Maskelyne, and perhaps scarcely a less degree of glory with Mr. Hichens, for having conducted it with unrivalled accuracy for a period extending through so great a number of years.

During his residence at Greenwich Mr. Hichens had received holy orders; and as the office of comparer did not confine him to any particular place, he removed to Exeter, and soon obtained the vicarage of Hennock to hold for a minor. He did not fail however of attracting attention from the clergy of the Cathedral, and about the year 1774, Bishop Keppell, collated him to S. Hilary, which had lapsed in consequence of a dispute between two of the numerous patrons claiming unsettled turns to the presentation.

Here Mr. Hichens resided respected and admired till the close of his life, on the 28th of March, 1809; having been distinguished by the succeeding bishop of Exeter, Dr. Ross, who conferred on him the adjoining vicarage of Gwinear. The death of this respected clergyman was perhaps more lamented by all denominations of people than that of any person of his rank for many years in this county. To all who knew him as a man, a clergyman, or an author, he was the subject of pleasure and sorrow; of pleasure, from the recollection of his integrity, Christian simplicity, and genuine benevolence;—his pastoral sincerity and assiduity, his genius and learning; of sorrow from the sad consideration that all his good qualities and virtues and talents were no more, and could hardly be replaced.

Mr. Hichens had his time too much occupied to allow of his writing any considerable work. He made one communication to the Royal Society, and another to the Society of Antiquaries; he also contributed several papers to the Philosophical Transactions, and in the Annual Register for 1762, is an account of a remarkable meteor seen at Bideford, Devon, from his pen.

Mr. Hichens had four sons and one daughter. Richard the eldest, was a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and died unmarried on a college living.

Thomas the second was also a clergyman; he married Miss Emma Grenfell, of Marazion, and served a church near Plymouth for many years. He left several children.

The third son Malachi, inherited his father's genius with his name. He filled the office for some time that his father had occupied in the Royal Observatory; but ultimately preferring the law, he settled at Marazion, where he died at an early age in December, 1802.

Fortescue, the fourth son, was also bred to the law, and settled at S. Ives. He distinguished himself as a poet, and wrote the *Sea-shore*, and the *Tears of Cornubia* for the loss of Admiral Reynolds, in the S. George; and other pieces. His name is associated with that of Mr. Samuel Drew in a *History of Cornwall*, in two volumes, quarto. Upon

commencing his labour as the editor of this history, Mr. Drew found himself possessed of two sheets and a half of Mr. Hichens's MS. of which he made no use. Mr. Fortescue Hichens died May 1, 1814.

Josepha, the only daughter of the Rev. Malachi Hichens, married William Millett, Esq., originally of Gurlyn, in S. Erth. She was left a widow with several sons.

In 1845, Mr. William Francis, the then parochial schoolmaster, published by subscription in one volume octavo, a historical and topographical account of this parish in a poetical composition entitled "*Gwennap: a descriptive poem, in seven cantos.*" The preface is modest and unassuming, and illustrative notes are added to the text. A vein of guileless piety prevades the whole work, in which the author, as might be reasonably expected, displays a considerable knowledge of mining matters.

The pretty little town of S. Day is situated on an eminence in the centre of a very extensive mining district. It is inhabited by persons employed or interested in the surrounding mines. The houses are neatly built, and are supplied with water brought from the distance of three fourths of a mile, by iron pipes and machinery constructed in 1828, at an expense of £700; and in the centre of the town is a reservoir to furnish a supply in case of a fire.

A market for provisions and articles in general use, is held on Saturdays in the market-place, which is protected by iron railings. In the centre of the market-place is a substantial tower containing a clock; it was erected in 1831, at an expense of £400.

"S. Daye, A hamlet:" writes *Norden*; "There was sometime a chappell, now decayde, called *Trinitye*, to which men and women came in times paste from far in pilgrimage: The resort was so greate, as it made the people of the Countrey to bringe all kinde of provision to that place; and so longe it contynued with increase, that it grew to a kinde of market; and by that meanes it grew and contynueth a kinde of market to this daye, without further charter."

It is said that S. Day was formerly a distinct parish, that some portion of Kenwyn belonged to it; and that when its church became ruinous the inhabitants added the north aisle to Gwennap church. Kellifrith, now in Kenwyn, has from time immemorial paid a portion of its tithes to the vicar of Gwennap. Another circumstance marks an original distinction between Gwennap and S. Day. The feast of the former is held on Whit-sunday, but that of the latter three or four weeks later. S. Day fair was anciently held on Good Friday; but for many years past it has been held on Easter Monday. At present it is little other than an holiday fair.

S. Day and Gwennap are now in every respect one parish; and by those who doubt, if as parishes they were ever distinct, it is uniformly understood, that the chapel of S. Day was nothing more than an ordinary chapel-of-ease to Gwennap, and that its superior fame arose from the circumstance of pilgrims resorting thither to visit a religious place to which superstition had attached some peculiar sanctity.

The chapel is supposed to have been taken down soon after the reformation, *temp.* Henry VIII., or at the suppression of chantries in the reign of Edward VI. The tower was taken down, *circa* 1780, and several remains of religious antiquity are said to have been found among the ruins of the chapel.

Besides the church already described, to which are attached good National Schools, there are chapels for the Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and Bible Christians, in the town.

The business of a Mathematical Instrument maker was carried on here for many years by the late Mr. Wilton, who attained to a considerable degree of eminence in that scientific manufacture.

The manor of S. Day was at a very early period in severalties. The family of Hearle for a long period held one-third part; Mr. Champernowne held three-eighths; Mr. Chichster one-sixth; and the heirs of Waldron one-eighth. Those several parts are still in their respective representatives.

The tramway from the mines to Portreath, on the Bristol Channel, passes near S. Day.

The manor of Pensignance was for many years the property of the Carews of Antony. "*Pensignance*," writes Norden, "Ahowse and Mannor of *Richard Carew of Antony*, esquire; but his moste abode is at *Antonye*." About a century ago an inn occupied the site of the ancient mansion; this however was soon after taken down and a new house built in its stead.

The manor of Pensignance is now the property of William Rashleigh, Esq.

Carharrack stands about midway between S. Day and the Churhtown; and is a populous and respectable village. It has schools, a public reading room, and a large and substantial Wesleyan Methodist chapel, with minister's residence, built in 1815. Near by is a Bible Christian chapel. The Devoran railway passes through the village.

Trevince, Trefyns, Trefince, or Trewince, *the town of springs*. The Beauchamps removed from Trewince to Pengreep.

The first known of this family in Cornwall was John de Beauchamp, who was M.P. for Launceston 2 Edward III., 1328. His descendant John Beauchamp, temp. queen Elizabeth, married Mary Granville, of Woolston, in Poundstock. She died in 1581, and was buried in Marhamchurch church, where there is a monument to her memory, bearing the arms of Beauchamp impaled with Granville.

The register of S. Columb Major, records the marriage of John Beauchamp and Emblyn Edwards, April 28, 1684. John Beauchamp, son and heir of the last named, married a daughter of Hugh Bawden, by his wife, daughter of Paynter, of Antron, in Sithney; and by her had issue William Beauchamp, son and heir, baptized at Gwennap April 19, 1670. He married at Kea, April 9, 1695, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Courtenay, Esq., of Trehanc, who was probably a relative of his, and had issue Francis, baptized at Gwennap, June 13, and, as the register states, *was received into the congregation* July 6, 1702.

Francis Beauchamp, Esq., on the death of his father, January, 1729, succeeded to the family estates. He resided at Pengreep, and was sheriff in 1755, 29 George II. He married Ellen Cranmer, by whom, who died May, 1772, he had issue two sons. John, the eldest, married Miss Ustick, by whom he had no issue. He married secondly Frances, only daughter of Philip Enouf, Esq., of Falmouth, and by her had issue two daughters, Ann-Cranmer and Ellen, the former married Blencowe, and the latter Miller.

Joseph Beauchamp, Esq., second son of Francis, was born July, 1741, and on the decease of his brother without male heirs he became the representative of the family. He



was sheriff in 1784, 25 George III.; and married Catharine Burkett, of Bristol, by whom he had issue Joseph-Cranmer, who died Oct. 7, 1791: Elizabeth-Martha, who died Feb. 29, 1792; and Henry-Robert, who after suffering many years illness, which he bore with fortitude and resignation, died in London, Feb. 20, 1817; aged 20; and was interred in Gwennap churchyard. Joseph Beauchamp, Esq., the last male heir of the family died soon after his last named son.

Trevince is pleasantly situated near the church. It has latterly been almost re-constructed, and is now the handsome and commodious residence of E. Beauchamp Tucker, Esq., a descendant of the Beauchamps through the female line.

Pengreep, latterly the residence of the Beauchamps, is agreeably situated near the road leading from Penryn to Redruth. The house is a good stone building, with suitable offices. Over the stables, which are adapted for a large establishment, is a cupola containing a clock. The mansion is surrounded with luxuriant gardens, shrubberies and plantations, which are made more interesting by ponds and waterfalls. Pengreep is the property of Mr. Ford.

Scorrier House is the property and residence of George Williams, Esq., who married the youngest daughter of the late Stephen Davey, Esq. The mansion has recently been almost rebuilt, and it is now one of the handsomest seats in the locality.

It was first built by John Williams, Esq., one of the most extensive and most successful managers of mines, as well as adventurers, the county ever produced. After making a princely fortune, and establishing several sons in the same pursuit with equal advantage, he retired to Sandhill, in Calstock, where he died April 17, 1841; in his 89th year.

Scorrier House contains the most valuable variety of Cornish minerals, that was ever collected by any gentleman in the county.

Adjoining Scorrier House is Tregulrow, the handsome modern mansion of Sir William Williams, Bart., who was born in 1791. He married in 1826, Caroline, daughter of Richard Eales, Esq., of Eastdon, in Devon, and by her had issue,—William-John, who died Sep. 25, 1847; aged 19,—Frederick-Martin, born in 1830; a deputy lieutenant, and magistrate for the county; elected M.P. for Truro 1865; married in 1858, Mary-Christian, daughter of the Rev. Robert V. Law, rector of Christian Melford, Wilts,—Richard-Michael, born in 1830, a Lieut.-Col., married Georgiana-Sophia, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Phillpotts, of Porthgidden; he died 1867,—Arthur-Edward, born in 1832,—Charles-Henry, born in 1834, R.N.; married in 1858, Harriet, daughter of Arthur Davie Bassett, Esq., of Watermouth, Devon,—and Michael born in 1840,—also two daughters, Caroline-Catherine,—and Catherine-Anne, who married in 1859, Major James H. Buller.

Sir William was sheriff in 1851; and was created a baronet in 1866.

The arms of the family are,—*Vair, three crescents Or.* Crest,—*A demi-eagle azure, wings elevated sable, each charged with four bezants.*

Burncoose, the agreeable and commodious residence of J. M. Williams, Esq., is situated in the midst of thriving plantations and pleasure grounds. Mr. Williams married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Stephen Davey, Esq.

Here is a valuable collection of minerals, foreign and Cornish, scientifically arranged, and open to the inspection of all persons of taste.

The perpetual curacy of Lannarth was constituted by an order of her Majesty in council,

dated November 28, 1844; and on July 15, 1845, Christ Church, situated in the populous village of Lanner, was consecrated. The edifice is plain but substantial, and has a bell turret with one bell. The interior is commodiously and substantially arranged; the font, of good modern workmanship, has a marble bowl, which rests on a shaft of Portland stone. The entrance is through a north porch. The estimated cost of the building was £550, and is calculated to seat 400.

A neat marble tablet bears the following inscription:—

Mortality swallowed up of life.

Alicia Maria, the beloved daughter of the Rev. John Tucker, and Eliza his wife, of this parish; fell asleep in Jesus August 17th, 1861, aged 22 years.

She being dead yet speaketh.

Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.

The patronage was at first vested in the Crown and the Bishop alternately; but by an order of her Majesty in council, dated Sept. 9, 1865, the advowson, or right of perpetual patronage, was assigned to the Rev. John Tucker, the first and present incumbent, who was instituted February 14, 1845. The stipend exclusive of fees is £183 6 8; and there is a substantial and commodious parsonage house, with grounds.

There formerly stood on Chapel Hill, about a quarter of a mile from the church, an ancient cross, which was removed some years ago. Near this cross stood a chapel with a baptismal well; but the ruins have vanished. There was another cross a few years ago, on the boundary of the parish but this has also disappeared.

In the grounds of Scorrier are the remains of an ancient earthwork; and one or two ancient granite crosses have been removed thither for preservation,—a most prudent step in a district so abounding in mines. Their sites are marked.

Carn Marth, or Carn Marke, is the highest of a range of hills that runs through this parish, Camborne, and Illogan, being 757 feet above the sea, measuring from the top of the stone on the east barrow. The largest tumulus or barrow was opened in 1789, when two British urns were found beneath the stones.

“*Kern-margh* beacon, or *Carn-marigh*,” writes Norden, “signifyinge rocke wher horses shelter them: It is a heade beacon in *Gwynop* parish. Everye parish in *Cornwall*, for the moste parte, hath a beacon.”

Trebowling round, or circle, stands on the top of a hill. This ancient and very strong earthwork encloses about an acre of ground; the ditch and embankment forming a rampart nearly twenty feet in height. The occupier a short time ago, in clearing out the ditch or *vallum* for manure, discovered a considerable quantity of ashes, and stones that had undergone the action of fire. There is a tradition that this fortress was occupied as a place of defence during the Civil wars; this may account for the fire-places.

The manor of Tolgullow, the *Talgolle* of the Exchequer Domesday, and the *Talgollo* of the Exeter, was held at the time of the Survey in 1083 by *Alnod*; it is now the property of Lord Clinton.

The manor of Tresithney, which had long been in the Arundell family, was given by the dowager Lady Arundell to her daughter Eleanor-Mary, who married in 1786, Charles, 7th baron Clifford.

It has been supposed that the late family of Beauchamps were descendants of Stephen de Bello Campo, who had in this county £15 per annum in land and rents, 40 Henry III., 1255. *Stephanus de Bellocampo*. 15. li.

At Crousmeniggus, *the crooked wooded valley, where there are fish*, were houses for the poor of the parish; and it was probably for their employment that a *rug* manufactory existed here about a century ago.

Besides the villages already named there are the Churchtown, near which is situated the commodious and interesting vicarage, and in which are good schools in connexion with the established church, and an inn, the site of which is said to have been formerly occupied by a cell of monks; Trevarth; Crofthandy; and Sunnycorner, where there is a large Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

Besides the church, Lanner has a large Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a Bible Christian chapel, and a Primitive Methodist chapel.

Among the chief landowners will be found the names of the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Falmouth, Lord Clinton, Lord Clifford, Sir W. Williams, Bart., C. Trelawney, E. B. Tucker, J. J. Rogers, W. Rashleigh, J. M. Williams, G. Williams, Tremayne and Champernowne, Esquires.

In the Tarnondain river, which flows through Pengreep to the river Fal at Devoran, gold has been found.

Some years ago a Mr. Polkinhorn, discovered near his mill called Tucking-mill, the site of an ancient furnace for tin-smelting. The moulds for the tin-blocks were cut in the rock. A large quantity of charcoal ashes and half burnt wood was found in the furnace.

This parish has long been one of the most important mining districts of the county. The value of the copper and tin ores that have been raised, has been for years a matter of astonishment. The value of the copper ores alone, from June 30, 1842, to June 30, 1843, amounted to £233,627 15s. 6d.

In 1806, Wheal Damsel mine, situated north-west of Carharrack, near the foot of Carnmarth, produced a clear profit of £36,000, in that one year; and the total profit of the mine exceeded £160,000.

Tresavean, like many other mines of the district, was originally worked for tin; but copper was discovered very near the surface. About a hundred and twenty years ago a company was formed to work it for copper; one of the principal adventurers was Mr. Williams, then of Burncoose, who gained by his share £14,000; and Mr. Rogers gained so much for land dues that he built a gallery in the church which continued there for many years, bearing date 1752.

After being discontinued for some time, the workings were again resumed under the judicious direction of the late John Williams, Esq., of Scorrier House, a son or grandson of Mr. Williams abovenamed, and large profits were made.

Some years later Capt. William Martin and others purchased both the set and materials for a little more than £1,000; and succeeded in making new discoveries, the profits from which averaged for five years from 1837, £30,693 per year, the working cost being between £3,000 and £4,000 per month, and the number of persons employed about thirteen hundred. The whole profit has exceeded £800,000.

Tresavean is in the Lannarth district; the engine shaft is 345 fathoms, or 2,070 feet in depth. The first Man-engine in the county was constructed and used here.

In 1757 Wheal Virgin produced in five weeks, ores which sold for £15,300, at an expense of no more than about £200.



Trethellan mine first made returns in April 1837, and from that time to the end of 1843 produced a profit to the adventurers of £37,535.

About one hundred and sixty years ago Poldice was worked for tin by Mr. Hearle of Penryn. The mine happened to have very little water, and this was drawn from it by *rack and chain* pumps moved by manual labour; at this time it employed from 800 to 1,000 persons. Tradition and the oldest records agree that it has always been famous for abundance of tin, and good tribute prices, hence the doggerel,—

At Poldice the men are like mice,  
The tin is very plenty;  
Captain Teague is one of Breage,  
And he'll give ten for twenty.

The meaning of this is, that Capt. T. would give the value of 10 cwt. of white tin for 20 cwt. of tin ore.

Copper seldom appears near the surface, as is the case with tin; but tin lodes in granite soils frequently produce copper in the depth. All the lodes in this parish have done so, and in some places the mines have gone to the depth of two hundred and thirty or forty fathoms under the surface, and in one or two cases much more than two hundred fathoms under the level of the sea.

This parish exhibits all the peculiar barrenness of a mining district, which however is rendered tolerable by the vicarage grounds, and the numerous handsome gentlemen's residences it can boast of.

Its western part rests on the same patch of granite as the eastern part of Camborne, the one stretching to the east and the other to the west.

The slate is also similar to that of Camborne, and like that it is traversed by numerous beds of porphyry, some of which, in the vicinity of Burncoose, are of the most beautiful description, containing well-defined crystals of felspar and of quartz.



## GWINEAR.

**HALS.**—Gwinear is situate in the hundred of Penwith, and hath upon the north, Gwythian; west, Phelack; south, Crowan and St. Erth; east, Camburne.

In the Domesday Tax this district passed under the jurisdiction either of Caerton in Crowan, Lewellen in Gwythian, or Hella in Camburne. In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Winchester and Lincoln into the value of Cornish Benefices, 20th Edward I. 1294, *Ecclesia de Sancto Winer in decanatu de Penwid*, was valued *cxliiis. iiid.* In Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, it is valued £12 by the same name of Winer. The patronage in the Bishop of Exeter, who endowed it. The Incumbent Thomas Paynter. The Rectory, or garbe sheaf, in possession of Howell, under lease from Exeter College, Oxford. And the parish rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1696, £147 7 2 by the name of Gwiniar.

Lanyon, in this parish, a seat of the Lanyons, the first propagators of this family in Cornwall, came, with many other French gentlemen, into England, with Isabella, wife of King Edward II. and settled themselves in these parts; amongst which Lanyon's posterity have ever since flourished in gentle degree in Cornwall; and for further proof of this matter, that originally they came from the town of Lanyon, situate upon a sea-haven, or harbour, in France, they give still the arms of that town for their paternal coat armour, viz. in a field *Sable a castle Argent, standing on the waves of the sea Azure, over the same a falcon hovering with bells.* The present possessor, Tobias Lanyon, Gent., that married Pineck; his father Reynolds.

Polkinhorne, in this parish (eminent or notable iron head). From this place was denominated an old family of gentlemen surnamed Polkinhorne, who gave for their arms, *Argent, three bars Sable*; whose only daughter and heir, temp. Charles II. was married to Thomas Glynn, Gent. a younger branch of the Glynn's of Glynn, whose father giveth for his arms, *Argent, a chevron between three salmon-spears handled and barbed Sable, two in chief, and one in the base part, with points downwards.*

Coswin, in this parish (i.e. the white wood or fair) gave name and original to an old family of gentlemen surnamed De Coswyn, who lived reputably in this place for several descents, till John Coswyn, temp. Charles II. by ill husbandry, wasted his paternal estate, and sold this little barton to the person now in possession thereof.

**TONKIN.**—The right name of this parish is St. Wynnier, a corruption St. Wymer, its tutelar saint, by which name it is called in the *Taxatio Beneficiorum*, *Ecclesia Sancti Wymeri*.

The great tithes of this parish are believed to have been bestowed on Exeter College, by its founder, Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, A.D. 1318.

A younger brother's daughter of Coswin, who squandered the property, married Peter Pendarves, gent. and brought Bodrigge in Phillack into that family.



HE parish of Gwinear is situated in the deanery of Penwith, and in the eastern division of the hundred of Penwith; it is bounded on the north by the parishes of Gwythian and Camborne; on the east by Camborne and Crowan; on the south by Crowan; and on the west by S. Erth and Phillack.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 4618 acres, of which 2971A. are cultivated as arable and meadow; 65A. as orchard and garden; 385A. as woods, plantations, and crofts; 258A. hedges; 216A. roads, buildings, &c.; 164A. downs and commons. There are 2971 acres subject to all tithes; and 559 acres subject to great tithes only.

The tithes were commuted in 1841, at £774; namely, to the vicar £287, and to the impropiators, the rector and scholars of Exeter College, Oxford, £487. The Bishop of Exeter is the patron.

The parish contains by actual measurement 4611A. 1R. 8P.; out of which there is a glebe of 34A. 1R. 6P.

Before the annexation of the rectory to Exeter College, *Robert Fitz-Robert* held the living. He was admitted by Walter Bronescombe, bishop of Exeter, January 1261, 12, *ad ecclesiam Sancti Winneri vacantem*, on the presentation of Jane, "Domine de Campo Arnulpho," or lady Jane Champernown. She was the daughter of Thomas Champernown.

The following list of vicars has been compiled :—

*Andrew de Tregilion*, collated by Walter de Stapeldon, bishop of Exeter, Novr. 8, 1314. On the occasion of confirming him shortly after in the vicarage, the registrar has abruptly broken off in giving the endowment.

*John de Nossington* was collated May 14, 1335; on whose resignation,

*Odo de Tybeste* succeeded Jany. 18, 1343-4.

*John de Bodrigny*, June 29, 1349.

*Peter Davy* followed within three months, namely on Sept. 12.

*Thomas Berty*, who exchanged for the rectory of Endellion with

*John Harry*, March 19, 1404-5; on whose resignation,

*William Hoggy*, April 5, 1438. During the time of this vicar it is believed that Michael Lercedekne, canon and treasurer of Exeter, by will made January 5, 1441, and proved February 28, 1446, left *ad fabricam Turris, sive Campanilis, seu ad Campanas Ecclesie Sancti Wynneri in Cornubiâ* xls.

*Richard Martin*, whose date of collation is not recorded; but on whose death,

*William Otys* succeeded, April 19, 1480.

*William Treberneth*; on whose resignation,

*John Gyrmow*, February 9, 1522-3; on whose death,

*George Blackney*, July 19, 1535; on whose early cession,

*James Tregenna*, December 22, 1535. He resigned on a pension of £4.

*John Harry* succeeded July 22, 1540; on whose death

*John Marracke* was collated, January 6, 1557-8.

*Richard Richardson*, September 18, 1560; on whose resignation,

*Thomas Trigges* was collated, May 23, 1561. He must have lived to a very great age. The parish register records that this "pastor and preacher of God's word was buried the third of July, 1636."

*William France* succeeded July 26, 1636; on whose cession,

*Richard Fowler*, February 11, 1660-1; on whose death,

*Peter Thomas*: on whose death,

*Joseph Jane*, November 15, 1710; on whose cession,

*Thomas Paynter*, October 11, 1711. He was buried May 26, 1732.

*Thomas Pascoe*, collated June 24, 1732; buried August 26, 1761.

*William Savery*, September 12, 1761; on whose cession,

*John Bennett* succeeded, March 2, 1768; buried February 17, 1785.

*Malachy Hitchins*, collated by John Ross, bishop of Exeter, May 23, 1785. He died March 28, 1809.

*Henry Fellowes* succeeded April 9, 1809; on whose cession,

*James Gee Wulff* succeeded June 20, 1833; on whose presentation to the rectory of Illogan, the Rev.

Henry Tremayne Rodd, the present vicar, was collated May 27, 1851.

The church is dedicated to S. Winnierus, of whom there is no account now extant. It is divided into a chancel, nave, south aisle, north aisle, and extreme north aisle. The chancel window, which has segmental, or geometrical tracery, has detached columns at the inner angles of the splays, with capitals of carved heads. In the south wall is a piscina. On a bench end are carved the arms of Lanyon of Lanyon. The panels of the rood screen are nearly perfect; they are filled with richly designed foliage and scroll-work. In the nave and north aisle are many well-carved bench ends, bearing the following initials in bold letters:—S.H., T.G., B., S.R., N.M., R.L., G., A., etc. Others have a hand with a crown over it. The pew appropriated to the estate of Taskus, has the Penneck arms emblazoned on it.

The south arcade has four obtuse arches; the north arcade has six; and the extreme north arcade has four. The arches and pillars are of granite and elvan; the pillars of the extreme north arcade are octagonal, and the extreme north aisle has a private entrance



near the porch, not now appropriated. Some of the capitals of the pillars are of good designs, others have angels bearing shields sculptured on them; one shield not so supported has a stag courant on it.

The font is octagonal, and is supported on a round shaft with a square ornamented basement. On the faces of the bowl which is of granite, are carved the crucifixion, a saltire cross, a heart, a hand, and the date 1727.

The tower arch, which is open to the church, is pointed and segmental, and of superior masonry. Besides the north porch, which is the chief entrance, there is a priest's door; the south door is blocked. The Tudor rose is sculptured on the spandrils of the north and south doorways. Two beak-heads are built into the wall of the porch, one on each side of the entrance. In the church are Charles I.'s Letter of thanks, and the royal arms.

The tower is of three stages, buttressed on the square, and finished with battlements and pinnacles; the stone staircase is surmounted by a turret, which is also finished with battlements and pinnacles. In the west wall, about ten feet from the ground are inserted two grotesque heads. The tower, which is a handsome and substantial structure, is built of native elvan slightly tinged with a green colour. The quarry from which this material was raised is not now known, but many specimens of it may be found on the neighbouring high roads. It is supposed that the tower was built *circa*, 1441, when Michael Lercedekne, treasurer of Exeter cathedral, left by will, forty shillings towards the building of the tower, or the purchasing of bells *Ecclesie S. Wynneri*. It contains six fine-toned bells, cast in 1727. Their several weights, and inscriptions are as follow:—

1 bell	2 tons,	5 cwt.	I CALL ALL TO FOLLOW ME.
2	„ 2	„ 6	„ GOD PRESERVE THIS CHURCH.
3	„ 2	„ 7	„ GOD SAVE THE KING.
4	„ 2	„ 9	„ PENNINGTON CAST US ALL.
5	„ 2	„ 11	„ PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH.
6	„ 3	„ 4	„ EGO SUM VOX CLEMENTI, PERATE!

Marble tablets in the church bear the following inscriptions:—

Here lyeth the body of Mrs. ELIZABETH ARVNDELL, late Wife of JOHN ARVNDELL, of Sithny, Esq., and Daughter of Tobias Lanyon, of Gwinear, Gent., buried the 23d day of September, 1683; in the 36th year of her age. To whose memory her loving and lamenting husband consecrates this. With whom she having been a dear consort, and willing partner under all the more mild and severer dispensations of God's providence, for fourteen years and upwards, exchanged this troublesome state of life for the joys of a better. By whom likewise in that time blessed with two Sons and three Daughters; one Daughter she saw buried, the rest surviving here.

Sacred to the memory of Eliza, the beloved wife of Thos. John Forbes, Colonel Royal Artillery, who died 18th March, 1836.

Sacred to the memory of William Vawdrey, for twenty-three years the beloved and faithful curate of this parish. He was born January 22nd, 1771; and died March 30th, 1838; in hope. This Tablet is erected by five sons, to perpetuate the memory of their dear father.

Sacred to the memory of William Smyth Forsaith. Born 23rd Octr. 1812; died 18th July, 1853; aged 40 years.

Delivered from the bondage of corruption. Rom. viii, ch. 21 v.

There is an ancient granite cross in the churchyard, removed thither from the village for preservation; it is five feet six inches in height, and the shaft is one foot three inches in breadth.

Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, as chief lord of the manor, at the instance of Walter de Stapeldon, bishop of Exeter, authorised by his deed dated Westminster, May 24, 1311, the grant of an acre of land in the manor of *Draynet*, now called Drannock, with the advowson of the church *Sancti Wynneri*, to Sir Richard de Stapeldon, in aid of, and for the maintenance of twelve scholars in the university of Oxford. Edward II. issued his license for such appropriation on the 21st of October following. Reginald de Beville, by his deed, dated *Walneston*, the Thursday after S. Andrew's feast, in the beginning of December, the same year, conveyed that acre and the advowson of the parochial church to Sir Richard de Stapeldon for the purpose.

This learned knight and puisne judge of the King's Bench, by his deed dated Crediton, on the Friday before Ladyday next ensuing, conveyed the property to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, in whose possession the abovementioned documents still continue. The bishop promoted the benevolent design: he drew up statutes for the government of the institution, and insists that in the selection of scholars, all favour, fear, consanguinity, and affection being set aside, only such should be preferred who were deemed the best recommended by capacity and good conduct, and by straitened circumstances; or youths in whom these three conditions were most fully combined.

The bishop of Exeter for the time being, was to be regarded as founder and visitor of the college, and was to possess the perpetual patronage of the vicarage of S. Winnerus, now Gwinear.

Fingar or Guigner was a native of Armorica; he visited Ireland, and became a disciple of St. Patrick. He afterwards, in company with eleven bishops and a numerous attendance, in the year 460, visited Cornwall, and landed at the river Hayle, where he was put to death by Theodorick, who then kept his castle there, from an apprehension that he would turn away his subjects from the *Druidism* of their fathers.

The position of this parish, denominated Gwinear from him, S. Wynyar, or S. Gwyner, answers very singularly to this descent of religious persons upon the shores of the county. It lies contiguous to the river Hayle, and in it Guigner took up his residence, giving his name to the parish, as Iä, who resided at Pendinas, gave name to the town of S. Ives, situated on that headland.

The barton of Lanyon appears to have taken its name from a branch of the ancient family of Lanyon, of Lanyon in Madron, having settled there, it being previous to that period simply a tenement within the barton of Coswin.

Lanyon, was sold about the year 1785, to Samuel Thomas, Esq., of Tregolls; it afterwards became the property of Admiral Thomas Spry, who married his sister, and it is now the property of their son Sir S. Thomas Spry, Knt.

The family of Lanyon is said to derive their origin from the town of Lanyon, or Lanion, in Bretagne, from which place some of its members immigrated to England, temp. Edward II. This has been somewhat supported by the similarity of the arms of that town to those of the family; the former having a castle for its cognisance, and the arms of the latter being *Sable, a castle with four towers argent, a falcon hovering, with bells, proper*. It is supposed that the falcon was added on account of the resemblance of the words Lanyon and *lanner*, the favourite bird in falconry. Locally, however, Lanyon was invariably pronounced *La-nine*.

The first of the name recorded is Radolphus Lanyon, who was living at Lanyon, in Madron, about the time of Edward III., 1327-1376; who had issue John.

John Lanyon, of Lanyon, also had issue John, who by Isabella, daughter of Thomas Rathfrey, Esq., was father of Richard Lanyon, who married Isabella, daughter and heiress of David Trelassick.

William, heir of the last named, succeeded his father in considerable property in Madron, Morva, and other adjoining parishes, and by Thomasine his wife, daughter of Thomas Trugian or Tregian, had issue three sons, and nine daughters. The sons were Richard, William, and Walter. Of the daughters, Jane married Alexander Arundell, of Clifton; Cecilia to Martin Angrom; Isabella to Tresprisin; Honor also married; Alice to John Rashleigh of Fowey; Thomasine to John Cosgarne; Johanna to Benedict Parsons; Philippa to William Noy; and Anne to John Wood.

Richard, eldest son and heir, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Treskillard, by whom he had John, his heir at Lanyon; and Edward who settled at Gwincar, and first gave name to the barton.

This Edward Lanyon, the first who resided at Lanyon in this parish, married Margaret Chappel, by whom he had issue William, his heir and successor at Lanyon, living in 1620. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Ley *alias* Kempthorne, and by her had issue Tobias, his son and heir, born in 1618, and three daughters, Constantia, Margaret, and Johanna.

Tobias Lanyon, most probably his son, married Reynolds, and Tobias their eldest son, married Mary, daughter of John Penneck, Esq., by whom he had issue three sons, Tobias, Henry, and John. Tobias was at Oxford, but in consequence of his fathers death, he returned to Lanyon before the expiration of his term. He married Prudence, daughter of Hugh Pawley, Esq., of Gunwin, in Lelant, by whom he had five sons and three daughters.

Tobias the eldest son, was bred to the law, and married Miss Shelcross, of Lifton, in Devon, and had issue an only son, who died at the age of twenty-two. Hugh, the second son, died unmarried; Richard, the third son, resided at Lanyon, and married Miss King, of Coswin, adjoining, by whom he had six sons, and two daughters. Tobias the eldest son, represented the family for several years, at Lanyon.

Henry, the second son of Tobias Lanyon and Mary Penneck, became a clergyman, and left an only daughter. John the youngest son married Miss Williams, by whom he had issue, two children; William, and a daughter who died unmarried. William became a captain in the royal navy, and was the last survivor of the officers who accompanied Captain Cook in his voyages. He circumnavigated the earth twice with that commander, and was with him when he was murdered.

Captain Lanyon retired to S. Austell, where he died after a short illness, in March, 1818, having the character of a gallant officer, and a worthy man.

There is still a large and respectable house at Lanyon; over the porch, which formed a portion of the ancient mansion, is a shield of the family arms.

The manor of Roseworthy was formerly the property of Joan, daughter of Sir Hugh Courtney, by Philippa Lerchedekne, his first wife; she gave Roseworthy, with Bosewen and Tregennow, to John, her only son by Sir Robert Vere, her second husband. By one



of the Earls of Oxford, the descendant of this John de Vere, the manor was sold in or about the year 1578, to Sir John Arundell; of whose family it was purchased about the year 1803, by William Harris, Esq., of Rosewarne, whose daughter Mrs. Mary Hartley, of the same place, is the present proprietor.

The Willyamases of Carnanton were lessees of the barton of Roseworthy, under the Arundells, for upwards of two hundred years. There was formerly a chapel at this place, and an ancient cross, which stood in or near it, was removed for preservation to the grounds of Lanherne.

The manor, or reputed manor of Polkinghorne, *Pol-ganhorn, the chalybeate pool*, formerly belonged to an ancient family of that name.

The Polkinghornes of this place have been traced to 1290. The heiress of the elder branch *circa* 1500, married Williams, who assumed the name of Polkinghorne. After three descents this branch again became extinct in 1665, on the death of Otho Polkinghorne, whose daughter and heiress, Mary, married, *circa* 1662, Thomas Glynn, Esq., of Helston, who thereby became possessed of this manor and barton of Polkinghorne. The issue of this marriage comprised four sons: Otho, William, Thomas and John; and three daughters: Susanna, married to Hearle; Mary to Penhallow; and Lucy to Thomas Vivian.

Otho, the eldest son, married Elizabeth Pendarves, of Taskus, in this parish, and had issue a son Thomas, and a daughter named Elizabeth. This Thomas Glynn occasionally resided at Polkinghorne and Helston, and died at the latter place in 1779, leaving issue by Cordelia, his wife, daughter of Thomas Trewren, Esq., of Trewardreva, Thomas his heir, and a daughter.

Thomas succeeded to the family estates, including Polkinghorne, and dying at Helston in 1794, unmarried, Cordelia, his sister, became sole heiress. She married Richard-Gerveys Grylls, Esq., of Helston, and had two sons, Richard-Gerveys, and Thomas.

Richard-Gerveys Grylls, entered the church, and became vicar of Breage, with Germoe, Cury and Gunwalloe. He married Charity, daughter of William Hill, Esq., of Carwythenick, in Constantine, by whom he had three sons, Richard-Gerveys, late vicar of Luxulyan; William, vicar of Crowan; and Henry vicar of S. Neot.

On the death of Richard-Gerveys, and William Grylls, without issue, Polkinghorne became the property of Major Shadwell M. Grylls, son of the Rev. Henry Grylls, vicar of S. Neot. The major resides for the present, 1868, at Glynn.

A younger branch of the family of Polkinghorne of this place, became extinct by the death of Michael Polkinghorne, Esq., in 1748. Roger de Polkinghorne, the common ancestor of this family, married the heiress of Tregossagh. The younger branch married a coheiress of Vyvyan; and one of the Polkinghornes married the heiress of Oliver of Bodmin.

Another branch of the Polkinghorne family resides in great respectability, at Tywardreath.

Taskus was for a considerable time the property of the Penneck family. Charles Penneck, the fourth son of John Penneck, Esq., of Tregembo, in S. Hilary, resided here and at Helston; he married Lydia, daughter of John Borlase, Esq., of Pendeen and Castle Horneck, and left five sons and three daughters. Of the sons, John was vicar of Gulval and S. Hilary, and by his marriage with Wroughton, had issue John, vicar of

Gulval, who died unmarried in 1789; Charles of Tregembo, who married Williams, and had issue Charles, who died an infant; Catherine who married the Rev. William Borlase of Castle Horneck, vicar of Madron and Zennor, who left issue an only child, Anne; the fourth child Anne, married John Borlase, M.D., of Penzance. The Penneck arms, granted August 2, 1712, are emblazoned on the Taskus pew in the church of this parish; namely, *Argent, on a chevron gules between three wrens' heads erased proper, as many escallops Or.* *Crest,—A dexter arm embowed, the sleeve gules, cuffed Or, the hand holding a wren proper.*

Taskus is now the property by purchase, of Mr. Osborne.

The barton of Coswinsausin, or Coswin, belonged formerly to an ancient family of that name, which became extinct in the seventeenth century. It afterwards became the property of William Harris, Esq., of Rosewarne, from whom it descended to his daughter Mrs. Hartley, the present proprietor.

The manor of Drannock or Kirland, was in six severalties, temp. Elizabeth. One-sixth, which belonged to the Trenwiths, was sold by them to the Burgess family, and passed by inheritance to the Rev. Robert Hoblyn. A mine on this manor produced so large a return to the Hoblyn share only, as paid for the building of Nanswhyden House in S. Columb Major, about the middle of the last century. Another sixth belonged to the Honble. A. M. Agar, as representative of the Robartes family; a third became the property of the Buller family, of Downes; the other parts were subdivided. The manor is now the property of Buller, Esq., of Downes, in Devon.

The chief villages are the Churchtown, which is a large and respectable place; Coswinsausin; Drannock; Fraddam; Tregortha; Rewala; Relistian; Carnhell Green, where there is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel; and Wall, where there is a large Wesleyan Methodist chapel; there are also Wesleyan Methodist, and Wesleyan Methodist Free Church chapels at Conner Downs.

The chief landowners are the Duke of Leeds, Mrs. Hartly, and Buller, Esq., of Downes, Devon.

At Gwinear Road, about a mile from the Churchtown, is a station of the West Cornwall Railway.

About twenty years ago a quantity of Roman silver and copper coins was found in digging for manure on the estate of Trungle. In 1830, coins of Constantius, Flavius, and Faustina were discovered in an old fortification at Coswinsausin.

Thomas Thomas, of this parish, died of mental anguish, or what is commonly called a broken heart. He resided in the village of Drannock until an unhappy event occurred which proved fatal to his peace of mind for more than eight years, and finally occasioned his death. He courted Elizabeth Thomas, of the same village, who was his first-cousin; and it was understood that they were under a matrimonial engagement. But in May, 1772, some little disagreement having happened between them, he out of resentment, or for some other motive, paid attention to some other young woman, and on Sunday the 31st of that month, in the afternoon accompanied her to the Wesleyan chapel at Wall. During their absence the discarded sweetheart, who was a good-looking person, but of an extremely irritable temper, took a rope and a common prayer book in which she had folded down the cixth psalm, and going into an adjacent field, hanged herself.

Thomas, on his return from the chapel, enquired for Betsy, and being told that she had not been seen for two or three hours, he exclaimed "Good God! she has destroyed herself;" which apprehension seems to shew either that she had threatened to commit suicide in consequence of his desertion, or that he dreaded it from a knowledge of the violence of her disposition. But when he saw that his fears were realized, and had read the psalm, so full of execrations, which she had pointed out to him, he cried out, "I am ruined for ever and ever!" The very sight of the village and neighbourhood was now become insupportable, and he went to live at Marazion, hoping that a change of scene and social intercourse might expel those excruciating reflections which harrowed up his very soul, or at least render them less acute; but in this he appeared to be mistaken, for he found himself closely pursued by his "mind diseased."

To hear the CIXth psalm would petrify him with horror, and therefore he would not attend divine service on the 22nd day of the month. He dreaded to go near a reading school lest he should hear the ominous lesson. Whatever misfortunes befel him, and these were not a few, for he was several times hurt and even maimed in the mines where he laboured, he still attributed them all to the malevolent agency of the deceased young woman; and thought he could find allusions to the whole in the calamitous legacy which she had bequeathed him.

When he slumbered, for he knew nothing of sound sleep, the injured girl appeared to his imagination, with such a countenance as she had after the rash act, and the prayer book in her hand open at the hateful psalm; and he was frequently heard to cry out, "O my dear Betsy! shut the book, shut the book!"

With a mind so disturbed and deranged, though he could not reasonably expect much consolation from matrimony, yet imagining that the cares of a family might draw off his thoughts from the miserable subject, which harrassed him both by day and night, he successively paid his addresses to many girls in Marazion; but they indignantly flew from him, and with a sneer asked him whether he was desirous of bringing all the curses in the CIXth psalm on them?

At length however, he succeeded with one who had less superstition and more fortitude than the rest, and he led her to S. Hilary church to be married, January 21, 1778; but on the road thither they were overtaken by a sudden and violent hurricane, such as frequently happen in the vicinity of Mount's Bay: and he suspecting that his former affianced bride rode in the whirlwind, and directed the storm, was convulsed with terror, and was literally married with fear and trembling. Such is the power of conscious guilt to impute accidental occurrences to the hand of vindictive justice.

He lived long enough to have a son and a daughter; but the corrosive worm within his breast preyed upon his vitals, and at length consumed all the powers of his body, as it had long before destroyed the tranquility of his mind, and he died on Friday, October 20, 1780, aged 37, and was buried at S. Hilary, on the following Sunday, during evening service.

But here observe a strange coincidence of circumstances; for while the body lay in the church, to the astonishment of all the congregation, who knew that the CIXth psalm had caused his death, that very psalm came to be read in the ordinary course! Against this event there was more than fifty to one; and that his funeral should also happen on



a Sunday at four o'clock in the afternoon, exactly corresponding to the time in which Elizabeth Thomas destroyed herself, is another remarkable occurrence.

It does not appear however that the maledictions of this psalm were verified after his death by any ill effect on his family; for both his children died before him, so that they were neither fatherless nor forced to beg their bread; and his wife took care to frustrate the curse of perpetual widowhood, for on August 15, 1784, a young man led her to S. Hilary church a second time, where she was married in a perfect calm: and though *his* posterity may be said to be destroyed, yet so numerous are his collateral relations that certainly two or three generations will not see his name clean put out.

This dreadful example of perfidious courtship made such an impression on the minds of the young men of the neighbourhood, that no instance of broken plighted faith occurred for a considerable time, and especially in the parish of S. Hilary, where this love tragedy was best known, and where it had such an influence, that though the annual average number of marriages since the year 1754, had been only fifteen, in 1781, the year ensuing Thomas's death, no less than forty-one couples were married!

The church stands on an elevated part of the parish being 240 feet above the sea level.

This parish, like the adjoining parishes of Camborne and Crowan, has long been celebrated for its mines, but it does not resemble them by reposing in part on granite, being confined entirely to rocks of the slate series.

The porphyritic courses are not so common here as in Gwennap; but they often assume a very interesting form, occurring as insulated masses, which in some cases are perfectly granitic, and at the same time afford every indication of their having been formed contemporaneously with the slate.

A curious geological phenomenon was met with at Relistian mine, where one of the lodes or metalliferous veins at a considerable depth, was composed of rounded pebbles, cemented together in a hard solid mass; at first sight it would be pronounced to be a decided conglomerate of derivative origin; but on a more close examination it was found to have the spheroidal structure, which is common to many rocks, and which in regard to this mineral was probably coeval with its original formation.

A lode somewhat similar was discovered at New Rosewarne mine; it consisted of breccia containing rounded pebbles. A crack appeared to have opened underneath a bed of gravel or shingle; pebbles and fragments of rock fell into the crack, and were cemented by chlorite, tinstone, and other minerals.

There are many good estates in this parish; and they are in a highly creditable state of cultivation.



## GWITHIAN.

**H. I. S.**—Gwithian is situate in the hundred of Penwith, and bath upon the north the Irish Sea, or S. George's channel, and that creek or cove called Gwithian Bay; east, Illogan; west, Phelack; south, Gwyniar.

The entry occurs, *Rex tenet Conardi-tone*, in the Domesday tax, 20 William I. 1087.

For in this parish is the yoke lands of the great and privileged manor of Coner, or Coner-ton, which claims by prescription not only the royalties and jurisdiction within its limits, but also over the whole hundred of Penwith (i.e. *the head tree*.) Hence it is that this manor of Conerton is privileged not only with the jurisdiction of a Court Leet or Baron for the whole hundred of Penwith, within which two courts are tried all matters of debt and damage between party and party within the same, (life, land, and limb, excepted,) wherein heretofore infinite number of causes have been depending, by reason of its being the most remote part of the kingdom from the Courts of Westminster; the steward or judge of which courts, (which offices commonly are vested in one person,) takes his deputation from the now lord of the manor, viz. Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne, Knight, and not from the King or Duke of Cornwall's stewards, as other bailiwicks do.

For in the time of King Henry III. this manor was the King of England's or Earl of Cornwall's lands, who by letters patent, yet to be seen at Lanherne, passed it over, together with the bailiwick of the said hundred, to Simon Pincerna, or Butler, lord of Lanherne, in consideration that he the said Simon had enfeoffed the said King Henry, his heirs and successors, with the lordship and manor of S. James at Westminster, in the county of Middlesex.

After which exchange or settlement, Pincerna and his heirs enjoyed this manor for several descents, till Edward III. days. At which time one of the two daughters and heirs of Pincerna was married to Arundell of Trembleth, the direct ancestor of Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne, Knight, now in possession of both those lordships. The other daughter to Umphravill.

To remove an action at law depending in those Courts, the writ must be thus directed: *Senescallo et Ballivo hundredi et libertatis sue de Penwith in Comitatu Cornubiæ salutem.*

In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester into the value of Cornish benefices, 1294, "*Ecclesia de Sancto Gwyth-ian, in decanatu de Penwith,*" is valued cxijs. iiijd.

It seems at the time of this inquisition this church was not consolidated into Phelack; but before Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, it passed in consolidation and value together with it, at £45 10 8. The patronage was formerly in the King of England, who endowed it; now Arundell of Lanherne. And the parish rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1696, £58 2 0, by the name Gwith-ian.

**TONKIN.**—This church is a rectory, daughter to Phillack, together with which it is rated in the King's Books, and passeth in the presentation. The patronage is in Arundell of Lanherne, the incumbent Mr. Jasper Phillips. This gentleman is since deceased, and has left the next presentation, held by lease under the Arundells, to his nephew, Mr. Gregory, who has presented his brother-in-law, Mr. Edward Collins, son of Mr. Collins, of Treworgy, in S. Erme.

This parish takes its name, like many others, from the Saint to whom the church is dedicated, called by Mr. Carew, S. Gothian.



HE parish of Gwithian is situated in the deanery and hundred of Penwith; it is bounded on the north by the sea and the parish of Camberne; on the east by the parishes of Camberne and Gwincar; on the south by Phillack; and on the west by S. Ives Bay.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 1974 acres, namely, 852 acres arable; 822 acres meadow and pasture; and 300 acres commons.

The tithes are commuted at £235; and there is a glebe of 5½ perches. The parish comprises by actual measurement 2318A. 1R. 25P.

This parish is generally said to be a consolidated rectory with Phillack, but for a great number of years she has been styled "the Rectory of Phillack with the Chapelry of Gwithian," in the publications. The parish takes its name from its patron saint, S. Gothian, of which Gwithian is a corruption.

**List of rectors of Phillack and Gwithian:—**

*From 1586. Rectors of Phillack and Gwithian, John Bell; Jasper Phillips, instituted since 1678; Edward Collins from 1698 to 1744; William Gower, instituted in 1764; William Hoskin, instituted July 2, 1794; William Hoskin, his son, instituted July 5, 1802; and the present rector the Rev. Frederick Hoskin, son of the last named William Hoskin, was instituted August 30, 1859. He is the patron of the consolidated rectory.*

The church, which is dedicated to S. Gothian, has recently been rebuilt through the exertions, and almost entirely at the expense of the present rector. Previous to the restoration, which was commenced in 1864, the church consisted of chancel, nave, north transept, and south aisle, with porch and tower. The building was originally cruciform, and it is said that the removal of the walls of the south transept caused the downfall of the chancel arch, of which traces remained.

The arch of the north transept, segmental in shape and supported on plain corbels, was constructed of native sandstone. The aisle was tiled in the fifteenth century. The columns of the arcade were of simple character, semi-circular at the base also with hollows between; the arches were four-centred and moulded. The abutts of the piers were nearly square; the ball of the capitals of the east-chests having borne openings upwards to receive a running band of foliage across the hollow moulding of the columns. The arch leading from the aisle into the chancel was more depressed in shape, and narrower than those in the nave. The tracery and mullions of the aisle windows had been entirely removed, and nothing but the roof, similar to that of the nave, and the arcade remained of the fifteenth-century work.

The population of the parish being scanty and on the decrease, it was thought advisable, the south aisle being no longer necessary, to restore the church to its ancient cruciform shape. The aisle was therefore taken down, and the arcade carefully preserved. It was found necessary to take down nearly the whole of the walls. The old east of the transept was found to be unfit for re-use; as were the materials of an ancient aisle, supposed to have been an apse, which stood in the east wall of the transept. A new one has however been built in the same position and of the same dimensions as the previous one, and care has been taken in constructing the arches of the transept to follow the ancient design.

A new window of three lights, with tracery, has been placed in the end of the south transept; and a two-light window, which had been previously erected in the aisle in the north transept. In the course of the excavations for the new walls and foundations were met with at the east end of the nave.

The new chancel arch is of two orders, chamfered, and carried on corbels bearing plain shields. The chancel inclines to the north, and is separated from the nave by a low granite screen, with circles on the western face inlaid with mosaic.

A three-light chancel window of stained glass representing the Crucifixion, presented to the old church by the rector some years ago, has been re-placed. The side windows



of the chancel are of two lights with tracery; the inside sill of that on the south side being brought down to form a sedilia. The piscina is separated from the latter by a small shaft of Serpentine stone. This window is filled with stained glass by the clergy of the deanery as a memorial to the Rev. W. Drury, deacon, and curate of this parish, who was drowned off Godrevy, on Palm Sunday, 1865. The stained glass represents the Resurrection and Ascension, from drawings by E. Sedding, Esq., of Penzance, the able architect of the church.

The communion table is of oak with a stone slab; it is surmounted by an oak reredos, the central panel of which contains a carved and painted cross. The richly embroidered table cover was worked by the rector's family. In the north wall of the chancel a credence has been placed.

The roofs are of deal; with oak carving from the old roof of Phillack church inserted in the principals of the chancel.

There is a pointed doorway of three orders terminated at the foot by a cable moulding, in the north wall; and a perpendicular south porch.

The font has a square bowl which stands on a round shaft, and is supported by pillars of polished Serpentine stone.

The floor of the chancel is raised by granite steps, and the spaces between the steps are filled in with tiles in patterns, increasing in richness towards the east end. The nave, transept, and tower floors are laid with tiles and slabs of stone in patterns.

The stalls of the chancel are of oak, and the seats in the nave are open benches of deal. The pulpit is of red pine, the upper panels are pierced in patterns and filled in with foreign woods. A screen of deal divides the north transept from the nave, the former being used as a vestry. The fine tower arch is open to the church.

The tower is of three stages, and is about fifty-three feet high; the pinnacles have stone crosses at the top, and are enriched with carved panels of good character. There are three bells, which are thus inscribed:—

- 1 AB: RUDHALL OF GLOUCESTER, CAST US, 1753.
  - 2 PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH. A. (*a bell*) R. 1753.
  - 3 FEAR GOD AND HONOUR THE KING. A. (*a bell*) R. 1753.
- W. GLOVER, RECTOR. W. HOCKIN AND T. HOCKIN,  
CHURCHWARDENS.

The bell between the initials was the founder's trade mark—a play on his Christian name, Abel.

The churchyard is entered from the south through a unique lych gate, tastefully constructed out of the material of the arcade of the old church.

In the churchyard stands an ancient round-headed cross, having a Greek cross, with a boss on its centre in relief, on its face. The large and luxuriant fig tree which grows in the churchyard, was planted by the present rector's grandfather.

Among the sand-hills at a little distance from the church on the lands of Mr. Charles Hockin are the ruins of an ancient oratory or chapel; they were exposed more than forty years ago, and were at one time converted into a cow-shed, by the person who farmed the estate. They now bear the name of S. Gothian's Oratory. The walls vary from five to seven feet in height, and the sand on the outside is still level with the tops of them.

Internally the structure is forty-nine feet long, and about fifteen feet wide; externally it measures about fifty-six feet long by eighteen wide. The stone altar, which formerly stood at the east end, was removed when the building was turned into a cow shed. Along the chancel walls are stone benches eighteen inches wide.

The masonry of this ancient building is of rude character, formed of rough stones, quartz, slate, and sandstone, and no cement of any sort appears to have been used. In clearing away the sand the remains of five human bodies were found.

The Arundells, being Roman Catholics, leased the advowson of Phillack and Gwithian on lives, to prevent its lapsing to the University of Oxford, under an act of Parliament. On the death of Mr. Edward Collins, however, it did lapse, and the University presented Mr. Glover, of Worcestershire, first of Baliol college and then a chaplain of All Souls.

A lease was then granted to Mr. Hockin of this parish, and his son the Rev. William Hockin succeeded Mr. Glover. On the general sale of the Arundell property in Cornwall the Rev. W. Hockin, beforenamed, purchased the freehold, so that his son and successor became both the patron and incumbent of the united benefice.

The family of Hockin has long been known in the county; and many of its members continue to hold considerable landed property both in Cornwall and Devon.

The first of the family who is registered in the College of arms, was the Rev. John Hockin, clerk, vicar of Oakhampton, rector of Lydford, in Devon, and chaplain to the Rt. Hon. George Lord Lyttleton.

In the patent of arms, which is granted to the said Rev. John Hockin, his descendants and the descendants of his father, Thomas Hockin, of Caduscot, in the parish of Liskeard, gentleman, there is a curious preamble which describes the nature of the arms, and the following event, whereby they were obtained, namely, *Per fess wavy gules and azure, a lion passant guardant or, beneath his feet a musket lying horizontally, proper, semée of fleurs-de-lis confusedly dispersed, of the third.* Crest,—*On a wreath of the colours a rock, therefrom a seagull rising, proper.* Motto,—*Hoc in loco Deus rupes.*

“In the time of war with France, at the beginning of queen Anne’s reign, a French ship of war cruising in the Bristol Channel, came to an anchor off an estate called Godrevy, in the parish of Gwithian, then in possession of John Hockin, grandfather of the Rev. John Hockin, who was one of the principal inhabitants of the parish, and it being conjectured that the Frenchman’s intention was to send in a boat to plunder the house, which stood alone, and to carry off the cattle from the estate; the said John Hockin and his family became alarmed, and collected their friends and neighbours to keep watch that night on the cliff.

At day break they all dispersed thinking the danger over, but just as Thomas Hockin, father of the patentee, then a young man, was getting into bed, another person whose fears had led him out more than once to take a view, came in a great hurry and told him that a boat full of men was making for the shore.

On hearing this the said Thomas slipped on his clothes, and catching up a gun, and a pole to feign the appearance of another man, ran out and passed down a steep hill to the sea, in sight of the boat from whence he was fired at several times. He however got behind a rock, which served him as a kind of breast-work, and thence with his gun fired on the boat with so much vigour and effect as to prevent the crew’s landing, and at last made them turn about and row back again as fast as they could.”

This gallant Thomas Hockin, commemorated in the arms, was second son of John Hockin, gent., of Godrevy, and afterwards known as of Caduscot, in Liskeard, where he died at the age of ninety-two, and was interred at the east end of S. Pinnock church, on the outside. Against the east wall of the church is a stone bearing the arms and motto as above described, and the following inscription :—

Near this Place are deposited the Remains of  
Thomas Hockin ; a tender Husband, and indulgent Parent,  
a good Neighbour, an honest and religious Man :  
He died at Caduscott in the Parish of Liskeard 1767  
so stricken in years that Life might be thought rather  
a Burden than a Pleasure to him.

This stone is sat up to his Memory by his only Son  
John Hockin Vicar of Oakhampton who desires—  
if he dies at Caduscott to be laid by the side  
of his Father and to have no other Monument but this.

John Hockin Vicar of Oakhampton according  
to his Desire was buried by the side of his Father  
1778.

John Hockin, A.M., patron and vicar of Okehampton, named in the above inscription, married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. J. Pearce, of S. Erth, by whom he had issue one son, Thomas Pearce Hockin, B.A., patron and vicar of Okehampton, and one of the justices of the peace for the county of Devon : also a daughter Jane, married to the Rev. William Kingdon, who was father by her of a large family, resident in Cornwall and Devon.

The Rev. Thomas Pearce Hockin married Rebecca, daughter of John Luxmore, Esq., of Okehampton, and sister to the then bishop of S. Asaph ; the issue of this marriage was three sons,—John-Pearce, of Ledbury, in Hereford ; William-Lambe, of Dartmouth, and Parr-Cunningham, of Launceston, solicitors.

The elder branch of this family which descended from John Hockin, eldest son of John Hockin, of Godrevy, removed into Phillack, the perpetual advowson of which, together with the chapelry of Gwithian annexed, they purchased from Henry Lord Arundell, of Wardour Castle.

William Hockin, A.B., of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, who was instituted in 1763, might be justly styled the father of his flock, during the period of fifty years in which he resided among them. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Curnow, Esq., of Penpoll, in Phillack, and died in 1813 ; aged 75, leaving issue an only son—

William Hockin, LL.B., of Jesus College, Cambridge. He succeeded his father as rector of Phillack and Gwithian, and was a justice of the peace for the county. He married Peggy, daughter and coheirress of the Rev. Anthony Williams, A.M., of Treneere House, near Penzance, and vicar of S. Keverne. The issue of this marriage was eight sons and four daughters.

The Rev. Henry-William, the second son, late vicar of Stithians and Perran-ar-worthal, pre-deceased his father, leaving one son and two daughters.

Williams the eldest son, of Truro, married Joanna-Phillips, eldest daughter of the late James Tilly, Esq., of Falmouth, and has issue.

Susan, the second daughter; unmarried.

Five children have died unmarried.



John, third son, married Mary, second daughter of the late William Hichens, Esq., of Camberwell Grove, and has issue.

George-Curnow, the fourth son, unmarried.

And the Rev. Frederick Hockin, the present rector, and the eighth son, married Susan-Ann, only daughter of the late Thomas Petty, Esq., of Wellhouse, Bardsca, Lancashire, and has issue—

Emily, married to the Rev. Henry-Skynner Wright, and has issue.

Amongst the younger branches of the Hockin family was Thomas Hockin, who was buried in the church of Allhallows, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1688, whose monument bears a long Latin inscription, with the motto,—*In hoc reminiscitu Hoc in.*

Among the graduates of Oxford may be found the name of Thomas Hockin, of Cornwall, who obtained the degrees of B.D. and D.D.

The advowson of this parish, called in ancient records Conorton, or Conarton, was given by William Earl of Gloucester, in the reign of Henry II., to the prior of S. James in Bristol. Henry's charter confirms this:—

*Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, et Dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopis, etc. salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et præsentì carta mea confirmasse ecclesiæ sancti Jacobi de Bristow omnia subscripta, quæ Willielmus comes Glocestriæ ei rationabiliter concessit et dedit in perpetuam elemosinam, scilicet inter alia et omnes ecclesias quæ sunt de feodo jam dicti comitis in Cornubia cum capellis et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; scilicet Ecclesiam de Eglosrek, Ecclesiam de CONORTON, (Gwithian) Ecclesiam de Eglasheil, Ecclesiam de Eglossant, Ecclesiam de Egloscraweyn, et Capellam de Bennartona, (church of Crowan, and Binnerton chapel.) Ecclesiam de Melioton, et Ecclesiam Sancti Germoch.*

The manor of Conarton, the *Conarditone* of Domesday, was held in the days of Edward the Confessor by *Brietric*, a Saxon. It is understood that this manor had in some way been connected with the honour of Gloucester before the Conquest. William gave it with that honour to Alan Earl of Bretagne, but being resumed by the crown, it was settled upon queen Maud. William Rufus gave it to Robert Fitz-Hamon, whose daughter carried it in marriage to Robert, the illegitimate son of Henry I. who was created Earl of Gloucester. William the second Earl of Gloucester, gave Conarton in 1154, 1 Henry II. to Richard Pincerna *alias* Butler, whose son took the name of Conarton, from his residence on this manor, and was called John Fitz-Richard, of Conarton. His son, called Richard after his grandfather, settling at Lanherne, was the Richard Fitz-John who left two daughters and heiresses. One of these named Alice married Renfrid Arundell, of Trembleth, who inherited through her the manor of Conarton, and the bailiwick of Penwith.

The family of Pincerna, whose proper name was De Albini, or De Albany, were so denominated from the office of grand butler to the king, which they held. Their arms were *Argent, three covered cups or.* The arms of this family as quartered by Trelawny of Trelawne, brought in by marriage with the heiress of Powna, are *Gules, on a chevron sable three goblets or.*

The owner or lord of Conarton, had the appointment of a judge to try all causes of trespass, trespass on the law, debt, detainue; and within the same, the appointment of a

jailor for the detention of persons, who by process from the court of the hundred, may be apprehended; the regalia of the navigable rivers and havens; the right to present to all such churches as were previous to the grant and confirmation by Henry II., in the crown, and not afterwards alienated by the family; to the royal mines of gold and silver; to wrecks, escheats, deodands, treasure trove, waifs, estrays, goods of felons, and to droits of admiralty happening therein; and lastly, to receive from several of the owners or lords of the principal manors within its limits, fee-farm or high-rent, which prove the grant of such manors to have been subsequent to the grant of the hundred, and in consequence the owners of the hundred's right to the royalties of such manors.

Privileges and rights so honourable and so extensive, conferring on the possessor, as those did, the title of *the great*, must needs have been productive of much jealousy; and it appears that in the time of Edward I.; Henry VIII.; Mary; Elizabeth; Charles I. and II.; and George II.; the Arundells were obliged to defend their rights in the courts of law; but on the original grant to Richard Pincerna being produced, it was uniformly successful, especially in the 10th Elizabeth, 1567, when the grant was confirmed by an *inspeximus*.

At the time of the general sale of the Arundell property in this county, this manor, reduced to a mere royalty, was purchased by Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., and after his decease in 1829, the royalty was purchased by Mr. Francis Paynter of Penzance, in whose representatives it still continues.

There is a tradition, supported by the authority of Leland, that a town so large as to contain two churches stood on this manor, which has been destroyed by the sand.

"Nikenor" writes *Leland*, "Cenor, and of sum caullid Kenor, *ubi pauca vel nulla vestigia*; a 2 miles from Ryvier, sumtyme a great toun now gone. 2 parochie chirehis yet seene a good deale several one from the other, sumtyme in the towne, but it is now comunely taken to be in S. Guivian's paroch; and there cummith a broket to the sea. By Conarton cummith a ryver, cawllid *Dour Conor*, and goith to the se, not far from Lanant ryver mouth."

A considerable portion of this parish and Phillack is covered by the sand *towans*, originally brought from the sea shore by hurricanes, chiefly at a remote period; and it is stated that among the Arundell papers, there is an account of such an event having happened in the twelfth century.

The disproportionately high valuation of this rectory in the ancient *Valors*, when compared with that of other parishes, which were then rated much lower, though now of a very superior value, affords a reasonable conjecture that much land has been lost by the influx of the sand. It is known by oral tradition that whole farms have been overwhelmed at a period not very remote.

The site of the barton of Upton is divided; it belongs partly to the present rector, and partly to John Andrewartha, Esq., and others.

In this parish are the remains of an extensive earthwork called Trevarnon Rounds; it has a moat and a rampart, with an advanced work; and seems to have been occupied in times not very remote, probably during the Civil wars, as many others were, as cannon shot have been dug up within its site. The estate on which this ancient fortification stands belongs chiefly to George C. Hockin, Esq.

The barton of Upton, one of the principal farms in the parish, was overwhelmed, and now lies buried in the sands. This was so suddenly done during one tempestuous night that the members of the family were obliged to make their escape through the chamber windows; shortly after the house disappeared.

It is remarkable that the ruins of this house, which had never been seen by the oldest man then living, were exposed to view in consequence of the shifting of the sands in the winter of 1808-9. They were visited by a great number of persons as a singular curiosity; and many still alive remember the circumstance.

The father of the present rector remembered two fields being lost in this way. They are now covered with sand to the depth of ten or twelve feet. The Churchtown would have shared the same fate, had it not been for the parish officers, who promptly resorted to an expedient, which simple as it may seem, has every where proved to be the most efficacious in arresting the progress of this gigantic evil, that of planting rushes; these completely stay the sand, and greatly facilitate the growth of other vegetation on the surface, so as to create a thin turf.

The *Arundo arenaria*, or sea-rush, commonly called *bent*, happily for the inhabitants of the sandy shores of the north coast, is most abundant in those districts, and is planted as the only means of staying by its long, spreading, fibrous roots, the onward movement of the sand-heaps. The value of this useful rush has long been known. There was an act of Parliament in Scotland, so long ago as the year 1695, to prevent persons who collected it, then known by the name of *starre* or *bent*, for the purpose of making mats and baskets, *from plucking it up*, and thereby loosening the sands, to the injury of the landowners. A clause to the same effect was introduced in an Act of Parliament in 1742. The operation of this clause extends generally to the north-west coasts of England; but such persons as claimed a prescriptive right of cutting *starre* or *beat* on the coast of Cumberland, were exempted from its operation.

On two occasions within the last four or five years, the sand has been blown on to the road leading from the Churchtown towards Godrevy, to the height of four or five feet. In this particular place the sand has been poisoned by the mineral waters and refuse from the Camborne mines, so that the rush will not grow in it.

The sand is entirely calcareous, being a mass of comminuted shells, and large quantities are carried away for manure, more especially in the cultivation of strong clay lands; but no method sufficiently cheap for practice has yet been invented for burning this shell sand into lime, as the fine powder chokes the fuel in any kiln, and a reverberatory furnace would be much too expensive.

The sand towans of this parish are said to exhibit a model in miniature of the Alps.

The manor of Godrevy, which formerly belonged to a family of that name, whose heiress married Tregender, and whose arms were *Argent, a chevron Gules between three blackamoors' heads in profile, erased sable*, is the property of J. F. Bassett, Esq., the representative of the late Lord De Dunstanville. The greater portion was purchased of the Arundells of Menadarma, in 1740; the other portion was purchased by Lord De Dunstanville of Francis Gregor, Esq., in 1800.

Opposite the bold promontory of Godrevy, and about a quarter of a mile from the shore, is Godrevy Island, also the property of J. F. Bassett, Esq. On this island is a



lighthouse, the foundation of which was laid in January, 1858; and it was first lighted March 1, 1859. About a mile beyond Godrevy point, is point Navax or Navas, *the lesser point*.

In 1741, a remarkable urn was found in this parish. About half-a-mile to the south-west of the Churchtown, the sea having washed away a piece of the cliff, discovered about three feet under the surface of the land a small cavity about twenty inches wide, and as much high, faced and covered with stone; the bottom was of one flat stone, and upon it was placed an urn with its mouth downwards, full of human bones, of which the vertebrae were very distinct.

Round about the urn was found a quantity of small dust or earth which had all the appearance of human ashes, and filled the lower part of the cavity about four inches high from the bottom.

The river Connor, or the Red river, enters the sea a little to the north of the Churchtown; it is formed of two branches which unite about a mile to the east of the church: one branch passes through the grounds of Tehidy, and the other comes from Pendarves and its neighbourhood. It owes the peculiar colour of its waters, and its second name, to the numerous mines of the districts through which its branches flow.

Mr. Scawen records in his MS. that in the year 1676, a woman of this parish died at the age of 164 years. There is no entry of this however in the parish register; but the circumstance is traditionally known among the inhabitants. Her name is said to have been Cheston Marchant, and it is further stated that she had a new set of teeth and new hair in her old age, and that travellers who visited her from curiosity often carried away a lock of it. She knew no language but the ancient Cornish, and for many years previous to her death was confined to her bed.

A remarkable spring called the *boiling well*, from its constant bubbling, and which had never been known to freeze, rose among the sands. The driving of an adit however near its source has destroyed it.

The sheep fed on the *towans* are remarkable for their symmetrical form, and for producing the sweetest mutton. This is generally attributed to the nutritive qualities of the sand slug, which they are known to eat.

Good schoolrooms have been recently built in the Churchtown, which is a large and respectable village. At Connor Downs, another village, is a United Methodist Free Church chapel.

The chief landowners of the parish are, the Rev. F. Hockin and family; J. F. Basset, Esq.; and Mr. Charles Hockin.

The parish feast is held on the nearest Sunday to the first of November, being All Saints' day.

The rocks of this parish are well exhibited at Godrevy Point, they consist of a fine blue and fissile slate, and of a thick lamellar and somewhat compact rock. They are not metalliferous, and resemble those of Trevaunance in S. Agnes. There is also a sandstone formation here similar to that at Newquay.

The greater part of the parish is covered with sand hills, commonly called *towans*, as are many parts of the north coast; the sand is calcareous.

## HELLAND.

**HALS.**—Helland is situate in the hundred of Trigg, and hath upon the north, S. Mabyn; east, Ellaland and part of Bodmin parish; south, Bodmin Town; west, part of S. Mabyn and Egloshayle. The name refers to the church, and signifies the hall, college, temple, or church.

That there was an endowed rectory church here before the Norman Conquest I make no doubt, since in the Domesday Book it is taxed by the name of Helland; and also in the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester into the name of *Glouces. Rectories*, in Cornwall, 1294. *Glouces.* is Hellan in deanastrie Triggminorshire, is valued xli. In Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, £6 15 4. The patronage formerly in the Prior of Bodmin, who endowed it, also in Hest and Bantel, now in Eutuna, or Treis, or Treilawney; and the parish rated to the 4s. per pound Land-Tax, 1696, by the name of Helland £84, 17 4. The incumbent White.

At Bu-cuny-an, in this parish, is the dwelling of my very kind friend Dr. Robert Henry, who married Moleworth and Hawkey; originally descended from the House of Tannock, of Mycynnet, or S. Germans; and given for his arms, *Gules, on a chief argent three human hearts proper.*

Note further, that whosoever is possessed in fee of the barton of Helland, for Bara-ton, he the Bred Town Lands in this parish, is legal patron of the same, paying only 40s. to the Rector incumbent for the time being, in full satisfaction for all the great and small tithes of the said barton, according to an ancient pact or composition made between the first rector thereof and the Prior of Bodmin, who endowed it. Which sum of 40s. per annum at the time of the Inquisition aforesaid, was the value of the tithes of the whole parish.

Note further, wherever the word barton occurs in this history, it being Cornish-English, it must be interpreted either as the barred, boined, or fenced town; or as a contraction of the word Bara-ton aforesaid, for as *ton* is bread in British, so *bar* or *barra* is a town or village, a manor, parish, tithement, or part thereof; the place where commonly the lord of the land had a well-fenced or walled house to dwell in; or else a town or house which was notable for keeping or dispensing freely of bread for support of man's life.

**TOKNIS.**—The words Hel or Hale are at least the Cornish pronunciation of the English hall, common; and this word was applied to churches as well as to gentlemen's houses in various parts of England; as Helton Rectory in Norfolk, Hawing West, &c.; and see the Latin names of Mount Calvary.

*Pylat eth yn mes ay hell yn un lowarth an gevo.*

*Pylat went out of ye hall into a garden wch he found.*

But after all, if we may believe the parishioners, the name is a contraction of Helena's land, the church being dedicated to S. Helena, the mother of Constantine.

In this parish lived the old family of the Villiers, who married one of the daughters of the Bosc, or Vantors, in the time of Henry VI. as Villiers's father was married to Mauda de Penrose.



**HELLAND** is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Miner and in the hundred of Trigg; it is bounded on the north by S. Mabyn and Ellaland; on the east by Ellaland and Cardinham; on the south by Bodmin; and on the west by Egloshayle and S. Mabyn, from which parishes it is separated by the river Camel.

The estimated titheable lands of the parish amount to 2166a. 3a. 39p.; of which 1687a. 3a. 9p. are arable; 397a. 0a. 32p. are woodland; 12a. 0a. 8p. orchard; and 179a. 3a. 30p. commons.

The living is a rectory, in the patronage of William Murchael, Esq., of Lavenham. The tithes were commuted in 1846, at £218 16s. 0d.; this includes the sum of £6 payable to the rector as a tithe rent charge on the glebe when not in his manurance. There is also included in the above amount the sum of £2 payable through prescriptive right for the barton of Helland, which contains by measurement 596a. 3a. 35p.

The parish comprises by actual measurement 2475a. 0a. 1p.; of which the glebe measures 28a. 2a. 9p.; the Camel river, so far as it regards this parish, 16a. 3a. 14p.;

public roads 43*A.* 1*R.* 1*P.*; wastes 9*A.* 0*R.* 33*P.*; and downs 50*A.* 1*R.* 11*P.*

List of rectors:—William Hoekyn 1536: Rouse 1644: Hele 1662: Wakeham 1682: White 1696: Williams 1732: Edmund Gilbert 1778: Francis John Hext presented in 1817: John Gleneross admitted July 25, 1842: he re-built the rectory house on a new site: and the present rector, the Rev. James Hickey Gleneross, admitted in 1859.

The church is dedicated to S. Helena; it is divided into a chancel, nave, and south aisle. The arcade, which is neat and substantial, comprises four four-centred arches of S. Stephens porcelain stone, supported on pillars of similar material. In the east window of the aisle are the arms of Giffard, namely, *Azure, three fleurs-de-lis, two and one, or.* The same arms are in one of the south windows impaled with those of Heale, namely, *Gules, a bend fusily, with a label for a difference.*

A building intended for a north transept is now used as a schoolroom, and has at present no communication with the church. The tower arch, which is of plain character, is hidden by a singing gallery.

The font is of a very unpretending pattern, the material S. Stephens stone. There is a low south porch and a priest's door. The royal arms are dated 1715.

The tower is of one stage, and is finished with a pyramidal roof; it contains one bell, on which is inscribed, *Edmund Gilbert, rector; William Nickell, Ambrose Manaton: C. W.: J. P.* (J. Pennington, the founder) 1805. The upper stages of the tower are said to have fallen about a century ago. In digging graves near it quantities of building material are found.

Marble monuments in the church bear the following inscriptions:—

To the memory of Elizabeth wife of John Hooper, of Penhargard, in this parish, who died February 6th, 1839; in her 54th year.

Although a long and severe sufferer she bore her affliction with patience and exemplary Christian fortitude, As a wife few exceeded her in worth, and as a mother she was tender and affectionate.

This tablet is erected as the best testimony of affection by her bereaved and sorrowing husband and children.

Sacred to the memory of the Revd. Francis John Hext, A.M., of Tredethy, 25 years rector of this parish, who died 27th January, 1842; aged 62 years.

Virtuous and upright he earnestly endeavoured, with true Christian charity, to do good to all around him.

Sacred to the memory of James Sandys infant son of Captain G. B. Kempthorne, L.N., and Charlotte-Lonisa his wife, who died at Aden on the 19th January, 1843; aged 9 months.

His affectionate parents in fond remembrance of his heaven-loved innocence, erect this monument to his memory in humble gratitude for the glorious assurance that of such is the kingdom of God.

Near the priest's door is a marble table, laid in the floor in a transverse position, bearing the effigy of the person commemorated, in a civilian's gown, and two shields of arms, the first being those of Calwodley or Calwoodley, the second those of Calwodley impaling Carminow: the inscription, which is much worn, has been thus transcribed:

Your Saints praye for the Soule of William Calwodley sone and Heyre of Humphry Calwodley and Elizabeth, Heyre to Wto Colyn.

In the ancient accounts of the mayors and churchwardens of Bodmin, temp. Edward IV, still preserved, will be found the following,

“It. receyvd for a wyndowe y sold to the parish of Hellond, xxvj*s.*”

Several portions of window tracery, of Catacleuse stone, in good condition, lie in a ditch at the back of the church.



The patronage of the advowson was formerly in the prior of Bodmin, by whom it was held until the Reformation.

The manor of Holland, comprising Holland Barton and Nether Holland, is thus registered in Domesday Roll: *Sedert* holds of the Earl of Mortoun, *HAYWARD*: *Almer* held it in the time of King Edward, and it was taxed for one tending, nevertheless there is one virgate of land: the arable land is four virgates: there is one plough, and two villains, and three bordiers, and four acres of wood, and twenty acres of pasture: formerly it was worth 10 shillings, and so now.

The manor of Holland having belonged at an early period to the family of Serjeaux of Colyton, passed with one of the children of Sir Richard Serjeaux, died, 1360, to Sir John Peaslee, who was possessed of it in 1427. In 1499 Sir John died seized of the manor and advowson of Holland. The family of Colyn is said to have resided at one of the *Boweries* in Bodmin, and at Holland, temp. Richard II. By the daughter and heiress of Sir John Colyn, this manor was carried by marriage into the family of Colwodeley, of Colwodeley, in Devon. Humphry Arundell acquired it by marriage, temp. Henry VIII, with Johanna, sister and heir of William Colwodeley. This Humphry Arundell, who resided at Holland, was the leader of the Cornish rebellion in 1549.

The manor of Holland appears to have lost most of its manorial privileges. The *baston* lately became the property of the family of Trease of Laverham, from which it was inherited by Sir John Marshhead, Bart. who sold it to the late John Wallis, Esq., of Bodmin; from whom it passed in 1846, chiefly, to James Hayward, Esq., of Leadwater House, Here: small portions of the *baston*, which measures altogether 500a. 3a. 35s., belong to the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert of Trevelick, and Mr. W. J. Nickell of Holland.

The hall of the ancient manor house still exists, and an aged person who once resided in it, remembers other ancient buildings connected with it by a long covered passage. This antiquated building, now used as an out-house, measures 34 feet by 21 feet.

The manor, or reputed manor of Nether-Holland, which, temp. Edward IV., belonged to the family of Bodolgate, became at a later period the property of the Earls of Radnor, from whom it descended to their representative, T. J. Agar-Robartes, Esq.

Nether-Holland still pays a small chief-rent to the superior manor.

*Bosman*, the *Bowerman* of Lamsday, was held in the time of William I., by the persons of St. Stephen, at Lamsman, under the Earl of Mortoun.

In an ancient rent-roll of the manor of Bosman, one burgage is charged with a tenement called *Bosman*, in the parish of Holland, at a rental of 10d. per annum.

*Bosman House* is pleasantly situated on a hill, and overlooks the wooded valley of the *Cock-an-water*: it was the property and residence of George Woodcock-Pye, Esq., recently deceased, and is now in the possession of his widow.

The reputed manor of Newton, erroneously said to have belonged to the priory of Bodmin, was formerly the property of the Glynns, and was sold by that family to John Trelke, Esq., the maternal grandfather of Sir John Marshhead: of Sir John it was purchased by Mr. John Wallis, from whom it passed to the family of the present proprietor, T. J. Agar-Robartes, Esq.

The manor, or reputed manor of Rodman was held under the prior of Bodmin, as of his manor of Radnor, by the family of Antiskeakoe, from whom it passed by marriage to

the Courtenays. Latterly the barton was purchased of Sir John Morshead by Mr. John Wallis, from whom it passed to James Hayward, Esq., of Loudwater House, the present proprietor.

The barton of Kernick, which was some time the residence of the family of Silly, was also purchased of Sir John Morshead by Mr. Wallis; it also passed to James Hayward, Esq.

Penhargard was anciently the property and residence of a family of the same name, who bore for their arms, *Argent, a saltire engrailed sable*. Geffry Penhargard, said to be of this place, was M.P. for Liskeard, 4 and 5 Edward II., 1310-11.

Temp. Richard II. this manor was the property of Sir Robert Tresilian, chief justice of the king's bench, who had his throat cut at Tyburn for asserting that the acts of the parliament were revocable at the king's pleasure, 12, Richard II., 1388. Sir Robert sat in parliament for this county, with *Walter de Penhargard*, 42 Edward III., 1368. After his death the manor of Penhargard was granted to Sir Humphry Stafford.

The barton of Penhargard, to which no manorial rights or privileges have of late years been attached, was latterly a seat of the family of Opye. Nicholas Opye held the barton, as of the manor of Blisland, at a rental of 18s. 6d. per annum. In 1657 it was sold by Thomas Opye to Thomas Hoblyn, whose granddaughter carried it in marriage to Samuel Peter, Esq., and his relative, Deeble Peter, Esq., sold it to the late Mr. John Hooper, who bequeathed it to his second wife and widow, formerly Miss Nickell of this parish, the present proprietor.

The estate of Higher Coldrennic is the property of T. J. Agar-Robartes, Esq.

Lower Coldrennic is the property and residence of Mr. William Pearce, whose grandfather, Mr. Thomas Pearce, purchased it of the Morshead family.

The barton of Brodes, or Broads, appears to have been formerly the property of a family of that name. The heirs of Brode held an estate called Hurdon and Helland under Launceston Castle, temp. James I. Broads was afterwards a seat of a younger branch of the Glynn family.

In 1711 Robert Glynn, Esq., of this place, married Lucy Cloberry, of Bradstone, on whom he settled the barton and the adjoining estate of Limsworthy.

Robert Glynn-Cloberry, M.D., fellow of the royal college of physicians in London, and fellow of the king's college, the issue of this marriage, was a character of long and distinguished celebrity in the University of Cambridge. He obtained, in 1757, the Seatonian prize, for a poetical essay on the *Day of Judgment*, which is one of the best compositions produced by that institution. This essay was printed in the university according to the will of the founder of the prize. The doctor interested himself a great deal about the Chattertonian affair, and caught a bad cold in examining the church and steeple where the poems of Rowley were said to have been found. He is said to have contributed considerable information and assistance to Mr. Matthias in preparing his essay on that subject. The compliment paid, in the *Pursuits of Literature*, to this consummate scholar and great physician, is not less elegant than just. "With all his honours thick about him," Dr. Glynn was still mindful of his native county; and as one proof of his attachment to Cornwall he would never take a fee of a Cornishman.

Having attended on the family of a labourer near Cambridge, and restored them to health, the man's wife lamented their poverty, but begged the Dr. would take a tame

bird, as the only thing they had to bestow. He accepted the present, but declared he could not keep his bird in a college room, and gave them half-a-crown a week to keep it for him.

At the death of Dr. Glynn-Cloberry in 1800, he bequeathed the barton of Broads to his fellow collegian, the Rev. John Henry Jacob, who sold it 1801 to Mr. T. Hawken, from whom it passed under the powers of a mortgage to Mr. Thomas Lawry.

Stephen Toker or Tucker, who resided at Helland in 1584, held Limsworthy as of the manor of Blisland, at the annual rent of 10d.

At the recent death of Mr. Thomas Lawry, Broads and Limsworthy were sold to T. J. Agar-Robartes, Esq., the present proprietor.

At Clerk-en-water a blanket and general woollen manufactory has been established for many years.

In the feodary of 20 Edward III., 1346, it is recorded,—*Joh. de Seneschal, ten. in Helland, 4, part. 1. fe. Mort.*

At Holland Bridge is an ancient and substantial bridge of four four-centred arches over the river Camel.

There is an ancient earthwork overlooking the river Camel in Castle wood, on Penhar-gard, and another on the estate of Nether-Helland.

This parish is included in the parliamentary borough of Bodmin.

The villages are Helland-Bridge and Bodwen; and there are two Wesleyan Methodist chapels by the side of the high road leading to the Bodmin road station of the Cornwall railway.

Among the landowners will be found the names of James Hayward, and T. J. Agar-Robartes, Esquires; the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Hooper, and the representatives of the late George Woolcock-Pye, Esq.

On the road leading from the Race-course to Shell Wood several beds of granitic elvan are exposed to view. The first at the top of the hill near Smith's, resembles a coarse granitic sandstone, and at its junction with the slate both rocks are perfectly distinct, not having any appearance of transition, which circumstance is in favour of its being a derivative rock.

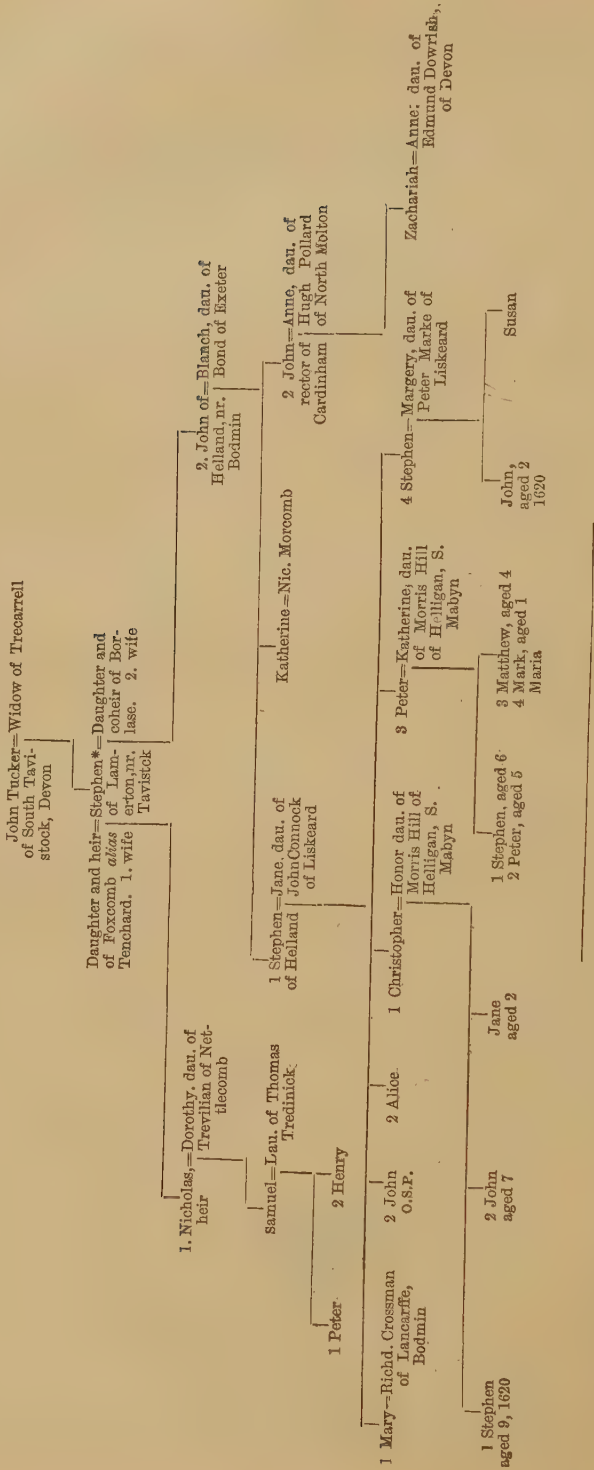
The other elvans are more compact and porphyritic, and contain hornblende, resembling those of Caradon Hill, situated within the granite.





PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF TUCKER OF HELLAND.

(From the Herald's Visitation of 1630.)



\* HENRY REX. (VII.)

Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England and of France and Lord of Ireland, To all manner of Our Subjects, as well of the Spiritual Preeminence and Dignitie, as of the Temporal Authority. These Our Letters bearing or seeing, Greteing.—Forasmuch as we be credibly informed that our trusty Subject, Stephen Tucker, of Limerick, in our County of Devon, Gent, for certain Diseases and Infirmities, which he hath and daily sustayneth in his head, he cannot conveniently without his greivt danger be discovered of the same, We let you wit, that of Our Grace especial in tender Consideration thereof, We have by these Presents licensed the said Stephen Tucker to use and weare his Bonnet upon his head, as well in our Presence as elsewhere at his Libertye.

Wherefore We will and Command you and every of you to permit and suffer him so to doe, without any your Challenges, Lettes, or Interruptions to the contrary, as yee and every of you tender our Pleasure.

Given under our Signet, at our Mannor of Woodstock, the 2d day of July, in the 10th year of Our Reigne. (1494.)

## HELSTON.

*HALS.*—Helston is situate in the hundred of Kerryer, and hath upon the east, Gwendron; west Sythney and the Loo pool; south, Maugan, and Gunwallo.

That this was a privileged place, and the voke lands of a manor, with court leet, before the Norman Conquest, I make no doubt, since the whole hundred of Kerryer, in King Alfred's days, was in chief denominated from it. Besides this testimony, in Domesday Roll, 20 William I. 1087, we read by the name *Henliston*, it was then taxed.

Moreover Brooke York Herald, tells us, temp. James I. in the Catalogue of Cornish Earls, that the privileges of this town or manor were concerted into a charter, and incorporated by Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, 3d son of King Henry II. surnamed Cur-lyon, from his lion-like heart, in the name of Helleston, as appeared from the charter, which he had then in his custody, to the seal whereof was affixed a lion rampant. It was also made one of the four coinage towns by King Edward I. in his charter to the Tinnars, by the same name. As also incorporated into the Duchy of Cornwall, by the same name 1336, when King Edward III. to his son the Black Prince promoted or translated the Earldom of Cornwall into a Duchy or Dukedom.

Whereby this town is also confirmed to be the voke lands of the manors or stannaries of Helston and Kerryer, (i.e. Hall, Broad Town, and Lover,) and privileged with a Court Leet, wherein all pleas of debt and damage between party and party, concerning tin matters, are tried by a jury of six men, before the Vice Warden and Steward of the Stannaries, (under the Lord Warden thereof,) life, land, and limb excepted. It is also privileged with a Court Leet before the tribunal of the Mayor and Aldermen, and Quarterly Sessions of the Peace, and sending two members to Parliament; markets weekly on Saturday; fairs on August 29, October 28, Saturday before Mid-lent Sunday, Saturday before Palm Sunday, Whitsun Monday, and two fairs before S. Thomas à Becket's day.

Moreover these privileges were confirmed and enlarged by charters temp. Queen Elizabeth and King Charles I. by the name of the Mayor and Burgesses, who consist of a Mayor (who is a Justice of the Peace for the Borough, the year succeeding his Mayoralty), and four Aldermen, who elect as many Common Councilmen as make their number twelve.

Their Members of Parliament are elected by the majority of the freemen, and returned by the Mayor, to whom the precept on the writ for election must be thus directed, as well as that for removing an action depending in the Leet of Helston to a superior Court:—

*Majori et Burgensibus Burgi nostri de Helleston in Comitatu Cornubiæ, salutem.*

Not far from this town stands the ruins of an old camp, or intrenchment, called Castle Werre, or Wera, an old fort or citadel to defend it from its enemies' invasion.

The arms of which town are *Argent, a castle or house garreted on the top thereof, between two watch-towers, the Archangel S. Michael fighting with a dragon, or the devil.*

That King Edward I. frequented this place for delight or pleasure, or designed so to do, upon the death of his uncle Richard Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans, when the Earldom of Cornwall reverted to himself, in right of his crown of England, Anno Dom. 1272, is evident from his granting lands by the tenure of grand serjeantry to William de Treville, on condition of bringing a fish-hook and a boat and net, at his own proper costs and charges, for the king's fishing in the lake of Helston, whensoever the king should come to Helston, and as long as he should tarry there.

The chief inhabitants of this coinage town for tin are Mr. Penrose, Mr. Polkinhorne, Mr. Hooker, attorney at law, Mr. Williams, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Burges, Mr. Pinock, and others.

In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, into the value of Cornish Benefices, 1294, the church of Helston is not named, but passed then under the title of its mother or superior church, Gwendron, into which it was consolidated, £17 6s. 8d.; in Wolsey's Inquisition, by the names of Wendron and Helston, £26 19s. 3d.; both endowed I suppose, by the Master or Governor of S. John's Hospital at Sythney, who were patrons thereof till the 6th Henry VIII. when it was dissolved, now Jago; the incumbent Jago; and the town or parish of Helston rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1696, £181 9s. 4d.

In the year 1727 happened in those parts astonishing claps of thunder and lightning, which in fine broke down and tore in pieces the greatest part of this town's church and tower, and did it damage to the value of two or three hundred pounds in repair thereof.

**TONKIN.**—This church is a Vicarage, endowed, and passeth in the presentation with Gwendron.

Mr. Carew in his Survey of Cornwall, tells us that within this town was an hospital, but gives no further account of it; so that it is unknown to me whether it were a spital erected for the relief of pilgrims from abroad, or for the use of the sick impoverished people within the town. Most assured I am that near this place there was a priory erected to the name of S. John the Baptist.

## HELSTON.

### MONUMENTS IN THE CHURCH.

**BRASS.**—*HERE LYETH YE BODIE OF THOMAS BOVGINS OF HELSTON, MARCHANT WHO DECEASED THE DAY OF IN THE YERE OF OVR LORD GOD 1602. ANO. ÆTATIS. PAX VOBISCU QUI HABENT VITAM IN CHRISTO ET LUCRUM IN MORTE.*

*Juxta heic Repositæ sunt Reliquiæ Magtri. Wilmi. Cock, Aliquando hujus Municipij Recordator, Qui Legum Gnarus Prudentiâ Pietate & Moru suavitate clarus, Per multos Annos Fideliter fortiter & feliciter se gessit Magistratu; Obijt 18 Augsti., Anno 1704; Ætatis 53. Ingenij Acris & fœcundi Judicij sani & subacti.*

In memory of John Rogers, of this borough, and of Treassowe, in Ludgvan, Esq., who died Sept. 1st, 1768. Also of Hugh his son, who died June 17th, 1773. In the office of alderman of Helston, which the former sustained thirty-one years, the latter twenty-five; as well as in the other departments of Life they discharged their respective duties with integrity. The father having completed his 78th year, and ye son his 53d. Their remains together with those of many others of their family, lie buried in the parish church of Ludgvan.

In memory of Thomas Glynn, the first mayor named in the new Charter of 1774, who died in September, 1777; aged 79 years.

Of Cordelia his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Trewren, of Trewardreva, in the parish of Constantine, who died in March, 1773; aged 63 years.

Of Thomas Glynn, their only son, alderman of this borough, who died unmarried June the 7th, 1794; aged 30 years.

Of Cordelia, their only daughter, wife of Richard Gerveys Grylls, who died January, 1802; aged 67 years.

Of Richard Gerveys Grylls, her husband, who died April the 3rd, 1771; aged 35 years.

Of Thomas Grylls, their second son, alderman of this borough, who died November 10th, 1813; aged 53 years.

Of Cordelia Grylls, their eldest daughter, wife of the Revd. Thomas Trevenen, who died April the 24th, 1810; aged 47 years.

Of the said Revd. Thomas Trevenen, rector of Cardynham, and of Mawgan in Meneage, who died September the 30th, 1816; aged 58 years.

Of Mathew Grylls, their third and youngest son, who died unmarried at Meaux en Brie en Champagne, January the 8th, 1795; aged 29 years, and was there buried.

Of Sarah Grylls, their second and youngest daughter, who died unmarried at Clifton, August the 20th, 1823; aged 55 years. And was buried in Bristol Cathedral.

This tablet is erected by their eldest son, Richard Gerveys Grylls, clerk, alderman of this borough, in the 75th year of his age.

Helston, Jany. 1833.

Sacred to the memory of Richard Moore, Esqr., who died the 13th of January, 1782; aged 59 years.

Also of Mr. Thomas Moore, who died April 11th, 1804; aged 81 years.

Also of Mrs. Margery Moore, who died June 26th, 1806; aged 86 years.

Also of Mrs. Sarah Moore, widow of the above Rd. Moore, Esqr., who died May 14th, 1808; aged 75 years.

They are interred with others of their family, named on a marble slab at the head of an inclosed grave, in the churchyard.

This monument is placed by Mary, the wife of Richardson Harrison, Esq. Remembrancer of the First Fruits Office, London, & daughter of Richard & Sarah Moore, as a token of duty & affection for her parents, & gratitude to her relatives.



To the memory of Mr. Henry Penberthy, late of this borough, who died the 2nd of Novr. 1783; aged 64 yrs., and by will bequeathed unto Richd. Gerveys Grylls, Clerk, and Richd. Johns, Junr. Gent. £500, principal Stock in the four pr. cent Bank Annuities, and other effects amountg. after all charges paid to the sum of £60.

In trust, to apply the annual incomes thereof to the use of the Poor of the Borough of Helston, as well those who receive pay as those who do not, provided they be not in the Workhouse; by buying Dowlas and Sheeting, Holland Duck, Rugs, and other necessities for their Clothing, Bedding, and Accommodation; to be distributed the 25th of Jany. yearly for ever. And on the death of either or any Trustee the Will directs that the Survivor and the Mayor of this Borough shall within one Month after choose another in the deceased Persons stead, recommendg. to their choice ye Minister for the time being officiatg. in this church.

Sacred to the memory of John Plomer, late of this borough, who died the 8th July, 1787; aged 44 years. Also Judith his wife, who departed this life the 28th February, 1826; aged 80 years. And John their son, who died 14th June, 1791; aged 21 years.

This tablet is erected as the last tribute of filial and brotherly affection.

Near this place are deposited the remains of Mrs. Ann Millett; whose unaffected piety, meekness, and resignation, were equally conspicuous. After an inoffensive life of eighty-two years she died with a composed spirit, and in a firm hope of redemption on the 26th of March, 1806; beloved, honoured, and lamented.

In the family vault near this sacred edifice repose the remains of Peter Hill, of Carwythenack, in the parish of Constantine, Esqre., Commander R.N., who departed this life on the 2nd December, 1818; aged 65.

Also of Jane Penneck, his wife, youngest daughter of the Reverend William Robinson, of Nansloe, Vicar of Helleston and Wendron, who died on the 22nd of May, 1837; aged 74.

This tablet was erected by their three surviving daughters, as a testimony of deep affection and respect.

To the memory of John Rogers, Esquire, of Antron Lodge, in the parish of Sithney, late captain of his Majesty's Packet, the Portland; who departed this life April 13th, 1821; aged 65.

Also of Mary, his wife, daughter of Thomas Oldham, Esquire, Major in the Honourable East India Company's Service, who died March 5th, 1809; aged 52.

Near the west end of this church lie the remains of John Trevenen, Esquire, an alderman of this borough, and a magistrate of the county, who died on the 10th of February, 1825; aged 69.

Also of Lydia his wife (daughter of the late Richard Johns, Esquire,) who died on the 3rd of July, 1786; aged 33.

And of Mary, his second wife and relict, (daughter of the late William Sandys, Esquire,) who died on the 30th of April, 1838; aged 75.

The surviving children of these revered and exemplary parents unite in erecting this tablet to their memory.

“Thy brother shall rise again.”

Sacred to the memory of Humphry Millett Grylls, Esq., for more than twenty years an alderman of this borough, who departed this life at his residence at Bosahan on the 17th day of April, 1834; in the 45th year of his age and was interred in this churchyard.

In the various relations of life, as well those resulting from his public character, and extensive connexions as a solicitor and banker, as the more intimate and endeared ones of a social and domestic nature, it was his peculiar privilege eminently to conciliate the esteem, and win the affections of all with whom those relations brought him into contact.

Upright and sincere, humane and liberal, kind and openhearted. In him the rich man found an honest counsellor,—the poor man a ready succourer,—all who needed one—a friend.

His religion was of a stamp to give its proper value to such a character. Simple and unaffected yet uncompromising and devout, it evinced a steadfast love and fear of God—his Creator—his Redeemer—his Sanctifier. It actuated him in life, it solaced him in varied trial, it supported him in death; that death by which it pleased God, whose thoughts are not our thoughts, to call him from a career of wide and active usefulness to a sudden rest from his labours, and so early a reward of them.

Stranger! do you read in this tablet only the exaggerated language of too partial affection? The bereaved relatives whose grief it records, refer you to those of whom it speaks, the rich,—the poor,—all to whom he was known.

In the living tables of their hearts is graven a yet ampler, deeper memorial of their common friend, and when they too shall follow him hence THE PUBLIC TRIBUTE to his memory, reared by their regard in the principal street of this town will transmit to posterity their estimate of ONE, whom all loved in life, all mourn in death.

Sacred to the memory of Marianne, wife of the Revd. T. J. Trevenen, rector of St. Ewe, in this county, who expired on the 23rd of March, 1835; aged 20 years.

This tribute is erected by her bereaved and afflicted parents, James and Catherine Plomer as a memorial of her early virtues, and of their enduring sorrow for her loss.

Sacred to the memory of Jonathan Passingham, of Hendwr, in Merionethshire, Esquire, High Sheriff of that county in 1801; formerly a captain in his Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot; Colonel of the 5th Cornwall local Militia, and deputy-Lieutenant of Cornwall. He departed this life at his residence, Bonython, in this County, August 17th, 1835; aged 72 years.

Also of Prudence, his wife, second daughter of the late Tremenheere Johns, Esquire, of this borough, who died March 13th, 1840; aged 74 years.

Their remains lie interred in the family vault in the adjoining churchyard.

They met their many trials in this life with Christian fortitude, and with pious resignation to the Divine will, sustained the afflicting bereavement of six of their beloved children, namely,—

Henry Tremenheere, midshipman in the Royal Navy, who died January 21st, 1816; aged 18 years.

And Maria, who died January 28th, 1817; aged 14 years. Their remains are interred in the family vault.

Louisa-Lloyd, who married James Agnew Stevens, Esquire, and died at Holyhead, Anglesea, May 2nd, 1818; aged 28 years, and there lies interred.

Harriet-Johns, who married William Robinson Hill, of Carwythenack, in this county, Esquire, and died there August 6th, 1821; aged 21 years, and whose remains are deposited in the vault of her husband's family near this spot.

Harry-Brereton, student of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he died April 1st, 1833; aged 23 years, and was interred in the burial ground of St. Michael's Church, in that University.

And Charles-Trelawny, mate in the Royal Navy, who died July 29th, 1833; aged 24 years, and whose remains are also interred in the family vault.

As a tribute of affection and respect to those departed this life in the blessed hope of a joyful resurrection, and who were so deservedly beloved and lamented, this tablet is erected by the four surviving children.

#### INDIA.

Sacred to the memory of Colonel Wm. Pasmore, K.L.S., late Commander of the British troops in Persia. Major of the 19th Regiment of Bengal native Infantry, who was drowned on his return from Persia to India, by the swamping of a boat in the surf at Madras, May 28th, 1837; aged 47.

This monument is erected as a tribute of affection by his aunt, Grace Pasmore.

I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me. 2 Sam. xii, 23.

Sacred to the memory of George Simon Borlase, Esq., F.R.S., deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Cornwall, who was born January 30th, 1792. And died March 19th, 1837.

In all his private and domestic relations, kind and generous, charitable and humane, a warm friend, a tender husband, and an affectionate son; his amiable qualities need no other record than the regrets, sad but not cheerless, with which they are remembered.

In his public character energetic and liberal; of unwearied assiduity and uncompromising firmness; an active promoter of religious education among the poor; an enlightened encourager of practical science and the useful arts; a sincere member and zealous upholder of the established church; his benevolent exertions for the general good will be permanently felt, and gratefully appreciated.

This monument to the memory of an only son, is erected by his afflicted parents in testimony of a life-long sorrow, soothed only by recollections of his worth, by the prayers of a humble faith, and the hope that looks through death.

Sacred to the memory of the Reverend Thomas Wills, vicar of Wendron and Helston for 53 years; who died on the 21st day of February, 1837; aged 84 years.

His remains lie in the family vault near this place, in which are also deposited those of his father, Mathew Wills, who died on the 8th day of January, 1782; aged 63 years.

And of his mother, Sarah Wills, who departed this life July 26th, 1810; aged 82 years.

This tablet is erected by Sarah, the only sister of the Reverend Thomas Wills, as a tribute of affection to her beloved parents and brother.

Sacred to the memory of John Borlase, Esq., late of this borough, who died 26th Sept. 1843; aged 80. He was for many years a magistrate and alderman of this borough; also a magistrate and deputy-Lieutenant for Cornwall, and steward of the Stannaries.

In all the public and private relations of a long life he discharged his duties with strict integrity, uprightness, and firmness, winning the respect of all who knew him.

Also of Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Thomas Bolitho, Esq. of the Coombe, in the parish of Madron, who died 2nd Feby. 1853; aged 86.

Their remains with those of their only son, George Simon Borlase, who died without issue, are deposited in the family vault in this churchyard.

This monument is erected in affectionate remembrance by their nephew, Walter Borlase.

Sacred to the memory of Henry Borlase, Esqr., of this borough, who died 9th Decr. 1846; aged 82.

And of Anne, his wife, daughter of John Plomer, Esqr. who died at Bath 10th Sept., 1823; aged 46.

Also of their children,—Henry, who died 7th Novr., 1835; aged 29.

John, who died at Bermuda 25th Decr., 1839; aged 32.

Walter, who died 7th April, 1812; aged 2 years.

Caroline, who died 24th May, 1812; aged 1 year,

William, who died 26th Sept., 1844; aged 33.

This tablet is erected by their four surviving children.

To the memory of James Penberthy, R.N., late purser and paymaster of H.M.B. Sealark, who departed this life at the Island of Ascension, on the 12th day of March, 1844; aged 28 years.

This tablet is erected in the church of his native town as a tribute to departed worth, and as a testimony of parental affection.

To the memory of John Silvester, Esqre., an alderman and magistrate of this borough, who died Feby. 15th, 1846; aged 67 years.

In him were all the relations of life adorned with the best interests of his fellow men, and his loss from a career of active and useful life will long be remembered by his sorrowing neighbours and friends.

Also of Joan Silvester, wife of the above, who died November 4th, 1851; aged 71 years.

Also of John Silvester, son of the above, who died April 9th, 1890; aged 25 years.

“The memory of the just is blessed.”

Sacred to the memory of Jane Nicholls, relict of Solomon Nicholls, of St. Keverne, who closed her long and useful life, beloved and respected, January the 27th, 1849; in her eighty-eighth year.

Sacred to the memory of Sarah Wills, who departed this life August 11th, 1856; aged 87.

One endeared to all who knew her by her guileless and amiable life, which was at all times guided by that Charity which “Beareth all things—believeth all things—endureth all things,” and whose end through faith in Jesus Christ, was “perfect peace.”

In memory of Lucy-Jago Pasmore, who died January 27th, 1862; aged 61 years. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

Also of John Pasmore, Esqre., of the H.E.I.C.S., who died Jany. 27th, 1845; aged 54. 2nd son and 4th daughter of the late Wm. Pasmore, Esqre. of this town.

Hic juxta requiescit in Domino  
 Robertus Hooker de hoc Burgo Generosus  
 E sterpe de Hooker alias Voel in Agro Devoniensi oriundus  
 Vir Moribus antiquis  
 Qui Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et Constitutionis Britannicæ  
 Dum Vixit  
 Accerrimus Defensor extitit  
 Nec mediocribus impensis E Re peculiari  
 Prisca Burgi Privilegia  
 Quantum in se licuit  
 Ad postrema Tempora transmittere conatus est.  
 Obiit Die 15<sup>to</sup> Julii, Ann. Dom. 1715;  
 Etatis sue 57<sup>mo</sup>.  
 Gratia Hooker, Filia natu secunda,  
 Hoc  
 Patri optime de se merito  
 Monumentum fieri curavit.



HE parish of Helston, or more properly Helleston, which includes the old municipal borough, is situated in the deanery and hundred of Kerrier, and is bounded on the north and east by the parish of Wendron; on the south by Mawgan and Gunwalloe; and on the west by Sithney. The ancient borough, which includes the present municipal borough, measures 291A. 2R. Or., and the tithes payable thereon amounted to £135.



On January 14, 1865 the following notice appeared in the provincial papers:—

Whereas by an order of her Majesty in Council, made the 20th day of November, 1845, the parish of Wendron was divided into two distinct and separate parishes, named respectively, the parish of S. Michael's, Wendron, and the parish of Helston.

And whereas, owing to the resignation of Helston by the Rev. G. B. Boraston, on the 5th day of January, 1865, the said order in council will immediately take effect.

Be it known that from henceforth it will be necessary for all persons who reside within the limits of the new parish of Helston to have their banns of marriage published in the parish church of Helston, and also to resort thither for the celebration of marriage in case that *both of the parties* are actually living within the new parish of Helston.

N.B. The new parish of Helston now formed, will be bounded by the road leading from Coverack Bridge to the lane leading down to Roselydden, thence by Rose in the Bush and Wheal Widden mine to the lane called Rowe's Lane, and along the said lane till it reaches the turnpike road leading from Helston to Falmouth, thence down Crasken Lane by Pollard Bottom to the stream at Mellangoose.

The parish of Helston will therefore comprise the villages or hamlets of Trelubis, Lowertown, Upper Roselydden and Lower Trenethick, Nansloe, Pencoose, Pentire, and Degibna

THOMAS D. MILLNER, curate of S. Michael's Wendron.

THOMAS P. TYACKE, JOHN GRIGG, Churchwardens.

The new and separate parish of Helston, defined above, comprises by actual admeasurement about 1736 acres, and the tithes payable thereon amount to £590; namely,

To the Vicar.....£440 0s. 0d.

To the Impropiators, John Kendall, Esq., the representatives of } £150 0s. 0d.  
the late H. M. Grylls, Esq., and Queen's College, Oxford.. }

The patronage of the advowson is vested in Queen's College, Oxford.

List of vicars:—John Wak, or Wake, 1213; Wak became indebted to the king to the amount of xl*l*. At this period, if the King's debtor was a clergyman and had no lay fee whereby he might be distrained, writs were wont to issue to the bishop of the diocese, commanding him to distrain such debtor on his ecclesiastical benefices. Many of those writs had in them a clause importing, that if the bishop failed to make due execution, the king would cause the debt to be levied on the bishop's barony. Sometimes those writs of *distringas* were directed to the bishop's official.

The bishop of Exeter was commanded to distrain John Wak by his ecclesiastical benefice, to render to the King his debt of xl*l*, or in default of executing the *distringas*, the king would betake himself to the bishop's barony. A *plures distringas* was issued. The bishop failed to execute it; whereupon the sheriff was commanded by writ to levy the xl*l* on the bishop's chattels, and to have the money at the exchequer on a certain day: "Because," said the writ, "by the assize of our exchequer, and custom of our realm, we may betake us to the bishop's barony, when upon our command, he doth not distrain the clerks of his diocese to pay the debts which they owe to us."

The bishop distrained Wak in *seven several benefices*, namely,

ecclesia de Helleston . . .	ix.	marks.
ecclesia S. Budoci . . . . .	v.	do.
ecclesia S. Mawen . . . . .	v.	do.
ecclesia de Worleygan . .	iiii.	do.
ecclesia S. Claro . . . . .	xx.	do.
ecclesia de Alverinton . .	l.s.	
ecclesia de Bikbir . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	mark.

The bishop received out of the profits the sum of lviii. marks and xl. pence, and the Rev. Mr. Wak found security for the residue of his debt; whereupon the king ordered the sequestration to be released.

*Vicaria de Gwendrone et Hellston, Johannes Kenall, 1536*; Robert Jago, died 1685; Robert Jago, his son, died 1706; John Jago, his son, died 1722; William Halsall, vicar in 1732; William Robinson, 1756; Jacob Bullock, 1778; Thomas Wills, was vicar for 53 years, died 1837; Gregory Birch Boraston, instituted Nov. 25, 1837; Edmund Henry Lacon Willes, instituted May 3, 1865; Leighton George Hayne, Doctor of Music, instituted May 29, 1867; resigned January, 1868; March, 1868, benefice vacant.

The church is dedicated to S. Michael the Archangel. It comprises a chancel; a rectangular body; north, south, and west galleries; an organ room, adjoining the chancel; a vestry; and a lobby.

The chancel window is filled with stained glass representing the Transfiguration on the mount; it was a bequest, and is inscribed *George Simon Borlase, dedit, ob XIX Mar. 1837*. The glass which is marked "Hedgland, 1843," is set in squares, which gives the subject a harsh appearance. The chancel is tiled throughout; and the organ room adjoining contains a good organ. The valuable service of communion plate has engraved on it "The Gyft of Danyell Bedford to the Church of Helston, 1630."

The ceiling of the body of the church is paneled in the Elizabethan style; from its centre hangs a massive chandelier of twenty-four branches, thus inscribed: "THIS BRANCH TOGETHER WITH THE COMPLEAT BUILDING OF THE CHURCH & CHANCEL IS THE SOLE GIFT & BENEFACTION OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF GODOLPHIN BESTOWED ON THIS BOROUGH, A.D. 1763."

On the front of the west gallery is this inscription:

The accommodation of this church was increased in the year 1838 by repewing throughout, and by erecting a north gallery, &c., by which means 465 additional sittings were obtained, and in consequence of a grant of £200 from the Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement, building, and repairing of churches and chapels, 490 sittings are hereby declared to be free and unappropriated for ever, in addition to 445 appropriated sittings formerly provided.

Signed, G. B. BORASTON, Vicar,  
J. W. JOHNS, Curate.

W. PENBERTHY,  
J. SILVESTER,  
G. GRYLLS, Churchwardens.

Attached to the front of the south gallery are the Godolphin arms, carved in bold relief, with the motto *Franc ha leal eto ge*.

The font is marble; it stands on a moulded pillar with a square basement, and the bowl is inlaid with quatrefoils of variegated marble.

There is a south porch and a priest's door; to the inner door of the porch are attached monumental brasses, representing a man, woman, and three children, said to be portions of the Bougins monument. The church, which has two rows of windows on each side, is built of a native elvan, called Clies stone, with granite dressings.

The tower which is 90 feet in height, is a handsome and substantially built structure of granite ashlar; it is of three stages, and is finished with a parapet of quatrefoil work and pinnacles, supported on a corbel table. It contains six good bells and a clock. The principal bell bears the following inscription:—

These six bells were the gift of the Right Honorable Francis Lord Godolphin, Anno 1767. Hugh Rogers, Esq., mayor.

At proper times our voices we will raise,  
In sounding to our benefactor's praise.  
Our voices shall with joyful sound,  
Make hills and valleys echo round

To honor both of God and king,  
 Our voices shall in concert sing.  
 In wedlock's bands all ye who join,  
 With hands your hearts unite;  
 So shall our tuneful tongues combine  
 To lead the nuptial rite.

In the churchyard, standing on a granite pillar, and surrounded with iron railings, is a copper sun-dial, bearing the town arms, and inscribed, "John Rowe, Esq., Mayor, 1792."

An ancient cross is built into the left hand wall of the chief entrance to the churchyard; and there is another at the corner of an adjoining street, from which it derives the name of Cross-street.

On the south side of the churchyard is a substantial National School premises, comprising commodious boys', girls', and infant schools, which are judiciously and efficiently conducted.

The following is extracted from the parish register:—

1795. *A very great Scarcity of grain prevailed this year over England, and indeed all Europe. 3597 Cornish Bushels of Barley: 172 Barrels of Flour, & 3000 lb. of Biscuit were imported by Subscription, into Gweek, & sold in this Town for the Use of the Inhabitants, & those of the Parishes of Wendron, Crowan, Breage & Germoe.*

*Two Guineas were offered me (as Mayor of Helston, ex officio Manager of the Business,) by Inhabitants of the Parish of Perran Uthnoe for two Winchester Bushels of Barley.*

RICHARD GERVEYS GRYLLS, Curate.

The former church, which measured 126 feet in length, and 41 feet in breadth, and had a spire 90 feet in height, was struck by lightning in 1727, and continued to be in a ruinous condition in 1753. It was rebuilt by the Earl of Godolphin, at a cost of £6000, in 1762, from the designs of Mr. Bland, architect, of Truro. The Earl presented to the church of S. Columb Minor, a rich set of communion plate in 1750, as he also did to the churches of Breage and Germoe.

Helston. The chauntrye of S. John Baptyste. Founded by John Boleghe. To find a pryste to mynstere Godds service in the chapell, distant from the parysh church one quarter of a myle.

The yerelye value of the lands and possessions, xvj<sup>li</sup>. xjs. x<sup>d</sup>.

The stipendarye in ye chapell of Our Ladye. Founded by ye Erle of Cornwall. To find a pryst to mynstre divyne service in a chapell in the towne of Helston, nere the paroche church seituat in the sayd towne. The sayd pryste to have for his salarye yerelye iiij<sup>li</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. The remayn of the lands to be expended yerelye (the edifyces and buyldings being upholden) in kepyng an obytt for the sowle of the founder.

The yerelye value of the lands and possessions, iiij<sup>li</sup>. xvjs.

The fresch water that goith to Lo Poole cummith down on the west side of the town, but not even hard by it. Wike Mille water cummith within about half a mile on the east side of the towne.

The hospital of S. John the Baptist was originally called the hospital of S. Mary Magdalen. The first mention that is made of it in the registers of the See is on October 7, 1411. It is mentioned again July 4, 1435.



The Valor of Henry VIII. attributes the foundation of it to an archdeacon of Cornwall, but Leland, as will be seen, assigns it to a member of the Killigrew family. The last superior of the house was John Harrys.

Its rental amounted to £14 7s. 2½d. per annum, as given in the Valor of Henry VIII., from which the following payments were deducted :—

To the lord of Methley for the lands of Pensenton, Meneth, Clusow, } Nicham, and Melyns Goys. ....	£0 7s. 4½d.
---	-------------

To the lord of Trelegan for the lands of Kelcan, Tregentalen, and Trelegan	£0 2s. 6d.
--	------------

To the mayor of Helston Borough for a tenement .....	£0 0s. 10d.
--	-------------

To the prior of Bodmin, charged on a house in S. John Street .....	£0 0s. 6d.
--	------------

To John Reskymer. ....	£0 0s. 6d.
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In Bishop Veysey's Valor, 1536, it is recorded as *Hospitale sive Prioratus sancti Johannis Baptiste prope Hellston, Johannes Harrys, Tax. £12 16s. 5½d. Dec. £1 5s. 7¾d.*

*Hailestoun*, alias Helles, writes *Leland*, stondith on a hill, a good market toun, having a mair and privileges; and coinage twis a yere for tynne blokkes. There hath been a castelle. One paroch chirch at the north-west ende of the towne.

An hospital of S. John yet standing at the west-south-west of the town, of the foundation of one Kylligrew.

The fresch water that goith to Lo Poole cummith down on the west side of the town, but not even hard by it. Wike Mille water cummith within about half a mile on the east side of the towne.

The town of Helston stands on the side of a hill, and declines towards the west, terminating on the borders of a vale, through which runs the little river Cober. The streets, which are well watered and clean, cross each other in the centre of the town nearly at right angles. In the middle of the main street formerly stood the coinage hall, with which was connected a prison, and a dwelling house for the Duchy officer. Much to the improvement of the town those buildings were removed early in the present century, but the street still retains the name of Coinage Hall-street. On the site of the old market-house, a handsome block of buildings of granite ashlar, has been erected. It comprises a guildhall, council-chamber, two corn markets, etc. In the tympanum of the pediment are placed a clock; and the arms of the town, sculptured in Bathstone. In the guildhall, which is judiciously and commodiously arranged, is a good painting of *Christ derided*, by Lane. It originally stood in the chancel of the church as an altar-piece. The magistrates of the west division of the hundred of Kerrier meet in petty sessions in the guildhall, every fortnight.

At a little distance from the guildhall is the new market-house, comprising butchers' stalls, and compartments for poultry, butter, and fish. Over the gates, which are tastefully designed, is the following inscription in embossed letters on granite :—

1837. COMMENCED DURING THE MAYORALTY OF GLYNN GRYLLE. FINISHED DURING THE  
MAYORALTY OF JOHN SILVESTER.

W. HARRIS, ARCHITECT, BRISTOL; W. PENBERTHY, T. & P. EVA, BUILDERS, 1838.

The market, which ranks with the principal ones of the county, is held on Saturday.

Adjoining the bowling green, at the bottom of Coinage Hall-street, stands a memorial arch built of granite ashlar; it is strongly buttressed, and finished with four tall octagonal pinnacles. It is protected by iron railings, and is inscribed :—

To the memory of Humphry Millett Grylls. Raised by Subscription, M, dccc, xxxiv.  
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The Bowling-green is a pleasant place, and commands a good view of the valley of the Loo Pool. The site was formerly occupied by a royal castle, of which no trace is now to be seen. *William of Worcester* thus notices it:—*Castellum Helston dirutum: comes Cornubiæ Edmundus.*

At the northern end of the Bowling-green the coinage-hall, and the Duchy offices have been built.

The date of the foundation of the Grammar School, and its early history are unknown. From a memorandum in the parish register of Landewednack it has been ascertained that the school-room was re-built in 1610. The school was not regularly endowed, but the sum of £13 6s. 8d. has been paid to it for a great number of years, which originated from the munificence of the Godolphin family when patrons of the borough. This sum is still paid out of the tolls belonging to the corporation; but it is at their pleasure. It no longer exists as an exclusive grammar school.

A meeting of the gentlemen who had been pupils at this school, took place annually, on the first Wednesday after the feast of S. Matthew, on which occasion the scholars were examined and prizes awarded.

Towards the close of the last century a new schoolroom was built at an expense of nearly £1,000, the greater part of which was raised by private subscription.

In 1809 a dispensary for the benefit of the poor not receiving parochial relief, was established.

In Coinage Hall-street is the Wesleyan Methodist chapel; and the Bible Christians have a chapel in Meneage-street.

In Church-street the Wesleyan Association Methodists have a large and handsome chapel, with lancet windows. And in Wendron-street is the Baptist chapel; the very peculiar style of architecture adopted by this branch of the Christian church, is elaborately displayed in the front of the chapel.

In Meneage-street is the workhouse of the Helston union. This union comprises the parishes of Breage, Crowan, Cury, Germoe, Grade, Gunwalloe, Helston, Landewednack, Manaccan, Mawgan, Mullion, Ruan-Major, Ruan-Minor, S. Anthony, S. Keverne, S. Martin, Sithney and Wendron.

The following comparative view of the valuations of the Helston union for parochial purposes and county rates in 1861, and the valuations made pursuant to the provisions of the "Union assessment Committee Act, 1862," will be interesting to many.

Parishes.	Acreage.	Parochial	County	Valuation	Rateable Value	
		Rateable	Rate as-	by	as settled by the	
		Value	essment	Overseers	Assessment Com-	
		1861.	1861.	1862.	mittee, 1862.	
		£	£	£	£	s. d.
BREAGE ... ..	7056	6158	7312	8074	8255	10 0
CROWAN ... ..	7240	4837	6016	7396	7487	5 0
CURY ... ..	2770	1728	2224	2635	2635	5 6
GERMOE ... ..	1238	1225	1376	1610	1610	5 0
GRADE ... ..	1943	1712	1584	1609	1618	15 0
GUNWALLOE ... ..	1328	970	1264	1204	1354	5 0
HELSTON ... ..	292	5795	6447	7228	7227	15 0
LANDEWEDNACK ... ..	1999	1261	1472	1603	1725	1 6
MANACCAN ... ..	1719	1544	1996	2165	2353	11 10
MAWGAN ... ..	5274	2996	3056	4126	4125	15 0
MULLION ... ..	4786	2639	3200	2896	3080	5 0
RUAN-MAJOR ... ..	2325	776	848	818	818	10 0
RUAN-MINOR ... ..	658	636	672	667	667	7 0
S. ANTHONY ... ..	1510	1271	1520	1560	1690	2 6
S. KEVERNE ... ..	10158	8502	9984	10206	10452	2 8
S. MARTINS ... ..	2294	1313	1472	2025	2103	7 6
SITHNEY ... ..	5833	5630	6480	7211	7194	5 0
WENDRON ... ..	13029	8441	10704	12098	11710	5 0
	71502	57434	67567	75131	76109	13 6

The town of Helston has been latterly very much improved; in addition to the modern public structures many handsome villa residences have been built, and the old houses on the *Tublane*, in Cross-street have been taken down, and substantial and commodious buildings occupy the site.

The name of the town, properly *Helleston*, is unquestionably derived from *hella*, a marsh, and the termination *ton*, the origin of the word *town*, more especially a walled town, or *fortress*; *Helleston* consequently signifies the *fortress on the marsh*.

The first charter of incorporation given to Helston, at least from the supreme feudal chief, was by King John. It is however very probable that privileges of guild may have been bestowed long before by the princes of Cornwall, possibly from the time of Athelstan. John's charter, dated April 16, in the 2nd year of his reign, 1200, is as follows:—

JOHANNES, Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dux Normannie, Aquitanie, Comes Andegavia, etc. salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse & privilegium carta nostra confirmasse: quod Burgus noster de Helleston sit liber Burgus & quod Burgenses nostri de eadem Villa habeant Gildam Mercatoriam & quietanciam per totam terram nostram de Theloneo, Pontaple, Puntaple, Thelaple, Leedaple, & Bodelaple sicut in consuetudine Burghensis Civitatis London. Concedimus etiam eis quod non placent nisi infra Burgum suum de rebus vel tenuris pertinentibus ad villam suam proterquam de placitis ad Coronam nostram pertinentibus & placitis de terris forinsecis. Volumus etiam quod habeant omnes alias libertates & liberas consuetudines quas habuerunt Burgenses nostri de Castello de Lameston tempore Regis Henrici Primi regis. In quod omnes Burgenses predictorum nisi veniens fuerit in predicta Villa de Helleston has habebit libertates.

*Ha tenetibus W.—Cuthbertus baron. W.—Briant, Robertus de Tarnham, Robertus de Tregece, Sim.—de Pateskul, Radulphus de Stok, Eustachius de Paruberge.*

*Data per manum S.—Wellensis Archidiaconi apud Craneburna decimo quinto die Aprilis, Anno Regni nostri secundo.*

It will be seen from this charter that the privileges of the borough were limited to those who resided in it.

It appears that John, three days after the date of the above charter, namely, on April 18, granted the men of Helston another in which he leased the town to the burgesses; and for which they gave him forty silver marks and a palfrey. By this charter the burgesses were to pay annually the usual rent for obtaining the bill in fee-farm, which the king granted to the burgesses, and £4 increase, which increase was equal to the said farm-rent itself. The king also by his charter, dated at Launceston, January 6, 1261, the 3rd of his reign, further granted them the mills without the town, and liberty of building others upon the water belonging to the town, and thirty-three acres of land adjoining to it, to hold in fee-farm, paying yearly £13 6s. 8d. All these customs the burgesses certified their claim to 30 Edward I., 1291; and they were confirmed to them again 19 Edward III., 1336, who granted them the privilege of holding a market and four annual fairs.

A charter granted 23 Elizabeth, 1555, confirmed all the original privileges granted to the town; and to this charter all appeals, in all doubtful cases, were formerly made. By it the incorporation of the borough was confirmed under the name of *Helleston*; and its government was vested in a mayor, four aldermen, recorder, town clerk, and twenty-four freemen. This charter continued in force until 1774, when the number being reduced to four aldermen and eight freemen, a new charter was obtained, which determined the corporation to consist of a mayor, five aldermen, a recorder, and an indefinite number of freemen.



But this new charter being made to the disadvantage of the members of the old corporation, six of them resisted its authority, and actually returned the two members to parliament on their original prerogative.

So strong at that period was the feeling for chartered rights, in consequence of the conduct pursued by Charles II. and his successor, that a committee of the House of Commons determined the right to remain in this fragment of the corporation, incapable of performing any other civil act. Ballads were made on the occasion, in which these heroes were compared with Eustace de S. Pierre and his companions.

When Edward sat down before Calais,  
Replete with rage and with malice,  
Not the six famous burghers  
More courage displayed  
Than the six men of Helston.

Thus sanctioned by the authority of parliament, the decreasing number of the corporators continued to exercise their rights until the whole power became concentrated in one person only, and by his single voice both members were once actually returned. A second appeal to the committee of the House of Commons was the consequence, when the result was directly opposite to the former; and the members that had been returned under the charter of 1774 were declared to be legal.

In consequence of some irregularities in the election proceedings, a bill was laid before parliament in 1814 for altering the right of election, and for extending it to all the freeholders of Kirrier and Penwith. The bill, however, though sanctioned by the House of Commons, was finally thrown out by the Upper House.

The borough sent two members to parliament from the 23 Edward I., 1294, when *R. de Rosemayn* and *J. de Kellyhellan* were the members, to the 3 William IV., 1832, when it was deprived of one by the Reform act.

Among the names of the M.P.'s for Helston will be found those of many Cornish families, not now known in the county or extinct, such as,—Treworgie, Trelegan, Cuswyn, Jerveys probably Gerveys, Bodman, Lostwithiel, Lanlowen, Antrevon or Antron, Bokelly, Tremblithek, Helston, Trewinnard, Kestell, Trevisa, Nanfan, Seneschal, Bodrigan, Pengersick, Trefedow, Bodrigny, Penpons, Lannereth, Roscarrock, Menwinnick, Pennarth, Penrose, Buggins, and others; and in more modern times the names of Attorney General Noye, the lord Treasurer Godolphin, and Davies Gilbert, P.R.S.

The right of election under the charter of 1774 was vested in the freeman who were elected by the corporation, and held the franchise for life; but by the reform act of 1832 the non-resident electors, except within seven miles, have been disfranchised, and the privilege extended to a larger district, which for representation purposes, has by the act been incorporated with the ancient borough. The mayor is the returning officer.

The present borough of Helston comprises the old borough, the parish of Sithney, and the space included within the following boundary, that is to say, from Coverack Bridge, over the river Loo, in a straight line across the Wendron road to the western extremity of a lane leading by Wheal Anne to Graham mine; thence along the said lane to the point at which the same meets a small stream of water; thence southward along the said stream to the point at which the same meets a lane leading from Wendron to Trecoose and Constantine; thence eastward along the said lane to Trecoose and Constantine, to the

point at which the same meets the boundary of the parish of Wendron; thence southward along the boundary of the parish of Wendron to Coverack Bridge.

For many ages past the patronage of the borough was in the Godolphin family; but on the extinction of that name, it became vested in the Duke of Leeds, who has long since withdrawn his countenance.

Helston has at different times received no less than sixteen charters; in all of which some privilege has been either granted, confirmed, or augmented.

It was one of the decayed towns, for the repair of which an act of parliament was passed in the reign of Henry VIII. "Helston," writes *Norden* "called the *Borow of Helston*, *helle* the Sea, *Hellaz* the *greene hall* in Cornish. In this towne one *Kilter*, and his moste wicked adherentes murtherd an innocent gentleman, one Mr. *Bodye*, as he was exequuting a Commission in the towne for reformation of matters of Religion; and the yeare followinge it grew to a generall rebellion.

"This is one of the townes appointed for the Coynage of Tynn, and is the place of assemblye for the weste dyuision of the Shyre: A towne well seated and well peopled, yet for the repayringe of it, amonge other like decayde townes in Cornwall, an acte was made in the 32 yeare of *Henr.* the 8. (1540), but the success was not aunswerable to the meaning."

According to a poll-tax taken in 1694, there were then 1348 inhabitants in the town; according to the census of 1861, there were in the municipal borough 3841 inhabitants.

In 1705, Sir Francis Godolphin was created baron Helston, and earl of Godolphin.

The seal of the borough, apparently as old as the fourteenth century, contains the figure of S. Michael the archangel holding a shield charged with the arms of England, standing between two towers, and piercing a dragon; with this inscription, + *Sigillum comunitatis ville de hellestone bughth.*

In 1336 four annual fairs for three days each were granted to the burgesses of Helston, namely, at the festival of SS. Simon and Jude; Palm Sunday; the festival of SS. Cyrie and Juliet; and the decollation of S. John the Baptist.

Fairs are now held on January 22; the day before Midlent Sunday; Whitsun Monday; July 20; September 9; and on the festival of SS. Simon and Jude, which is one of the original fairs.

The manor of Helston, which had been from time immemorial connected with the Duchy, was alienated during the commonwealth, and sold to Anthony Rouse; but at the restoration of Charles II., it again returned to the Duchy.

This manor was sold in 1798, under the Land tax redemption act to John Rogers, Esq., of Penrose, whose representative John Jope Rogers, Esq., is the present proprietor.

At the time of the Heralds' Visitation in 1620, the signatures to the returns of arms were,

The mark x of John Roe, Mayor.

Thomas Seyntaubyn.

Dated October 9, 1620.

William Robinson.

Thomas James.

John Herbert.

And the members of the corporation are stated to be John Rowe, mayor, Thomas St. Aubyn, Gent., William Robinson, Alexander Bolytho, John Harbert, John Alexander,

Thomas James, Robert Cock, William Penhalurick, Daniel Bedford, William Trewin,  
Patrick Pesseme, John Cock.

Thomas Godolphin, of Godolphin, Esq.,

Recorder.

Thomas Randall,

Steward of the said Town and Corporation.

From time immemorial an holiday has been kept at Helston on the eighth of May, called the *Furry*. The festival begins at an early hour, and the morning is enlivened by the sound of drums, fifes, and various other instruments, accompanied by the hoarse voices of some of the old townsmen, who chant a ballad, of which the following are portions.

Robin Hood and little John,  
They both are gone to the fair O;  
And we will to the merry green wood,  
To see what they do there O.  
And for to chase O,  
To chase the buck and doe.  
With Hal-an-tow,  
Jolly rumble O.  
And we were up as soon as any day O,  
And for to fetch the summer home.  
The summer and the May O.  
For the summer is a come O,  
And winter is a go O.  
Where as those Spaniards,  
That make so great a boast O,  
They shall eat the grey goose feather,  
And we will eat the roast O,  
In every land O;  
The land that ere we go.  
With Hal-an-tow, &c.  
And we were up, &c.  
As for St. George O,  
St. George he was a Knight O.  
Of all the Kings in Christendom,  
King Georgy is the right O;  
In every land O,  
The land that ere we go.  
With Hal-an-tow, &c.  
God bless aunt Mary Moses,  
With all her pow'r and might O;  
And send us peace in merry England,  
Both day and night O.

So strict was the observation of this general holiday in past times, for latterly it has not been so rigidly kept, that if any person were found at work, he was instantly seized, set astride on a pole, and carried on men's shoulders to the river, where he was sentenced to leap over a wide place; which if he failed in attempting, he leaped into the water. There was a ready method however, of compounding for the leap.

About nine o'clock the revellers appeared before the Grammar school, and demanded a holiday for the boys; after which, it is said, they collected more money than could be gathered on a brief from the Tweed to the Land's End. They then *fadded* into the country, and about the middle of the day, returned with flowers and oak branches in their hats and caps; from which time till dusk they danced hand in hand through the streets, claiming a right to go through any person's house, in at one door and out at another.



In the afternoon the ladies and gentlemen used to visit some farm house in the neighbourhood, whence, having regaled themselves with syllabubs, they returned to the town dancing the *fadé* dance, and also entering the houses unceremoniously. After night-fall the parties withdrew to the ball rooms, where the dancing was kept up until a late hour.

The word *furry* has been variously derived,—from the ancient Cornish word *fer*, a fair or jubilee, and from the word *foray*, a sudden excursion. The word *fadé*, was used to express the dance; its origin is very doubtful.

The murder of Body by Kilter and his party is said to have taken place in Bodmin church, and not at Helston as stated by *Norden*.

Mr. Body was one of the commissioners appointed in 1549, 3 Edward VI., to pull down the images in Cornwall, and to abolish the use of beads, processions, masses, dirges, and praying in an unknown tongue. While in the act of performing his duty in Bodmin church, he was attacked by Kilter, a priest, of S. Keverne, and his associates, and savagely murdered; and this is said to have been the origin of the rebellion headed by Humphry Arundell, of Helland.

Among the chief landowners will be found the names of Vyvyan, Rogers, Graham, and Young.

The northern part of this parish, approaching the granite of Wendron, is composed of felspar and hornblende rocks; the southern so much abounds in some parts with siliceous varieties of rock as to form barren downs, which stretch from Loo Bar to the vicinity of Gweek.

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## S. HILARY.

**HALS.**—Hilary is situate in the hundred of Penwith, and hath upon the north, S. Erth; west, Gulval; east, Germow; south and west, the Mount's Bay and Perranuthno. As for the name Hilary, it is derived from the tutelar guardian and patron of this church, viz., S. Hilary, Bishop of Poitiers, in Gaul, the maul and hammer against the Arians, whose fame is eternized in the Roman agonals and festivals, though his memory and day is not celebrated as a martyr, but as one of the principal confessors of the Roman church; that is to say, one of those that suffered great persecution for the name and gospel of Christ Jesus.

In Domesday book this district or parish was taxed under the jurisdiction of Lanmigall, i.e. Michael's church or temple; now S. Michael's Mount and Tremarastell, i.e., the market hole or cell, of which more under.

In the Taxation or value of Cornish Benefices aforesaid, made by the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, 1294, Ecclesia de Sancti Hilary in decanatu de Penwith, appropriata Priori Sancti Micaelis, is rated to first fruits lxxiij*s.* iiij*d.* In Wolsey's Inquisition and Valor Beneficiorum, S. Hilary Vicarage is valued at £11 6 0. The patronage formerly in the Abbat or Prior of S. Michael's Mount, who endowed it.

After its dissolution, 26th Henry VIII. it fell to the crown, and was sold to Militon, whose six daughters and heirs invested their husbands and purchasers therewith; the patronage now alternately in Erisey, Godolphin, Buller, and others (or Roberts); the garb or rectory in possession of Penneck. The parish of S. Hilary was rated to the 4*s.* per pound Land Tax, of 1696, at £120.

Tregembo, also Tregimbo, is the dwelling of Captain John Penneck, Deputy-Governor of the Island of Scilly, under Sir William Godolphin, Knight, salary about £13 per annum; who married Davies.

Treveneage, in this parish, was formerly the lands of Sir Thomas Arundell, of Tolverne, Knight, who sold this barten and manor to Sir Nicholas Hals, of Fentongollan, Knight, whose son and heir, John Hals, sold it to Walker of Exeter: from whose heirs it came by purchase to Sir Joseph Tredenham, Knight, now in possession thereof.

On the confines of this parish is situate the ancient manor and borough of Marazion.

In Domesday Roll, 20th William I., 1087, this place was taxed by the name of Tremarastall; that is to say, the cell, chapel, or hole market-town; situate in a remote corner, vallum, or pit, upon the seashore of S. Michael's Mount. At which time no doubt, the Abbat or Prior of S. Michael's Mount, (as they were afterwards till 26th Henry VIII. when the Abbey was dissolved,) were lords and high lords thereof: when it was privileged with the jurisdiction of a court leet; as afterwards, temp. Henry II. with sending two of its members to sit in the Commons' House of Parliament.

But as appears from the Parliament Rolls in the Tower of London, after the dissolution of the Abbey or Priory aforesaid, this town neglected to send its members, "for that it could not conveniently pay its burgesses their daily wages," *propter paupertatem*, which are the words of the record.

It is also privileged with a fair, or mart, on July 11th, November 30th, Good Friday, and Palm Monday; and a market weekly on Saturdays.

And as a further mark of its ancient grandeur, I take it still to be an incorporate mayor or portreeve town: but more sure I am that, as some other petty corporations' names in Cornwall are adjectives merged or fallen in or upon the parishes wherein they are situate, as Camelford, Mitchell, &c., this town is a noun substantive, and stands charged by itself in the Exchequer to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1696, by the name of the borough of Maraszeyan, £76 12 6.

In the beginning of the reign of King Henry VIII. (1514) when war had been proclaimed against the French King, a fleet of French men of war, consisting of thirty sail, with some marine regiments of soldiers therein, coasting in our British Channel, at length came into this Mount's Bay, and there dropped anchor: when soon after they landed a considerable number or quantity of seamen and soldiers, and marched in hostile manner towards this town. Which the inhabitants observing, they forsook their houses and fled to the hill country: whereby the Frenchmen became peaceably possessed thereof, and plundered the same for some days, till they understood that John Carminow, of Fentongollan, Esq., was coming or marching towards them, with his *posse comitatus*, to give them battle: when instantly they set the town on fire, and the houses on the contiguous part of the country, and burnt the same totally to the ground, to the great loss and damage of the inhabitants, and forthwith fled to their ships, hoisted anchors and put forth to sea again.

Where they had not long been till Sir Anthony Oughthred, King Henry VIII.'s Admiral at sea, with a squadron of thirty men of war, met and gave them battle, to their great loss of men and some ships of war, whilst the rest of their fleet ran away, and fled into the haven of Brest for safety and protection.

TONKIN.—Oak trees have been taken up, or driven in by the sea, and the roots of trees may be seen when the tide is low, between the Mount and Penzance.

And the inhabitants of Market-jew have a tradition that the greatest part of their houses (in which there is fine old carved work) were built with oak trees that grew between the Mount and Newlyn.

I should add also, that off the Long-rock (a ridge of rocks so called lying in the midway between the Mount and Penzance) may be seen in a clear day about 20 feet under water, a firm wall running out directly to the south, and that for a long way: This (they say) was the wall of a park there.

In the beginning of the reign of King Henry VIII., ann. Dom. 1513, war being declared against France, a fleet of French men of war, of about thirty sail, came into this bay, and sent on shore a company of armed men to forage the country, who set fire to the town of Market-jew, and burnt the same to the ground. But James Erisy, Esq., then sheriff of Cornwall, appearing the same day in those parts with the *posse comitatus*, and the country people flocking about him to admiration, so that he made up a considerable army: the enemy seeing his resolution to come to a battle, on his approach took to their boats and forthwith departed.



T. HILARY is situated in the deanery of Penwith, and in the eastern division of the hundred of Penwith; it is bounded on the north by the parish of S. Erth; on the east by Breage and Germoe; on the north by Perranuthnoe and the sea; and on the west by Ludgvan. The parish touches the sea in two places, embracing in the intermediate space the parish of Perranuthnoe.

The estimated tithable lands amount to 2675 acres, namely, arable, 1600A.; orchards and gardens, 20A.; crofts and commons, 900A.; roads and wastes, 155A.

The tithes were commuted in 1841, at £641 14s. 0d., and are apportioned as follows.

	£	s.	d.	
To the Vicar...	248	3	0	
James Angove...	3	12	6	
Matthew Angove...	6	8	10	
Thomas Cornish...	0	6	4	
John Gwennap...	17	6	0	
Christopher H. T. Hawkins...	50	12	0	
Emma Granville Hichens...	10	6	5	
Thomas Hodge...	0	3	8	
Nicholas James...	17	1	3	
George Laity...	0	19	4	
Henry Laity...	14	12	0	
John Laity of Colensoe...	10	16	7	
John Laity of Trevarthian...	34	9	6	Or to their representatives.
Ralph Laity of Colensoe...	8	5	8	
Ralph Laity of Bostrays...	2	3	7	
Richard Laity...	4	1	6	
Thomas Laity...	1	4	2	
William Laity of Colensoe...	8	13	10	
William Laity of Halamanning...	2	1	10	
John Verrant...	11	15	9	
Richard White...	62	12	4	
Matthew and Joseph Angove...	0	1	12	
John and Mary Hosking...	28	0	2	
William Pascoe, Esq., and M. N. U. } Peters, clerk }	13	13	0	
Charlotte-Mary Grylls, Emily-Mary } Grylls, and Harriet-Millet Grylls. }	76	0	0	

The glebe is subject to a rectorial rent charge of £8 3s. 7d., when not in the vicar's manurance, payable to Emma-Granville Hichens, or to her representatives.

The parish contains by actual measurement 2786A. 1R. 36P., of which the glebe measures 38A. 1R. 14P., the church and churchyard 3R., and the public roads 59A. 0R. 5P.

#### List of Vicars:—

*John Gervys*, at the time of the survey of Bishop Veysey, A.D. 1536, temp. Henry VIII.

*Martin James*, presented by the monastery of S. Salvador, in Spain.

*John Newton* alias *Toker*, presented by William Mylliton, Esq., the true patron, April 12, 1566, on the death of James.

*George Reede*, presented by Richard Leigh of Stamford, the true patron for that time, August 25, 1583.

*William Carrick*, presented Sept. 25, 1615, on the resignation of Reed, by Alexander Reed, patron for that time by assignment of Elizabeth Arundell, widow of Alexander Arundell, the original patron.

*Joseph Sherford* alias *Sherwood*. He held the living during the Commonwealth.

*William Orchard*, LL.B., presented Jany. 11, 1662, by Sir Francis Godolphin, of Godolphin, knight, the true patron, on Sherwood's deprivation.

*Jonathan Phillibrowne*, M.A., presented Jany. 9, 1691, on the death of Orchard, by Christopher Toker, by power of attorney from Charles Earl of Radnor, the true patron.

*John Penneck*, M.A., presented March 24, 1699, on the death of Phillibrowne, by James Buller, Esq., of Shillingham, the true patron for that time.

*William Hambly*, LL.B., presented October 21, 1724, on the death of Penneck, by Mary Erisey, spinster, and Francis Hambly, widow, true patrons.

*John Penneck*, M.A., presented April 24, 1746, on the death of Hambly, by Francis Earl of Godolphin, the true patron.

*Malachi Hitchins*, presented November 6, 1775, on the death of Penneck, by Dr. Keppel, bishop of Exeter, through lapse.

*Thomas Robinson*, M.A., presented March 27, 1809, on the death of Hitchins, by George-William-Frederic, Duke of Leeds, the true patron for that time.



*Thomas Pascoe, A.B.*, the present vicar, presented April 23, on the death of Robinson, and admitted May 30, 1814. The true patrons being Elizabeth Beard, Hannah Beard, spinsters, of Liffon, Devon; William Arundell Harris, Esq., Dorothy Pascoe, widow, and James Pascoe, Esq.

The patronage of the advowson previous to the reformation appears to have been in or through S. Michael's Mount. Subsequently Humphry Arundell, of Helland, the leader of the Cornish insurgents in 1549, and governor of the Mount, held the patronage, with other privileges pertaining to the Mount. After Arundell's execution the governorship of the Mount with all its appurtenances came into the possession of Job Militon, Esq., of Pengerswick Castle, who left his property, including the right of presentation to this living, to his six daughters, coheireses, as it remains. The Duke of Leeds, the representative of the Godolphin interest, holds three parts, James H. Buller, Esq., of Downes, two parts, and Mr. Pascoe, one part.

Formerly the tithe sheaf was collected and brought to the Grange, now called the *Long Barn*, at Trevennor, on the eastern part of Marazion. The Earl of Salisbury, temp. Charles I., separated the rectorial tithe of S. Hilary from the Mount, and retained it. It was for some time in the family of Penneck of Tregembo, by whose trustees it was sold rather more than fifty years ago, to about twenty-seven persons.

The repairs of the chancel are charged on the rectorial tithe rent charge of Trevarthian, the largest farm in the parish.

The tenements of Barlewennath and Trevabyn, adjoining the glebe and churchyard, were probably in one, and formed part of the endowments of Edward the Confessor, or Robert Earl Moriton, to the Mount; and this is partially indicated by the names of three or four of the fields,—two are called the “Prior's fields,” and two others the “Cross closes.” An ancient stone cross, which formed a part of a stile in the latter fields, was discovered about a year ago.

The old church, which was dedicated to S. Hilary, consisted of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles. In the nave were several bench ends, carved with the emblems of the Passion. On a pew called the Treveneague pew were carved the Godolphin arms. The tracery of the south windows, and the moulded arch of the doorway, were of Catacleuse stone.

This church was accidentally destroyed by fire, on the night of Good Friday, March 25, 1853.

At the eastern end of the chancel was a marble slab, bearing the following inscription:—

Here lyeth Katheren the wife of Iohn Seyntaubyn, of Clowance, Esq. who was Daughter and Heiress unto Francis Godolphin, of Treveneague, Esq., & was buried the 13th day of March, Anno Dom. 1662.

This monument being injured by the fire was presented to the St. Aubyn family, who removed it to Crowan church. Francis Godolphin, of Treveneague, was one of the Stannators for Penwith and Kirrier, at the convocation held at Lostwithiel, August 15, 12 Charles I., 1637.

In the chancel floor was a slate slab thus inscribed:—

† Here lies interred William Charlton, Esqr. of Hesley-side House, in the county of Northumberland, who departed this life at Marazion, on the 19th of February, 1797; aged 47 years. *Requiescat in pace.*

This stone retains its original position, and is a foot and half below the present chancel floor. The escutcheon of the family arms, attached to the spandrel of an adjoining arch, was destroyed by the fire.

The slate monument from which the following inscription was taken, once formed a portion of the flooring of a pew in the eastern part of the church. Upwards of forty years ago it was taken up and fixed against the south wall. The inscription had suffered from abrasion. This monument was completely destroyed by the fire.

Gulielmus Godolphin ..... in uxorem duxit Jannam filiam et alteram haeredam Gualteri Gavarigan  
..... tandemque animam Expiravit xi Julii, an. do. 1589, spe beatitudinis.

Aguila quæ volucres cæli supereminet omnes,  
Et Caper è sum'is qui carpit mo'tibus herbam,  
Quique tuum referens, *Godolphin*, nomen in undis  
Delphinus, piscesque regit, cursuque fatigat;  
Hæc bene te natum proavis insignia mo'stra't  
Per Cælum, et terras, et vasta per æquora clavis,  
Et tua te virtus cunctis majoribus æquat.

Sic transit gloria Mundi!  
Et quæ modó candida nix est,  
Phebo splendente liquescit;  
Et quæ modò florida vigent  
Per amanos lilia campos,  
Citius quam dicere possis,  
Aspectu solis evi  
Marcescunt; sic violentis  
Fatorum legibus omnes  
Credunt, juvenesque senesque,  
Sic qui modó floruit inter  
Primos, generosus, et inter  
Claros; quos vexit honoris  
Summi ad fastigia virtus;  
Nulli pietate secundus,  
*Godolphin*, morte peremptus,  
Fatis succumbit iniquis.  
Humana hinc discite qnàm  
Vita incerta & brevis!  
Sic transit gloria Mundi!

The monument bore the arms of Godolphin and Gavrigan impaled. The person commemorated was Jane, one of the two daughters and coheiresses of Walter Gavrigan, of Gavrigan, in S. Columb Major, and Johanna his wife, daughter of Hugh Boscawen, of Tregothnan. William Godolphin, her husband, resided at Treveneague, in this parish. The other daughter of Gavrigan, named Maria, married John Trefusis, of Trefusis, in Mylor.

The Rev. Malachi Hitchens and his wife were interred in the church, in one grave, near the west window of the north aisle. Their two sons, Malachi and Fortescue, were interred in the chancel; a plain stone bearing the name of Malachi only, covered their grave.

There is scarcely another country churchyard in the county that has so many expensive tombs and monuments in it; nearly all of which display the well-sculptured armorial bearings of the families of the persons commemorated.

On an altar tomb with a marble table, bearing the family arms, is the following inscription:—

Here Lyeth the Body of John Davies, Gent. who departed this Life the 7 day of April, In the 68 year of his age, & In the year of our Lord God, 1699.

He had by Jane his Relict 9 children, 4 sons & 5 daughters, whereof 5 were liveing at the time of his Death: viz: John, William, Dorcas, Ione, & Honour.

This John Davies lived at Trevarthian, the largest farm in the parish. The freehold belongs to the Duke of Leeds as the representative of the Godolphins; but it was held

for a long series of years on lease for lives by one of the numerous branches of the family of Davies, now all extinct.

Another altar tomb with a marble table, bears the family arms and the following inscription :—

Here Lyeth the Body of John Penneck, of Tragemba, in this Parish, Gent. who departed this Life the 27 day of May, 1710; in the 78 year of his age.

Blessed are ye dead which die in the Lord.

Here also Lieth the Body of Mrs. Bridget Penneck, Widow of the above John Penneck, who departed this Life the 10 day of September, 1716; In the 72 year of her age.

Mr. Penneck was one of the stannators for Penwith and Kirrier at the convocation held at Lostwithiel, October 26, 2 James II., 1686. Chancellor Penneck was his son.

Near the last named tomb is one of similar character, with arms, and this inscription :

M. S. Here lyes interr'd John Penneck, Clerk, Vicar of this Parish, Rector of St. Ewe, Canon Residuary and Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Exeter.

Whose preferments, had they been equal to his merits, the highest Dignities of the Church had been his Portion.

Such a solid ground of learning, and becoming modesty in shewing it. Such candour of manners, generosity of temper, and sweetness of disposition.—In short so many eminent virtues compleated his character, as made him lov'd and admir'd by all while he liv'd; and equally lamented at his death.

Reader endeavour to imitate what thou canst never outdoe.

Ob: Apr: 15: 1724. *Æt:* suae 53.

The Chancellor left by will the interest of £100 for ever, towards and in aid of the parochial schools. It is said that he would probably have been advanced much higher in the church if the Marlborough and G. Philip administration had remained longer in the possession of power.

Here lye the Bodies of Mr. Joseph Hill, Merchant, of the Town of Marazion, who dyed September 21, 1753; in the 74th year of his age.

And of Amy his wife who dyed May 20, 1752, in the 62nd year of her age.

Mr. Hill bequeathed the interest of £100 in moieties, between this parish and the town of Marazion.

An altar tomb with marble table and the family arms, is inscribed :—

Here lie the Remains of Mr. James Dewea, Merchant, of Marazion, whose life & dealings were constant proofs how consistent Trade is with Integrity, Humility with Public Spirit, and Worldly business with Religion. He married Honour daughter of Charles Ellis, of Treveor, Gentleman, and leaving two daughters Died July the 27, 1761; aged 62 years.

In the same Vault lie the remains of Honor, the wife of Francis Cole, Esq., Captn., who died 8th August, 1796; aged 31 years.

And of the said Captn. Francis Cole, R.N., who died 17th April, 1798; aged 38 years.

A massive and elaborately sculptured tomb of marble, bearing the family arms, has this inscription :—

To the memory of George Blewett, of Marazion, Esqr. Merchant, who died Janry. 5th, 1766; aged 63 years.

His only surviving son John Blewett, Esqr. out of a Filial Regard to the best of Fathers caused this Tomb to be Erected.

Another tomb, with a marble table and arms, commemorates a Liverpool family, a branch of which resided at Marazion.

Here lie the remains of John Maugham, late Merchant in Liverpool. A tender husband, an affectionate son, a loving brother, and a sincere friend.



He died the 29th of Novemr. 1772; aged twenty-six; universally regretted by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. He married Elizabeth, Daur. of Samuel Angier, M.D., late physician in Liverpool. She died the 8th April, 1771, without issue, and was interred in the family burial ground at Toxteth Park, near Liverpool.

Also the followg. members of the same family; John Maugham, Esq., father of the above; Mrs. Amy Maugham his widow; Elizabeth Maugham, his third daughter; Mrs. Harriet Connell, his youngest daughter, who died 29th September, 1786.

Harriet Maugham Connell died 22 April, 1815. Also Catherine Maugham who died the 22nd day of April, 1818; aged 73 years. Lydia Maugham, who died 21st day of January, 1822; aged 74 years.

Attached to a lofty stone obelisk are the family arms and the following inscription, sculptured in marble:—

In memory of Humphry Millett, of Enys, Esqr., who died November XVI, MDCCLXXIV; aged XXVIII years.

The marble table of another tomb bears the family arms and the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of William Cornish, of Marazion, Merchant, who departed this life the 30th day of November, A.D. 1779; *Ætatis suæ* 59.

A tomb of freestone is inscribed:—

Sacred to the memory of Joseph Fisher, of Sunderland, Esq., who died of consumption, at Marazion, on the 7th day of June, 1829; aged 39 years.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

Another tomb bears this inscription:—

Sacred to the memory of Lydia Grenfell, the beloved daughter of Thomas Peter and Lydia Rawling Gurney, of Marazion. Born on the 29th of July, 1822. on the 24th of June, 1838.

She is gone to the grave,—we no longer behold her,  
Nor tread the rough path of the world by her side;  
But the wide arms of mercy are spread to enfold her,  
And sinners may hope, since the sinless hath died.

Also to Mary Moyle, her grandmother; Lydia Grenfell, her great aunt; and Emma Moyle, her aunt; who were buried in this churchyard.

Also to her father Thomas Peter Gurney, Esq., of Marazion, who died on the 2 of Dec: 1842; aged 49 years.

Strong in the faith of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Another is inscribed:—

Sacred to the memery of Leonard Millett, Gent. of Marazion, who died on the 15th of March, 1841; aged 86.

His bequests for charitable uses to his native town survive as a memorial of his benevolent and amiable disposition.

Also to the memory of Elizabeth, his wife, who died on the 19th of December, 1820; aged 66.

Blessed are they who die in the Lord.

By the side of the walk leading from the churchyard gates to the church, on the right hand, stands an ancient inscribed monolith of granite. It is 6 feet 3 inches above the ground, and the inscription, which runs lengthways in two lines, is in letters varying from four to six inches in height. Each line begins with some cabalistic or symbolic figures, and the repeated word forming the inscription stands thus:—

NOT I  
NOT I

On the left hand side of the same pathway, near the church porch, stands another inscribed stone; it is about 4 feet 6 inches in height, and the material appears to be

porphyritic granite. The inscription, which has suffered considerably from the abrasion of time, may be read thus:—

P  
FL IVL  
CONSTANTINO  
PIO  
CAES  
DUCI  
CONSTANTI  
PII  
AVS  
FILIO

This has been rendered,—*P. Flavis Julio Constantino pio Cæsari duci Constanti pii Augusti filio*. “To the Commander, the pious Flavius Julius Constantine Cæsar, the son of the pious Constantine Augustus.”

Both of these stones formed a portion of the foundation of the old church.

By the side of the same walk are two ancient granite crosses; on the disc of one, which is 2 feet 3 inches in height, is a Greek cross, and on the other, which measures 4 feet 3 inches in height, is a Latin cross.

The church, as has already been noticed, was destroyed by fire on the night of Good Friday, 1853; the steeple alone escaped. The following vivid account of this calamity was written by the venerable vicar, who had ministered in the church for nearly forty years. It should be first stated that the steeple, the top of which is 269 feet above sea-level, was used as a sea-mark, and in order that it might be still more conspicuous, it was periodically whitewashed; and the church and the surrounding trees were covered with snow which had fallen a short time before the fire.

“A more awfully beautiful sight it would be impossible to imagine than the destruction of this pile, set as it was in a frame-work of snow-clad venerable trees. Its own spire from base to summit, vied with the same pure substance, glittered like silver in the rays of a brilliant cloudless morn. From the excessive dryness and nature of the wood, there was no obscuring smoke within, which was one glowing vault of fire, in which every pillar, nook, and seat, and text on the wall, was distinctly visible, the south window being burnt out, and the great door thrown open and on fire. It was the saddest and sublimest sight I ever saw.

“We have lost many beautiful remains of a past age. The carvings which the axe of the Puritans had only partially mutilated, are, alas! totally destroyed; not a vestige being left of the open seatings of the reign of the seventh Henry, enriched as many of them were with heraldic and other devices, as well as with the roses of the rival houses of York and Lancaster. The humiliation, passion, and crucifixion of our blessed Lord, were told in a series of carvings, beginning with those of the basin, ewer, and towel.”

This conflagration was doubtless greatly deplored at the time, yet there is now no cause to regret it. The old church had become very dilapidated, and almost past restoration; and it is now, through the liberality and perseverance of the present patriarchal incumbent, replaced by a magnificent building of the Middle-pointed Gothic style

The present handsome edifice comprises a chancel, nave, and north and south aisles. The chancel has inner and outer arches, the imposts of which are assisted by pairs of marble columns, uniquely and tastefully arranged. On the north side of the chancel is a piscina with a shelf; and on the south side a sedile. The chancel arcades have each three pointed arches of native porcelain stone, supported on slender monolith granite columns.

The nave arcades are separated from those of the chancel by lofty transeptal arches, surmounted by a lantern; and there are corresponding transeptal projections in the north and south walls. The nave arcades have each four pointed arches of the same character and material as the chancel arcades.

In the south aisle is a small stained glass window, inscribed, "John Maughan Connell, aged 58. Buried at Montmartre, Paris, Sept. 16th, 1845." On a brass attached to the same is the following inscription:—

A + M + D + G. In pious remembrance of the Maughan and Connell families; and to the beloved memory of John Maughan Connell, this window was placed by Harriet Connell, his widow, and Harriette Blakeley, his only child, A.D. 1863.

The bowl of the font is of porcelain stone; it rests on a round shaft, and is supported with small marble pillars. Near by is preserved the old font, which is of a plain octagonal pattern, and the material granite.

The floors are tiled throughout, and the seatings are of oak. The roof, which is tasteful and substantial, is of open wood work, and boarded. The tower arch is plain and open to the church.

There is a south porch, a north door, and a priest's door.

The tower, which belonged to a cruciform church, anterior to the one recently burnt, is of one stage, and strongly buttressed on the square; the buttresses terminate in gabled caps. It is surmounted by a spire 39 feet in height, and the whole height of both tower and spire is 78 feet 9 inches. When the church was rebuilt it was found necessary to make some little alterations in the tower, but it retains its original characteristics, which are quite peculiar. There were formerly three bells, but the third which was broken and useless, has been removed to the parochial vestry room. They are dated 1804, 1674, and 1674.

S. Hilary, the patron saint of this church, was born at Poitiers, in France, about the end of the third or the beginning of the fourth century.

He was descended from an illustrious family, and received an education suited to his station in life, by which he was initiated into all the secular learning of those times; but finding the pagan mythology utterly absurd, and the prevalent system of philosophy quite unsatisfactory, he examined the Christian writings, and became a convert.

He appears never to have adopted the austerities so prevalent in those ages, but to have employed his talents, eloquence, and his learning, against the Arians and in defence of the Nicene creed. Several of his works are extant, and have gone through many editions. The whole were printed by the Benedictine monks of Paris, and entitled *S. Hilarii Opera omnia per monachos Benedictinos edita; Gr. et Lat. Parisiis*, 1693, Fol. Erasmus published the works of S. Hilary in 1544, and says in his preface, "Quicquid ingenio, quicquid eloquentia, quicquid sacrarum, literarum cognitione posset." S. Jerome also praises his writings.



In the judgment of modern critics, his style at least is not thought worthy of all the praise bestowed on it, for although it is stated to be lofty and noble, and moreover beautified with rhetorical ornaments and figures yet it is too much studied and lengthened in many periods, so as to be obscure and even unintelligible.

The following passage from his commentary on S. Matthew's gospel has been cited by various authors;—"Christ teaches that only those who become again, as it were, little children, and by the simplicity of that age cut off the inordinate affections of vice, can enter into the kingdom of heaven. Those follow and obey their father, love their mother, are strangers to covetousness, ill-will, hatred, arrogance, lying, and are inclined easily to believe what they hear. This disposition of affection opens the way to heaven. We must therefore return to the simplicity of little children, in which we shall bear some resemblance to our Lord's humility."

Previous to his conversion S. Hilary had married, and his family consisted of one daughter; he immediately separated himself from them, and his wife retired into a religious society. And after he had been consecrated bishop of Poitiers in 355, he learned with the utmost horror and affright that his daughter was about to be married. His prompt and impassioned remonstrances conveyed in a letter which is printed among his works, conjuring her not to act so unworthy a part, were successful; the marriage was broken off, and his daughter died shortly after.

S. Hilary had taken so violent a part against the Arians, that even his merit could not save him from banishment. He however died at Poitiers in 368. S. Augustine relates many miracles wrought at his tomb; but the relics are said to have been removed to the abbey of S. Denis, near Paris; and his festival is marked in the Roman Calendar on the 14th of January, although it is not certain that he died on that day.

In 1707 the rectorial glebe, now called Barlewennath, adjoining the churchyard, tithe sheaf and hay, of S. Hilary, and Marazion, and tithe of fish of *Porth an Nalls* or Porth Trenowls, now Prussia Cove, in this parish, were sold to John Penneck, of Tregembo, for the sum of £2050.

Adjoining the churchyard are the old parochial schools and vestry premises, now, 1868, being substantially and efficiently reconstructed.

In 1313, *because of the danger of the flux of the sea*, near S. Michael's Mount and *Markasion*, the dead of Marazion were for the first time allowed to be interred at S. Hilary.

Under the *Act of Uniformity* of 1662, Joseph Shérwood, or as he is called in the Diocesan Register, *Sherford*, was deprived of the incumbency of this parish. Connected with his life and personal history there are some circumstances of too remarkable a nature, and which are too well authenticated to be passed over in silence. On being expelled from this church Mr. S. fixed his residence at S. Ives, in which place and at Penzance, he preached alternately every Sunday, and also gave weekly lectures.

His natural disposition was amiable and engaging, although his bodily afflictions were many and severe. Some short time after his deprivation he was cited to appear before the spiritual court for not attending the church. In his defence he assigned as a reason, "That as there was no sermon, he could not with any degree of satisfaction attend merely to hear the parish clerk read over the prayers; but that if there was a sermon to be delivered, he would attend on the following Sunday." As no minister came, however, he

did not go, and he was again summoned, when he gave the same answer as before.

On the following Sunday, being informed by one of the churchwardens who was his friend, that there would be no minister at the church, he took the hint and went, followed by great numbers, who probably expected to hear him preach. While the clerk read the prayers, he seated himself by his side, and afterwards ascended the pulpit and preached to a large congregation from *Leviticus xxvi. 25, And I will bring a sword upon you, that shall avenge the quarrel of my covenant.*

The rumour of this offence soon circulated, and his enemies thought this a fair opportunity to display their vengeance. But so well was Mr. S. liked by the people that from among the multitude who heard him, not one could be found who would lodge an information against him; nor would they have accomplished their designs had they not fraudulently extorted an acknowledgment of the fact from the churchwarden, whom they afterwards frightened to give evidence against him.

Being carried before the justices in petty session, where a Mr. Robinson was chairman, he was reviled by that gentleman, who called him a rebel. In reply to the charge brought against him, Mr. S. said, "That as he was a minister of the Gospel, and at the church there was so great an assembly, he could not but have compassion on the multitude, and give them a word of exhortation." "But," said Mr. R., "did ever man preach from such a rebellious text?" "Sir," rejoined Mr. S. "I know man is a rebel against his Creator, but I never knew that the Creator could be a rebel against his creature." "Write his mittimus for Launceston gaol," cried Mr. R. to the clerk; then turning to Mr. S. he remarked, "I say, Sir, it was a rebellious text." On hearing this, Mr. S. looking him full in the face, said, "Sir, if you die the common death of all men, God never spake by me." He was then committed to gaol; where he gained so much respect that he was permitted to walk about the town.

It was not many days after this transaction, that Mr. Robinson walking in the fields, was met near a gate by a bull, that had been remarkably tame. His maid who had been milking the cows, was then standing before her master. The bull pushed her gently aside with his horns, and running upon the magistrate, he instantly tore out his bowels.

It is said that Mr. R. was then about to pursue some of the sectaries in order to prosecute them, when this disaster befel him; and that he was in the field waiting for his horse, that in company with another justice he might go *fanatic hunting*; that the bull pushed his horn into his thigh, ripping it up to his belly, and tossing him over his back, in which fall he broke his leg; that he then gored him again on the ground, and actually licked up his blood; and that some men who witnessed the disaster, were obliged to procure dogs to make the bull desist from tearing the mangled body.

Mr. Sherwood on returning to his home, was summoned to appear at a justices' meeting at Penzance. He attended, fully expecting to be again committed; but on his appearance, justice Godolphin taking him aside, said to him, "Sir, I sent for you to know how you came to express yourself in such a manner when we committed you? You know what has since befallen Mr. Robinson." Mr. S. replied, "Sir, I was far from bearing any malice against Mr. Robinson, and I can give no other answer, than, that when we are called before rulers for His name's sake whom we serve, it shall be given us in that hour what we shall speak." Mr. G. answered, "Well sir, for your sake I will never more have a hand in prosecuting dissenters." He was as good as his word.

Mr. Sherwood removed from S. Hilary to Penzance, where he had erected for him a dissenting chapel, in which he continued to preach for many years, probably till his death, with great satisfaction to his hearers.

This chapel having stood exactly a century, was taken down and another erected on its site, which was occupied by Mr. Foxell. Mr. Sherwood left a great many sermons in MS.

At the time of the foregoing occurrence Mr. Robinson resided at Trevenegue, in this parish.

A chapel dedicated to S. Anne is noticed in the episcopal registers as being in this parish, but its site is now unknown.

The manor of Treveneage, or Treveneage, *the mossy dwelling*, was purchased of Sir Thomas Arundell, of Tolverne, by Sir Nicholas Hals, *circa* 1600: John Hals his son and heir, sold it to a Mr. Walker of Exeter. In 1649 it was purchased by John Tredenham the father of Sir Joseph Tredenham. Through one of the coheirresses of Sir Joseph Tredenham it passed in marriage to Francis Scobell, of Tregonan, from whom it descended to Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., whose representative, C. H. T. Hawkins, Esq., of Trewithan in Probuss, is the present proprietor.

Treveneage appears to have been the principal gentleman's residence in the parish. It was anciently a seat of the Gavrigans of Gavrigan in S. Columb Major. By the marriage of Jane one of the daughters and coheirs of Walter Gavrigan, with William Godolphin, Treveneage became the residence of a branch of the Godolphin family.

Katherine, daughter and heiress of Francis Godolphin, carried Treveneage in marriage to John St. Aubyn, Esq. The barton however was sold, and after passing through a branch of the Robinson family, it was also purchased, *circa* 1665, by the Tredenhams.

The old house at Treveneage appears to have been built by the before-named Walter Gavrigan; over the entrance was inscribed "W. G., 1585." The house was afterwards burnt down, and the stone bearing the initials and date was built into the inside part of the stable wall, about forty years ago.

In a field on some of the highest ground of Treveneage is a singular cave or subterraneous chamber. The structure consists of a passage or gallery running north-east and south-west, about 34 feet long, 4 feet wide at the base, 3 feet at the top, and about 5 feet high; at the western end the height decreases to about 3 feet, from which point the floor slightly declines. The sides are composed of what is usually termed dry walling, the stones being placed carefully to receive the large slabs of granite thrown across to form the roof, which is perfect to the length of about 12 feet at the easternmost part.

Within a foot of the eastern end of the passage a doorway 3 feet high and about 2 feet wide, with jambs and lintel each of one stone, leads into a cell excavated in the hard clay, and which is not faced with stone; the roof is vaulted. This chamber is of an elliptical form, and measures 15 feet in length by 6 feet in breadth, and 4 feet in height. At the end of the long passage, and at right angles with the before-named doorway, is another formed in a similar manner, and about the same height, but only 1 foot 3 inches in breadth. This doorway opens into a passage 9 feet high and 12 feet long, cut through the hard clay and without walling. It gradually narrows in breadth from the doorway, where it is 6 feet wide, and terminates with an opening of 3 feet against a trench, averaging from 10 to 12 feet in width and 9 feet in depth, which was carried around the



whole excavation in a somewhat rectangular form, with the corners rounded, the enclosed area being about 212 feet from east to west, and 200 feet from north to south.

Below the earth and clay, with which the cave was partially filled, was found on removing it, a layer of very black greasy mould, of from eight to twelve inches in thickness; it extended the whole length of the passage, and contained several fragments of pottery, burnt bones, and a large quantity of charcoal. The pottery, of which seventeen varieties have been discovered, was mostly of a coarse kind, though some pieces were much finer than others. There were also fragments of burnt bone, pieces of iron, two querns or handmills, and a mortar found.

The cave is situated in a field called the Beacon, supposed to be the site, or near the site of the old British fort called Treveneague beacon.

Tregembo, Tregember, or Trethegimber, is a place of considerable antiquity. It formerly belonged to the family of Grosse, from whom it passed by successive sales to King and Penneck; it was purchased by the latter in 1664. The house and grounds were considerably improved by Charles Penneck, Esq.; whose library, sold in 1692, consisted of about five hundred volumes, many of which were collected by chancellor Penneck.

Charles Penneck, Esq., died in 1801, and was succeeded by his two sisters, Catherine and Anne. Catherine married as before stated, the Rev. William Borlase, son, and eventually sole heir of the Rev. Walter Borlase, LL.D., of Castle Horneck; and Anne married John Bingham Borlase, M.D., under whom Sir Humphry Davy received his early medical education. Each of these sisters left an only daughter. Anne, daughter of the eldest, married the Rev. M. N. Peters; and Anne, daughter of the second, married Captain Pascoe. These families are the present proprietors of Tregembo.

The manor of Tregurtha or Truthwall, the *Trethual* of Domesday, was held in the days of Edward the Confessor, by Brismar, prior of S. Michael's Mount.

The manor was purchased by the Penneck family, a portion of it of Robins, in 1706; but this manor, together with a large portion of their other possessions, were sold by the two last brothers. The manor of Tregurtha, which extends into the parish of Ludgvan, was purchased jointly by William Carne, Esq., of Penzance, and Thomas Grylls, Esq., of Helston. It is now held by T. R. Polwhele, Esq., as the representative of the late Joseph Carne, Esq., of Penzance, and Frederick Hill, Esq., of Helston, as the representative of the family of Grylls, of that town.

Enys, or Ennis, sometimes called Ninnis, was for a considerable period a gentleman's seat. Humphry Millett, Esq., the last resident gentleman, had been a member of Exeter College. He married Mary, daughter of Mr. Sandy, of Helston, and dying early in life left two daughters, his coheiresses. The eldest, Mary, married Thomas Grylls, Esq.; and the second, Grace, married Charles Short, Esq., of Devonshire, barrister, clerk of the rules in the court of King's Bench, and both have families. Mr. Millett's widow married secondly, George Treweek, Esq., surgeon, of Penzance, and their son, the Rev. George Treweek, was the late rector of Illogan. Enys house was built in 1666.

Enys is now the property of the representatives of the late Humphry Millett Grylls, Esq., of Helston, grandson of the above named Humphry Millett, Esq.

Trevabyn, Tregilsoe, and a moiety of Trelease, are portions of the manor of the Mount, and are the property of Sir Edward St. Aubyn, Bart.

The manor of Colensoe is the property of J. H. Buller, Esq., of Downes, Devon.

Resudgian and Trenalls, or Trenowls, on the south-eastern part of the parish, comprising *Cuddan Point*, and Prussia Cove, are the property of Viscount Falmouth and others. Prussia Cove is variously named in ancient documents: *Porth-en-alls*, *Porth-annalls* *Porth-ternalls*, and *Porth-collis*.

Retallack and Bostrays are the property of Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart, T. J. Agar-Robartes, Esq., and others.

S. Hilary has abounded in mines, especially in the manors of Treveneage and Tregurtha; but the most remarkable in its consequences was a mine called Wheal Fortune, which extended into the adjoining parish of Ludgvan. From this mine Mr. Lemon derived a considerable income, and Mr. Blewett of Marazion, and Captain Dewen, each a fortune. The last named gentleman's fortune descended to two daughters, one married to the Rev. George Borlase, Fellow of All Souls, and son of the antiquary; the other married Mr. Keir, a surgeon.

The town of MARAZION is situated on the south-western portion of the parish, on the shore of Mount's Bay. Its name has been variously written. The oldest record in which it is named is a charter of Richard, King of the Romans and Earl of Cornwall, *circa* 1250, in which it is called *Marhasgon*. William of Worcester, writing temp. Edward IV., calls it *Marchasyowe*, and *Markysowe*. Leland, temp. Henry VIII. thus writes:—“*Markesju*, a great long town, burnid 3 aut 4 anno Henr. 8 a Gallis. The paroch chirch a mile of. A pere by the Mount. *Markjue* and the Mount be both S. Hillaries parochie. There was found of late yeres syns spere heddes, axis for warre, and swerdes of coper, wrapped up in lynin scant perishid, nere the Mount in S. Hilaries paroch in tynne works.”

“*Marhasdeythyou*, alias *forum Jovis*, ys a fischar towne, with a market, and standeth fast upon the shore of the bay, directly agaynst the foote of S. Michael's Mount northward.”

“In *Marhasdeythyow* ys but a poore chapel yn the mydde of the poore town, and a lytle chapel yn the sand nere by the towne toward the Mount. Be the west end of the towne ys a lake, or a *rivulus*, the hedde whereof risith withyn a myle of Lanant northwardde fro *Marhesdeythyou*. Betwyxt the hedd of this *rivulus* and the nerest part of the ryver of Heyle, that cummeth yn to the se at Lanant is not a myle. And the grownd of bred (breadth) betwene the ful se marke at *forum Jovis*, and the ful se marke of Lanant ryver, is not ii. myles.”

The charter of the 37 Elizabeth, 1595, recites, “And whereas our borough of *Marghas-iewe*,” etc.

“Over against the Mount,” writes Carew, “fronteth a towne of petty fortune pertinentlie named *Marcaiev*, of *Marhas Diow*, in Englishe, the Thursdaies Market, for then it useth this traffike. At the beginning of K. H. the 8. reigne it felt the Frenchman's fiery indignation, who landed there with 30 saile. But the smoke of those poore houses calling in the countrie to the rescue made the place over hot for the enemies any longer abide.”

“*Marca-iewe*,” says Norden, “signifying in Englishe *market on the Thursday*, is a verie meane town opposite to the mount: It was burnt by the Frenche men in the time of King *Henry* the 8. as of late her neighbor's haue bene by the Spaniardes.”

“*Markiu*” writes Camden, “*Forum Jovis, quod ibi Mercatus die Jovis habeatur.*”

In the endowment of the vicarage, A.D. 1261, and in the confirmation of Walter de Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, A.D. 1313, it is named *Markesion* and *Markasion*.

A great deal has been written to show that *Margas-jewe*, or *Marhas-gou*, latterly *Market-jew*, and *Markasion* or *Marghas-sion*, now *Marazion*, were distinct towns; it is however conceded that they were in close proximity, if not attached to each other, and that the present town is immediately at the west of the site of the original Market-jew.

The appellation of Market-jew, still somewhat recognized, has led some to suppose that it had a market in very remote times, chiefly attended by foreign Jews for the purchasing of tin. This market is said to have been held at a place about 500 yards to the west of the *Chapel Rock*; the site is now only a mass of rocks and sand. It still bears the name of the *August* or *Hogus Rocks*, from the month in which the Jews are said to have resorted to this coast to hold their annual market.

The township of Marazion measures 681A. 0R. 7P.; of which 462A. 2R. 25P. are arable and garden land; 22A. 1R. 33P. are roads, streets, and waste; 2R. 1P. the cemetery; 7P. the church; and the glebe 1A. 1R. 16P.

The rent-charge in lieu of vicarial tithes payable to the vicar of S. Hilary from the township amounts to £140; and the glebe, when not in the manurance of the incumbent, is subject to a vicarial rent-charge of 1s. 6d. The rectorial tithe rent-charge, payable to the representatives of the late Canon Rogers of Penrose, amounts to £105; and the glebe, when not in the manurance of the incumbent is also subject to a rectorial rent-charge of 1s. 6d. The vicar of S. Hilary for the time being is the patron, and Mr. Reynolds the impropiator.

The Rev. Thomas Pascoe, the present vicar of S. Hilary, has endowed the perpetual curacy of Marazion with £5 out of the vicarial tithe rent-charge on the township; and the late Canon Rogers endowed it with the sum of £15 out of the rectorial tithe rent-charge. The clergyman's residence, which is pleasantly situated out of the town, was built about thirty years ago.

The old church having become considerably dilapidated, a new one was built in 1861, chiefly through the exertions of the late John Griffith Cole, Esq.

The new church, which is built on the site of the old one with considerable additional ground, is designed in the geometrical or early pointed style of the fourteenth century. It comprises a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and a vestry. The chancel has a polygonal, buttressed apse of five sides, each side having a single light window, three of which are filled with handsome painted glass, representing the Saviour, S. Michael killing the dragon, and the angel Gabriel. In the chancel is a piscina on one side, and an oak credence on the other. The chancel arch is twenty-one feet wide, and springs from bracketed responds.

The nave is separated from the aisles by arcades of four pointed arches each, springing from moulded caps and octagonal pillars; the material is Bath stone. The west window represents in richly stained glass, the scenes of the Saviour's Birth, with appropriate ornamentation. It has this inscription:—"This window is erected by Richard Wellington, to the glory of God, and in memory of Sarah his wife, and Mary Smith his daughter, both of whom are interred in the burial ground of this town. Also of his son Richard, a metallurgist, who in the 22nd year of his age was barbarously massacred by



Chinese rebels in the island of Borneo, on the night of the 17th of February, 1857. His last act was the gallant rescue of a fellow country-woman from their cruelty; but he fell in the attempt to save her two daughters, who perished with him."

The ground on which the church is built slopes to the south, consequently the south aisle is vaulted to carry the floor. It was at first intended to build the church with only an apsidal chancel, nave, and south aisle, but Miss James, a lady residing in the town, offered to build a north aisle; which was done at a cost of £1000. The east window of this aisle is filled with stained glass representing the Crucifixion and other scenes of the Saviour's life and death; it is inscribed:—"In pious & loving memory of Jane Cole, widow of the Revd. Samuel Cole, D.D., who died at Marazion 10th Feby. 1862. This window is placed here a humble gift to God's house, by her son John Griffith Cole."

The font is supported on a clustered shaft and four small pillars; the material is granite. The roof is of open wood-work, without stain or varnish. The seats are open; the material stained and varnished deal. The floors are tiled throughout. In the vestry are the St. Aubyn arms emblazoned, with the words, "Francis St. Aubyn, Esq., Mayor, 1684." There is another painting representing David playing on the harp, with the music of the *Old Hundred* before him. There is a priest's door, and a north porch; from the western wall of the latter rises a bell-cot for one bell.

A marble tablet in the church bears the following inscription:—

This tablet was erected by the corporation to the memory of Leonard Millett, Esquire, who had seven times served the office of Mayor with zeal and integrity, and on many occasions by liberal donations benefited this his native town. Nor did his liberality cease with his life. His bequests for charitable uses survive and will perpetuate to future generations even a larger share of benefits than his contemporaries enjoyed. He died on the 13th of March, 1841; in the 86th year of his age. *Deo Gloria.*

The cost of the building, exclusive of the site and the windows, was about £2900. Mr. St. Aubyn was the architect. The old church was dedicated to S. Hermes, who was a prefect of Rome, and on his becoming a Christian was beheaded by Aurelian.

On the 22nd of March, 1309, the *Vellani de Markasyon* obtained a license from Bishop Stapeldon to have divine service performed on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, *in capellâ Sce. Eremitis, infra limites parochie Sci. Hilarii.*

Between the town and the Mount, and at the distance of about one hundred yards from the former, stands a large rock, or rather a mass of rocks, called *Chapel Rock*, on which it is said a chapel once stood, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but no remains of it have existed within memory. The rock on which this chapel must have stood is about 150 yards in circumference, and the only part on which any building could have been erected is about 45 feet long, and 18 or 20 broad. This rock is said to have been contiguous to the land.

In 1852, Lady Mary-Lucy Cole, widow of Captain Sir Christopher Cole, K.C.B., built an excellent schoolroom and a master's residence, in memory of her deceased husband who was born here. The buildings are both handsome and substantial, and the front is ornamented with the family arms carved in stone.

The town received a charter of incorporation from queen Elizabeth. It is dated June 13, 1595, and has the following singular preamble:—"Elizabeth by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, queen, defender of the faith," etc.

"To all to whom the present letters shall come, greeting. Whereas our town of *Marghasiewe*, in our county of Cornwall is an *ancient* town, and was formerly a *mercantile*

town of great repute, until the said town by the most impious fury of false rebels and traitors raging in those parts against the most illustrious prince, our most dearly beloved brother Edward the sixth (when a multitude of rebels and enemies of the said king entered & possessed it, and thereupon being or taken & possessed, the same was by them destroyed and laid waste) from whose time the same town hath been much wasted, and the buildings and edifices of the same town are now in great decay, ruin, & desolation, as by a great number of our subjects worthy of credit we have been informed," etc.

By this charter the government of the town is vested in a mayor, eight aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses. It grants to the town a market on Saturdays, a fair on the 11th of June, being the feast of S. Barnabas, and another on the 30th of November, being the feast of S. Andrew.

The charter is signed *Powle*; and counter-signed John Woolcock, mayor; Peter Penrose, John Asye, John Richard, William Mabbe, Richard Hayman, John Barnes, John Davy, and Robert Weaver, burgesses.

It has been said that under this charter the borough sent members to parliament, and two members, namely, Thomas Westlake, and Richard Myll, Esquires, are said to have been returned in 1658; but it does not appear that they ever took their seats, as their names are not to be found in the lists of that parliament.

The ban of dilapidation under which Marazion has suffered for so many years, is now removed. About the year 1775 the large castellated house at the western extremity of the town was built by Mr. John Blewett, son of Mr. George Blewett, a very considerable merchant of this place, in imitation of Tregenna Castle, near S. Ives. Mr. George Blewett, rose from the lowest origin, and is said to have amassed £100,000. On the death of his only son beforenamed, the property fell to a nephew, who soon squandered the whole of it. The house was sometime afterwards purchased by another Mr. Blewett, wholly unconnected with the former, who had acquired a considerable fortune in the war. This also disappeared; and the house is now the property and residence of Theophilus Code, Esq.

Latterly many genteel and substantial villa residences have been built in and near the town; and this in addition to the handsome church and school premises, and the pleasant and interesting situation of the town, combine to make it one of the most desirable watering places of the county.

That there was once a considerable degree of corporate prosperity in the town, may be partially gathered from its expensive *municipalia*; which consist of two silver maces, much worn and the date illegible; two other silver maces, three feet long, elegantly chased, having the town arms, the date 1768, and the names of the mayor and corporation of that year engraved on them; namely, Humphry Cole, mayor; Pascoe Grenfell, James Freethy, William Ripper, Robert King, Robert Millett, Joseph Hill, William Cornish, John Blewett, John Maugham, John Keir, Thomas Provis, and John Treluddra, burgesses. There is also a silver-headed walking stick for the mayor, on which is engraved.—“1684. Francis St. Aubyn, armiger, Maior of this Corporation.”

The seal of the town bears a castle surmounted by a dome, flanked by dome-covered towers with flags; the legend is + SIGILL. MAIORIS. VILLE. ET. BOROV. DE. MARGHASION.

From Marazion and the neighbouring parish of Perranuthnoe originated the distinguished family of Cole. Humphry Cole died at Marazion, of which he was mayor in 1768,

December 14, 1775; and Phillis, his wife, January 25, 1800. They were both interred in the family vault, at Perranuthnoe. Of their children,—

Humphry, the eldest son, served as an officer in the 103rd, and 79th regiments during the American war. He finally became a settler in Jamaica, where he died.

The Rev. John Cole, D.D., the second son, vicar of Gulval, rector of Exeter College, Oxford, vice-chancellor of the University, and rector of Yaverland, in the Isle of Wight; died at Marazion, October 13, 1819; aged 62. He was a friend and correspondent of the Rev. R. Polwhele, the historian.

Captain Francis Cole, R.N., a most promising officer, died at the age of 38, and was interred at S. Hilary. He entered the navy in 1770, as a midshipman, in company with Edward Pellow, afterwards Lord Exmouth. He subsequently attained to the rank of captain, and commanded *La Revolutionnaire*, one of the finest frigates in the navy.

By Honor his wife, daughter of John Keir, Esq., of Marazion, he left issue the Rev. Francis Cole, who married Miss Jewell, granddaughter of Sir Thomas Jewell, master of the rolls; and two daughters, Honor and Mary-Ellis.

The Rev. Samuel Cole, D.D., the fifth son, was for some time curate of Gulval, under his brother, he then became chaplain general of the navy, and at Greenwich Hospital. In 1819 he was presented the vicarage of Sithney. He died at Greenwich Hospital, November 25, 1838; and was interred in the church of S. Alphage, in that town.

Captain Sir Christopher Cole, K.C.B., the youngest son, was born at Marazion, June 10, 1770. He became a successful naval officer and was promoted to the rank of captain in 1802. He acquired the highest military reputation by his capture of Banda Neira, in the East Indies, with a force many times less numerous than the garrison which he overcame; and, having thus taken the place with determined resolution and courage, he acquired greater glory by extending courtesy to the vanquished, protecting them in their persons, in their properties, and in the exercise of their civil and religious rights.

Sir Christopher was prominent in the capture of Java; and twice received the thanks of the East India Company for political services. At the close of the war he was made K.C.B., and the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. The late admiral Lord Lyons was one of his lieutenants.

He married, April 28, 1815, Mary-Lucy, second daughter of Henry-Thomas, second Earl of Ilchester, and widow of Thomas-Mansel Talbot, Esq., of Margam. She was sister to the first wife of Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., of Carclew. Having in consequence of his marriage, settled in Glamorganshire, he represented that county in parliament; the expenses of his election were defrayed by a public subscription of £20,000. He died suddenly August 24, 1836; and was interred at Penrice, near Swansea. Through previous arrangement, Lady Cole at her death bequeathed the family property to her husband's nephew, John-Griffith Cole, Esq., the son of Dr. Samuel Cole, by his wife, sister of the Rev. Edward Griffith, of S. Keverne. By will, Mr. J. Griffith Cole at his death divided his property equally between the families of his uncle and aunt.

William Cornish, Esq., a merchant of Marazion, and a county magistrate, married Honor, the daughter of Captain Francis Cole, by whom he had a large family. There is no male representative of the Cole family now resident in the county.

The arms borne by Sir Christopher Cole were,—*Ermine, a bull passant gules, debouched by a bend azure, thereon a scaling ladder or,—within a bordure sable bezantée; on a canton a castle.* But it does not appear that they were ever registered.



Pascoe Grenfell, Esq., commissary for the States of Holland resided at Marazion during a long life. His son, Pascoe Grenfell, Esq., of Taplow, in the county of Buckingham, and M.P. for Great Marlow, was born here. He was well known throughout England as a man of talent and of great liberality. He married first, his cousin, Charlotte Granville, by whom he had three children ; George, Pascoe, and Charlotte ; secondly, in 1798, Georgina S. Ledger, seventh daughter of the first Viscount Doneraile, by whom, who died May 19, 1818, he had issue ten children.

The Grenfells are supposed to have descended from a younger branch of the Granvilles of Kilkhampton, and this supposition is supported by the fact of their arms, *Gules, three sufflues or organ rests, or*, being the same.

About fifty years ago Dr. Richard Moyle of Marazion, undertook to reclaim a portion of the marsh land, adjoining that township ; and he so far succeeded as to bring about seventy acres into a state of cultivation. For this he received from the Society for the promotion of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, a gold medal ; also a handsome premium from the Board of Agriculture.

To drain this tract of land, he laid open the bar of sand that lay between it and the tide, and introduced a wooden pipe about nine inches in diameter, and about 174 yards in length, burying it in some places twenty-four feet beneath the surface of the bank. This pipe, which had one extremity open to receive the water from the marsh, had its other open on the beach at about half tide. At this end was placed a valve opening towards the sea, which when the tide was out the internal water would force open, but which the returning tide would close. This was found to prevent the influx of the salt water. The inner end opened into a reservoir to which the water was conducted by drains.

The land thus drained was found for the first three or four years to be rather unproductive. This was attributed to its being too much saturated with salt water.

The labourers when cutting open the drains, discovered an earthen pot in which they found nearly a thousand Roman copper coins. Many of these were much corroded by the salt water ; but the impressions on several of them were sufficiently legible to show that they were of the emperors who lived between the years 260 and 350.

About a century ago a spring tide was driven against the town of Marazion with such violence as to beat down a whole row of houses, and to carry them with their foundations into the sea.

Near the mouth of the stream which forms the western boundary of Marazion, traces of a very ancient building, apparently used for both smelting and melting tin, were discovered in 1849. At the depth of between three and six yards, the remains of ancient walls, rudely built of stones and clay were seen, and near them great quantities of ashes, charcoal, and slag, besides some ancient broken pottery of rude manufacture, and much brick.

In removing a portion of the sand near one of the walls, two fragments of a bronze vessel were discovered, resting on charcoal. The fragments were each about six inches long, four wide, and only the sixteenth of an inch thick, having been apparently parts of the circular top of a vessel three feet in diameter, the mouth being bent back into a horizontal rim three-quarters of an inch broad. These remains were considered to be Phœnician.

It appears from the Parliamentary rolls in the Tower of London that Marazion sent two members to parliament, temp. Henry II., *circa* 1170 ; but on the dissolution of the Priory of the Mount it ceased to do so, because it could not conveniently pay their wages. About the middle of the seventeenth century the inhabitants were anxious to recover their long lost privilege, but their efforts were ineffectual.

Besides the attractive and commodious church, the town has chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, Bible Christians, Baptists, and the Wesleyan Methodist Free Church.

The Society of Friends have a cemetery near the town.

In 1800, at Enys were found in a ditch, and but little under the surface of the field, some celts, spear-heads, and pieces of broken swords, all made of copper, together with several lumps of that metal weighing about eighty pounds ; all of which, except one spear-head, the finder melted down before the circumstance was known to any antiquary.

The chief villages of the parish are the Churchtown and Relubbus ; in the former is situated the commodious vicarage house, and near it Belvedere villa, a substantial gabled house, the property and residence of Mr. Philip Floyd.

The parish feast is held on the nearest Sunday to the 13th of January, the patron saint's day.

The Wesleyan Methodists have chapels at Relubbus, Halamaning, Tregurtha, Keneggy, and Resudgian.

Among the landowners will be found the names of the Duke of Leeds, Viscount Falmouth, Sir Edward St. Aubyn, Bart., C. H. T. Hawkins, W. Pascoe, T. J. Agar-Robartes, J. H. Buller, T. R. Polwhele, F. Hill, Esquires ; the Rev. M. N. Peters, the representatives of H. M. Grylls, Esq., and Mr. Laity.

Geologically, this parish is similarly constituted to the adjacent parishes of S. Erth and Gwincar, being all situated on a line running north-east and south-west, between the large masses of granite of the Land's End and Carn Breâ.

About four hundred yards to the south of Marazion stands S. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, the greatest natural curiosity, and the most commanding object of the county. In all ecclesiastical matters it is extra-parochial to S. Hilary. At its basement the Mount is rather more than a mile in circuit, occupying an horizontal space of about seven acres, and exhibiting a surface of nearly twenty acres. Its natural height, from the surrounding sands, according to the Ordnance Survey is 231 feet.

At low water the Mount can be approached from the shore over a natural causeway, which is formed by the two currents of the tide sweeping around the island, meeting in opposite directions beyond it, and at the place of meeting depositing quantities of shingle and sand. This causeway, which is about forty yards in breadth, does not tend directly to the entrance of the pier, but reaches the Mount about eight yards to the east of it. At neap tides and in very bad weather, the causeway is scarcely free from water, and for only about three hours in mild weather ; but at spring tides, and in mild weather, it is free of water for nearly five hours. Formerly the causeway was passable for about half an hour longer than it is at present. A cross which stood upon it was broken down about a century ago, by the violence of a storm.

Who knows not Michael's Mount and chair,

The pilgrim's holy vaunt :

Both land and island twice a day,

Both fort and port of haunt.—Carew.

Upon the summit of this pyramidal hill stands the church, having a tower in the middle. It was built by Edward the Confessor, who was the first to consecrate the Mount to religion. Having built the church and erected habitations for the clergy connected with it, he gave them the Mount, and many lands beside, by charter, of which the following translation is preserved.

*In the name of the holy and indivisible Trinity, I, EDWARD, by the grace of God king of the English, willing to give the price of the redemption of my soul, or of the souls of my parents, with the consent and attestation of good men, have delivered to S. Michael the Archangel, for the use of the brethren serving God in that place, Saint Michael, which is near the sea, with all its appendages, that is to say, with its towns, castles, lands, and other appurtenances. I have added moreover, all the land of VENNEFIRE, with its towns, villages, fields, meadows, and grounds, cultivated or uncultivated, with their proceeds.*

*And I have joined, as an addition to the things already given, the harbour called RUMINELLA, with all things belonging to it, that is, with mills and establishments for fisheries and with their proceeds.*

*But if any one shall endeavour to interpose subtile impediments against these gifts, let him be made an anathema, and incur the perpetual anger of God.*

*And that the authority of our donation may be held the more truly and firmly hereafter, I have, in confirming it, underwritten with my own hand, which many also of the witnesses have done.*

SIGNED.

*Regis Edwardi +*

*Roberti Archiepiscopi Rothomagensis +*

*Herberti Episcopi Lexoviensis +*

*Roberti Episcopi Constantiensis +*

*Radulphi +*

*Vinefredi + Nigelli Vicecomitis*

*Anschitelli Choschet Turstini.*

Robert Earl of Moriton, called by some the founder of the church, in order that he might associate it with that of his native country, S. Michael's Mount in Normandy, and to enlarge its endowments, granted a new charter, thus translated.

*In the name of the holy and indivisible Trinity. I, Robert, by the grace of God Earl of Moriton, influenced with the fire of divine love, supporting in battle the standard of S. Michael, do make known to all the sons of our holy mother, that for the salvation of the souls of myself and of my wife, also for the salvation, the prosperity and safety of the most glorious King William, and for obtaining the reward of eternal life, do give and grant Mount Saint Michael, of Cornwall, to God and to the monks serving of the church of Saint Michael in danger of the sea; with half a hide of land, so unbound, and peaceable and free from all customs, complaints, and suits, as I hold them.*

*And I appoint, the king my lord consenting, that they may hold a market on every Friday.*

*Lastly, as I have most certainly ascertained that a son has been given me from God by my wife, through the merits of the blessed Michael, by the prayers of the monks, I have increased the gift to him the blessed chief of the heavenly host. I have given and do give in AMANETH three acres of land; that is to say, TREVELABOTH, LISMANOCH, TREQUANERS, CARMALOC, my most pious lord king William assenting, together with the queen Matilda, and their noble sons the Earl Robert, William Rufus, and Henry yet a boy, to be quit and free from all pleas,*



complaints and forfeits, so that the monks shall not answer in any matter to the king's justice, homicide alone excepted.

And I Robert Earl of Moriton have made this donation, which William the glorious king of the English, and the queen, and their children, have permitted and testified.

SIGNUM	Willielmi Regis +	Reginæ Mathildis +
	Roberti Comitis +	Willielmi Rufi filii Regis +
	Henrici Pueri +	Roberti Comitis Moritoni +
	Matildis Comitissæ +	Willielmi filii eorum +

This charter is ratified and confirmed in the year one thousand and eighty-five from the incarnation of our Lord.

SIGNUM	Liurici Essecestricæ Episcopi +
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Leofric the first bishop of Exeter exempted S. Michael's Mount from all episcopal subjection; and its church was consecrated by William Warlewast, bishop of Exeter, assisted by Bernard the eleventh abbot of S. Michael's in Normandy, in 1135. With the approbation of the last-named bishop of Exeter, Bernard settled here thirteen brethren "in honour of Christ Jesus and his apostles." One was appointed prior, but was bound to visit in person or by proxy the mother house in Normandy every year, and to pay sixteen marks of silver as an acknowledgment of dependence.

List of Priors:—

*Radulphus*, or *Ralph de Cartaret*, admitted December 21, 1266.

*Richard Perer*, collated by Walter Bronescombe, bishop of Exeter, April 11, 1275, to the priory, which was just then vacant.

*Gaufridus*, or *Geoffry de Gernon*, alias *Forum*, instituted July 8, 1283. After governing the house 33 years, he resigned office. This prior by deed dated 1287, with the assent of his three co-monks, granted land in Tremenhir Wolas to Michael de Tremenhir Wolas. The original is still in the possession of the Tremenneere family.

*Peter de Cara Villa*, or *Carville*, was confirmed prior September 12, 1316. John de Grandisson, bishop of Exeter on September 12, 1334, certified to Edward III. that this prior and his monks held *in proprios usus*, the parish churches of S. Hilary and Moresk (*S. Clements*), and received ten marks per annum from Udno (*Perranuthnoe*). On May 7, 1336, bishop Grandisson's official visited this priory. He reported that the revenues amounted to £100 a year, besides oblations, and the debts to one hundred shillings; that this prior Peter Carville had farmed the estates to several persons, *pro vili precio in grave dispendium domus sue*, and had then lent out goods to the value of eighteen marks, without daring to demand restitution; and that a cousin of his had been suffered to dilapidate the property.

*Nicholas Isabel*, instituted September 24, 1342, on the cession of Peter de Carville.

*John Hardy* succeeded October 3, 1349. This prior was indicted at Launceston, in 1356, for having sent secret letters, two years before, with a sum in gold and silver amounting to £60, into Normandy to the king's enemies, and harbouring two men from that country for two weeks at Treverabrou (*Treverabo*). He proved his innocence of the charges, and was acquitted.

*John de Volant*, admitted April 24, 1362, on Hardy's death. Bishop Brantyngham states that this prior, with but two monks, resided in the house; that his church of S. Michael's Mount was valued in 24 marks and 3s. 9d. per annum; that S. Hilary's

church, of the yearly value of five marks and a half, and Moresk church, of the yearly value of twenty marks and 6s. 6d., belonged to the convent.

*Richard Harepath*, on whose translation to S. Germans

*Richard Auncell* succeeded on the presentation of Richard II., December 7, 1385. His brass seal, representing the patron saint of the priory transfixing the dragon, was discovered in Exeter, and is now at Prior Park, near Bath.

*William Lambert*, a monk of Tutbury, on Auncell's death, succeeded October 21, 1412, on the presentation of Henry IV.; and was probably the last prior. It is remarkable that Bishop Stafford in his return to the king's writ, had overlooked in the registers of his predecessors the priors Nicholas Isabel and Richard Harepath. When prior Lambert's superiority expired, it is believed that the principal ecclesiastical person at the Mount was a chaplain, appointed by the patron. One of these, William Morton, must have been a person of influence and benevolence, as appears from the patent roll, 6 Henry VI., 1427, which recites that William Morton, of Mount S. Michael, chaplain, had stated in a petition to the King, that between Lizard Point and the Land's End is situated Mount's Bay, within which there is no safe port for ships of eighty tons burthen; that very many vessels at sea come into the said bay, either forced by stress of weather, or brought into it by the remissness and negligence of the mariners, and for the want of a sufficient port and a safer place, the ships and the men and cargoe are endangered and destroyed within the bay, to the no small loss and injury of the king and of his people trading on those coasts. That whereas the said William, from a religious motive, and having a compassion for the people whose goods and merchandize are often endangered for want of a port, had commenced there a stone quay or jetty, which if completed, would by God's favour, be a convenient port, capable of receiving and securing 200 ships of whatever burthen, though driven into the bay by tempestuous weather or other causes, and whereas the commencement of this quay had put him to great costs, and much greater costs must be incurred in finishing and completing the same; and whereas the said William and the people of the adjacent parts could not support such charges without the king's assistance, he therefore prayed his gracious aid in this behalf.

Whereupon the king, sincerely affecting the safety and quiet of his people, and wishing further to answer to the desires of the said William in this work of piety, with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal then assembled in parliament, granted to the said William and the governors of the work of the quay aforesaid, during the next seven years, the power of levying on every vessel of 120 tons burthen and more, coming near the Mount and anchoring there, 12 pence; and on every vessel between 120 tons and 60 tons burthen, 8 pence; and on every vessel under 60 tons burthen, 4 pence, as often as they shall come near the Mount; and from every boat of any foreign fisherman, fishing for hake in the season within the said bay, 12 pence, or the value thereof in the said fish: provided that the moneys so levied were applied and faithfully expended about the construction and finishing of the said quay for the relief and safety of the men, ships, goods, and merchandize, arriving at the said bay, upon view of four of the most substantial persons, to wit, merchants of *Marghasieu* and fishermen belonging to the said quay, to be chosen by the other merchants and fishermen of the said town and quay.

The charter of Richard, king of the Romans, granting to the prior of the Mount three annual fairs, to be held near their grange, now called the Long Barn is as follows:—

RICHARD, *by the grace of God king of the Romans, and always Augustus, to the bishops, abbats, priors, earls, barons, and to all holding free tenures, and to others his lieges in the county of Cornwall, health and every good.*

*May you all know that we, by this our present confirmation, have granted and confirmed to the prior of the blessed Michael in Cornwall, and to his successors, that they may have and hold, and for ever possess, the three fairs and three markets on their own proper ground in MARCHADYON, near their Barn; which three fairs and three markets they have hitherto held by the concession of our predecessors kings of England, in MARGHASBIGAN, on ground belonging to others; that is to say, on the middle day in Lent, and on the following day; and on the eve of the blessed Michael and on the following day; and on the eve of the blessed Michael in MONTE TUMBÆ, and on the following day, provided that these fairs and markets may not cause any damage or injury to other fairs or markets in conformity with the laws and customs of this kingdom of England.*

*In witness of all which things we have thought fit to certify this present confirmation with our royal seal.*

There is also a bull of pope Adrian, in 1155, confirming all their possessions to the abbot and monks of Mount S. Michael in Normandy, and among them S. Michael's Mount in Cornwall; which, previously to its subjugation had been exempted from all episcopal interference by Liuricus, bishop of Exeter, as he states by the exhortation and command of his lord, pope Gregory, and in compliance with the wishes of the king, of the queen, and of all the magnates in the realm. And he also grants a release from a third part of their penances to all such persons as may visit the church of S. Michael with oblations and alms.

The curious document in which the following particulars occur, was formerly among the ancient registers of the Mount.

“To all members of holy mother church, who shall read or hear these letters, peace and salvation.

“Be it known unto you all, that our most holy lord pope Gregory, in the year of Christ's incarnation, 1070, out of his great zeal and devotion to the church of *S. Michael in Mont Tumba*, in the county of Cornwall, hath granted to the aforesaid church, which is entrusted to the angelical ministry, and with full approbation consecrated and sanctified, to remit to all the faithful who shall enrich, endow, or visit the said church, a third part of their penance; and that this grant may remain for ever unshaken and inviolable, by the authority of God the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, he forbids all his successors from attempting to make any alteration against this decree.”

This was placed publicly on the gates of the church, and enjoined to be read in other churches, that the devout might be induced to visit the Mount more frequently and in greater numbers.

It may here be noticed that the first time the Mount appears on record, is about the middle of the fifth century; and from the circumstances under which it is mentioned, it seems to have been even at that period a place of importance.

So early as 490 S. Keyne, a holy virgin of British blood royal, one of the numerous family of Brechan, prince of Brecknockshire, in Wales, came to the Mount on pilgrimage. In this place she is stated to have remained a considerable time, until her nephew



Cadoc joining her, she was persuaded to return to her native land. But at this time the people were so well pleased with her presence that they forbade her to depart; nor was she able to remove, until a superior call from heaven imposed silence on their opposition, and she was permitted to retire in peace. The Mount being badly supplied with water, Cadoc is said during his stay, to have caused a spring to arise in a place which was previously dry; in consequence of which a church was erected here to his honour.

S. Keyne is believed to have imparted the same virtue to the stone chair which overhangs from the tower, as she bestowed on the celebrated well of her own parish near Liskeard. And since no one obtains a seat in this chair without considerable resolution and steadiness of head, one may be inclined to anticipate the supposed effect with greater certainty from the achievement of sitting in S. Michael's chair, than from drinking the waters of S. Keyne's well,—an act requiring neither courage nor resolution.

In a charter dated from Restormel, December 30, 1290, 19 Edward I., Edmund Earl of Cornwall, recites and confirms all the grants of his father Richard, to the Mount.

*Alanus, Dei gratia Comes Britanniae et Cornubiæ et Richemuntis*, gave the monks of S. Michael's Mount in the sea, the sum of ten shillings per annum, due to him from the fair of *Merdresein* (Marazion). And Conan, Duke of Brittany, gave them the lands of *Warth*.

In 1720 the church of S. Michael comprised a nave divided by the rood screen into an aisle and a choir; the woodwork of the screen was carved and painted with the history of the Passion. In the choir were three stalls at the entrance on each side, and at the eastern end two tall windows; three good Gothic windows on each side; and a handsome rose window at the west end. The choir was 21 feet long by 20 feet wide, and the nave 48 feet long by 20 feet wide. On the right hand side of the east end was a little door leading by twelve steps to a well-arched vault, 8 feet long by 6 feet wide, and lighted by one small window; this is supposed to have been the confessional.

In levelling a platform at the east end of the church, for the communion table, a low Gothic doorway was found in the southern wall, closed up with stone. On removing the masonry from the doorway ten steps were found leading to a vault of stone under the church, about nine feet long, six or seven broad, and nearly as many in height. In this vault was found the skeleton of a very large man, without any remains of a coffin. The bones were removed and interred in the body of the church.

More recently handsome and costly stained glass windows were placed in the church; a polished marble floor, and a fine organ were also added. On the screen are armorial bearings showing the marriage connexions of the St. Aubyns. A spiral staircase leads to the top of the tower, where may be seen the mysterious "Cader of S. Michael." It is a chair composed of stones projecting from the two sides of the tower battlements, and uniting into a sort of seat, just at the south-western angle, but elevated above the battlements on each side, with its back just within, and over-hanging the rocky precipice below.

Antiquaries are divided in their opinions as to the original use of this appendage to the tower: some contending that it is the remains of a stone lantern, in which a light was kept by the monks during the night, and in foggy weather, for the direction and safety of shipping. Others on the contrary maintain that it was purposely constructed to increase the mummery of the pilgrimage to the Mount. By climbing to this terrifying seat, and placing himself within it, the pilgrim was probably taught to believe that he was performing an act of peculiar sanctity.

There are six bells, on every one of which there is an inscription.

On the 1. *Ordo potestatum.*

2. *Sancte Nicholae, ora pro nobis. Ordo principatum.*

3. *Charles and John Rudhall, fecit, 1784. ~ Come away, make no delay, 1785.*

4. *Spiritus Sanctus est Deus. Gabriel, Sancte Paule, ora pro nobis. Ordo virtutum Maria.*

5. *Filius est Deus. Raphael, Sancta Margaretta, ora pro nobis. Ordo Archangelorum.*

6. *Soli Deo detur Gloria, 1640. J.P.*

The nunnery and house for the monks were placed below the church to the east, south, and west; they were also much altered in 1720. They were entered by a low gate and porteullis, with a guardroom beyond. The principal chamber was fifty feet long by eighteen feet wide formerly, with chambers above, connected to a chapel of the nunnery dedicated to S. Mary, supposed to have been built temp. Richard I. A passage under the east end of the church led to the southern court, where was the refectory thirty-three feet long, sixteen feet wide, and eighteen feet high, with a well carved roof of wood. To the east of this was a small room with a chamber over; and further eastward another room with a chamber over called King Charles the second's apartments. In the court was a vault, supposed to have been used as a powder-room. The cells of the monks, and their domestic offices, lay to the west of the church and refectory.

In 1760 the whole structure underwent considerable alterations, and was modernized into a family residence by the then Sir John St. Aubyn. The chapel was renovated in 1804; and a costly chandelier was added in 1811, representing S. George and the dragon, surmounted by a representation of the Virgin and child. King Charles II.'s apartments have been pulled down. A long passage between the two parlours which occupy the site of the nunnery, has been built. In 1826, alterations and decorations were made in cement on the original stone-work. The roof of the Chevy Chase room, formerly the monks' refectory was ornamented with a massive pendant; it has a stuccoed frieze representing the hunting of the stag, wild boar, etc., hence its name. Over the fire place at the east end are the royal arms and the date 1660; in the west end are the arms of the St. Aubyns in connexion with those of the Godolphins. The courts were enlarged and the terrace continued around the east end of the buildings. In 1850 a portion of wall was rebuilt in the south court, and a water-tank of the capacity of 3000 gallons was formed. A lead tank bears the St. Aubyn arms and the date September 29, 1784.

When the floor of the church was removed to give place to the new one, a fragment of an inscribed sepulchral stone of one of the prior's was taken up. There was also a grave stone, not inscribed, amongst the pavement, which was conjectured to have covered the remains of Sir John Arundell of Trerice, who was slain on the neighbouring sands, and buried in this church temp. Edward IV.

S. Michael at Mount. A chapell. Founded by ye abness of ye dissolved monastery of Syon. Three prysts to celebrate there, one of whom ys named ye *arche pryst*.

The yerelye value of annuities to sayd prysts 1 of x<sup>li</sup>. and ye other two vj<sup>li</sup>. each, xxij<sup>li</sup>.

How or when the church of S. Michael's Mount became an *archpresbytery*, has not been ascertained; but that the Rev. John Arscott was its *arch-priest* on November 16, 1537, is evident from archbishop Cranmer's dispensation of that date, still extant.

*William of Worcester* in his *Itinerary*, 1478, states the dimensions of S. Michael's church to be thirty steps or sixty feet long, by twelve steps broad. The dimensions of the chapel *newly erected*, he computes at forty feet in length, and twenty in breadth. And he further states that between S. Michael's Mount and the Scilly Islands were formerly meadow and arable land and masses of forest; and that 140 intervening parish churches had been submerged by the sea. He also gives a list of places bearing the name of S. Michael, viz.—

1. Mount Mygell ultra Excestre 100 miliarie.
2. Seynt Mychel de Rock per 30miliaria ultra montem Sancti Michaelis, et per 5 miliaria ultra Bodman.
3. Seynt Mychel Rowtor per tria miliaria de Camelforth, per 8 miliaria de Bodman.
4. Sanctus Mychaelis de Brenton (Brentor?), ibi est capella per 2 miliaria ultra Tavystoke versus Lanceston.
5. Sanctus Mychels borough per 7 miliria de Taunton citra.
6. Sanctus Michaelis Trewin per 5 miliaria ultra Lastendon super altum montem.

By virtue of a writ issued June 20, 1439, 18 Henry VI., to John Nanfan, sheriff of Cornwall, to require the value of the priory, and to take it into the king's hands, the following return was made :—

Inquisitio capta apud Beaureper in comitatu Cornubie coram Johanne Nanfan, vicecomite ejusdem comitatus, die martis proximo ante festum S. Matthei apostoli et evangeliste, A. R. R. Henrici sexti post conquestum xix, per sacramentum xij juratorum qui dicunt etc. quod abbattissa domus de Syon juxta Braynford in comitatu Middlesex prioratum S. Michaelis in comitatu Cornub. cum pertinenciis a ix die Julii, A. R. R. xv occupavit et exitus et proficua inde provenientia recepit et habuit. Item dicunt quod prioratus predictus cum pertinenciis valet per annum ultra reprisas xxxij lib. vj sol. viij dem., videlicet :—

Manerium de Monte ibidem cum pertinenciis valet per ann. ultra reprisas	... ..	£5	0	0
Manerium de Tresrabo ditto ditto	... ..	7	6	8

Item decima garbarum parochiarum S. Hilarii, Moreske (S. Clements), Alwarton, et Trethydyn (Tehidy), et decime pissium ibidem, valent per ann. etc.	... ..	14	0	0
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Item quod oblationes in ecclesia S. Michaelis in Monte valent per ann. etc.	... ..	7	0	0
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Et ego predictus Johannes Nanfan, vicecomes, in festo S. Mathei apostoli et evangeliste cepi in manus domini regis prioratum predictum, prout in brevi domini regis michi precipitur. In cujus etc.

Some light is thrown on the possessions of the abbey of S. Michael by the portions conveyed to the grantee of the crown after the Reformation; yet it is very difficult to identify the property mentioned in the charter of Edward the Confessor. Probably there was a church or some religious establishment at the Mount at the time of the charter, inasmuch as it is therein called "Saint Michael," and that the Confessor intended to affiliate it to the abbey.

"Totam terram de Vennefire," or as it is named in the cartulary of Avranches, "Vennesire," may mean a conveyance of all the lands of S. Michael in *devenscire*, i.e. Devonshire, frequently then so called. The port of Ruminella has been supposed to mean Romney in Kent. *Domesday* however, does not show that any lands there had belonged to S. Michael. At the time of that survey, 1086, the following property belonged to the abbey :—

The church of S. Michael holds Treiwal: Brismar held it in the time of King Edward; there are two hides which were never taxed: the arable land is eight carucates: there is one plough, with one villain and two borderers, and ten acres of pasture: it is worth 20 shillings. Of these two hides Earl Moriton took away one hide: it is worth 20 shillings.

A church with tithes and land in Basingstoke held of the king, and which had been held by bishop Walter in the reign of Edward.

A church and land held of the king's manor of Celsea in Berkshire.

Two churches and land in the king's manor of Otone in Wiltshire.



Otterton, Doniton, and Herticombe in Devonshire, none of which belonged to the abbey temp. Edward the Confessor.

The other property given before or after the Conquest is capable of partial identification with the following lands and tithes conveyed to the Earl of Salisbury by patent 9 James I., 1611, namely:

The farm and site of the Mount and priory, with the appurtenances.

The manor of Trerabo or Tresabo, called also Treraboe.

The leet of Markesion or Marghasion.

The rectory of S. Hilary.

The tithes of Marghasion, Moresk, Alverton, Penzance, Camborne, and Illogan.

All lands, etc., lately belonging to the priory in Mount S. Michael, Markesion, Lam-besen, Moresk, Tregevers, Tregiddon, Mulluckhorne, Penzance, Gollclon, Perkin-clange, and Karnefield.

From being a mere cell with a prior moveable *ad nutum*, the religious house at the Mount obtained a distinct corporate character, and had a convent, a seal, and a perpetual prior. As such it was considered exempt from seizure under the different acts for taking possession of alien priories in the reigns of Henry IV. and V.

It was transferred by Henry V. to the then new monastery of Syon, near Brentford, Middlesex, under the authority of parliament, with the sanction of ecclesiastical confirmation. Conflicting grants were afterwards made both to Syon Abbey and to King's College, Cambridge, by Henry V. *circa* 1413; but the college relinquished its claim, and from the reign of Henry VI. to that of Henry VIII. the ecclesiastical history of the Mount is identified with that of Syon Abbey.

The advowson of the priory belonged to the Duchy, and was valued at 100 marks per annum.

At the dissolution of monasteries in 1539, Henry VIII. gave the revenues of the Mount, amounting to £110 12s. 1d. per annum to Humphry Arundell, Esq., who held them with the governorship to the 1 Edward VI., 1547.

The Mount appears never to have received a religious society after its suppression as an alien priory in the reign of Henry V. At the period of the general dissolution it must have been let at an annual rent, for in the abstract roll preserved in the Augmentation Office this entry occurs under Syon Abbey: *Cornub.—S. Michael. ad Montem, Firma* £26 13s. 4d.

S. Michael's Mount is situated in 50 degrees 8 minutes north latitude, and in 5 degrees 28 minutes west longitude. The Mount has had several names. The ancient Cornish inhabitants, who were careful to name all places from their most striking features and natural properties, called it *Karak-luz-en-kug*, *Cara Clowze in Cows*, or more properly *Carreg-Lûg en Kûg*, "the hoary Rock in the wood." And William of Worcester, the oldest author who gives the English signification, writes, "Apparicio Sancti Michaelis in monte Tumba, antea vocatale *Hore-rok in the Wodd*." It was also anciently named *S. Mighell's Menyth*, because the archangel S. Michael is said to have made his appearance on it about A.D. 495. About this time it also bore the name of *Dinsell* or *Dynsull*, "the Hill of prospect," or "the Hill in open view," or possibly, as an ingenious writer suggests, *Dinsell* may be a corruption or abbreviation of *Iktincell*, "the Tin Port cell."

The following literal translation of a passage in *Diodorus Siculus*, which describes the inhabitants of western Cornwall, and the manner in which tin was raised, prepared, and exported, forty or fifty years before the Christian era, must satisfy every one that S. Michael's Mount was the *Iktin* of that author.

"The inhabitants of that extremity of Britain which is called Belerion, both excel in hospitality, and also by reason of their intercourse with foreign merchants are civilized in their mode of life. These prepare the tin, working very skilfully the earth which produces it. The ground is rocky, but has in it earthy veins the produce of which is wrought down, and melted, and purified. Then, when they have cast it in the form of cubes, they carry it into a certain island adjoining to Britain, and called *Iktin*. For during the recess of the tide the intervening space is left dry, and they carry over abundance of tin to this place in their carts.

"And it is something peculiar that happens to the islands in these parts lying between Europe and Britain; for at the full tide, the intervening passage being overflowed, they appear islands, but when the sea retires a large space is left dry, and they are seen as peninsulas

"From hence then, the traders purchase the tin of the natives, and transport it into Gaul, and finally travelling through Gaul on foot, in about thirty days they bring their burdens on horses to the mouth of the river Rhone."

Like its fellow Mount in Normandy, the Cornish S. Michael's had a garrison, temp. Richard I. *circa* 1190; and in the early part of the fifteenth century it was styled a *fortalitium*.

In the reign of Richard I., Henry de la Pomeroy, lord of Berry Pomeroy in Devon, and of Tregony-Pomeroy in this county, a person of considerable possessions in both counties, being in the interest of John Earl of Cornwall, who made some pretensions to being king during Richard's imprisonment in Austria, resolved to take possession of S. Michael's Mount on his behalf. In order to do this he and his followers visited the Mount in disguise on the pretence of seeing a sister of his who resided with the religious people there. Having by this stratagem got the Mount completely into his hands, he fortified it and continued to hold it after the king's return. Richard however, commanded Richard Revell, then sheriff of Cornwall, with his *posse comitatus*, to assist Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury, chief justice and lord chancellor, whom he had sent as his general into the county, in besieging the Mount and in reducing Pomeroy to obedience. Pomeroy and his little garrison surrendered without resistance, and threw themselves on the king's mercy. It is said that he died soon afterwards through grief, despairing of a pardon from the king. Another account says that he bequeathed part of his lands to the monks of the Mount, and to the knights of S. John of Jerusalem, to pray for his soul; and then caused himself to be bled to death. After the surrender of Pomeroy, Richard restored the Mount to its former religious occupants, and placed a small garrison in it for their protection.

It appears that in the year 1204, Henry de la Pomeroy the younger gave sixty marks to be restored to certain possessions of his father as he enjoyed them before he entered the castle on the Mount. Besides this present to the king, he bestowed on the Knights Hospitallers the church of Madron.

Richard de Vere, the eleventh Earl of Oxford, married Alice, one of the daughters

and coheiresses of Sir Richard Serjeaux, Knight, of Colquite in S. Mabyn, and Killigarth in Talland, widow of Guy St. Aubyn; but she conveyed her lands from her son by her first husband, to her second husband the Earl of Oxford, who had issue by her John de Vere, the twelfth Earl, who with his son Aubrey were beheaded for treason against Edward IV. In consequence of their deaths John, the second son became the thirteenth Earl of Oxford, and took an active part in the battle of Barnet on behalf of Henry VI. After the battle the Earl of Oxford fled into Wales, where he collected a party of soldiers and crossed over with them to the Cornish coast and landed at Mount's Bay.

On their arrival they disguised themselves as pilgrims coming to pay their devotions, as was customary, at the church of S. Michael. Under this pretence they obtained entrance to the castle, and soon overpowered the small garrison by which it was defended. As soon as Edward IV. heard of the surprise of the Mount by the Earl and his party, he proclaimed him and all his adherents traitors; and sent orders to Sir John Arundell, then sheriff of Cornwall, to raise the *posse comitatus* to besiege them. Sir John soon collected a considerable body of men, and having summoned the castle to surrender without effect, he made a vigorous assault, but was repulsed, and lost his life on the sands between Marazion and the Mount. Sir John had removed his residence from another seat at Eford or Ebbingford, in Stratton, on the north coast, to Trerice, because it had been foretold that he should die on the sands; which prophecy was thus accomplished. A commission was then issued under the king's patent, empowering John Fortescue, one of the esquires of the body, who succeeded Sir John Arundell as sheriff, Sir John Crocker, and Henry Bodrugan, Esq., to oppose the earl of Oxford, and the other rebels who continued to hold possession of the Mount, and to make depredations on the coast. The patent granted a free pardon to all persons engaged in the rebellion, except the Earl, his sons George, Thomas, and Richard, Lord Beaumont, and Sir—Burdett.

The king to prevent further bloodshed, ordered the sheriff to have a parley with the Earl, to ascertain if possible what his intentions and expectations were. The Earl informed the sheriff "that if the king would pardon the offences of him and his adherents and grant them their lives, liberties, and estates, that then he would yield up the fort to his use; otherwise they would fight it out to the last man." The siege had previously continued from the last day of September to the 15th of the following February. On these terms the Earl surrendered; and he was soon after sent a prisoner to the castle of Ham, in Normandy, the king choosing to consider the pardon as extending only to life.

He continued a prisoner till the 1 Henry VII. 1485, with whom he came to England and was slain in the battle of Bosworth field, April 22, that same year.

King Edward attributed the failure of the siege of the Mount either to the want of courage or disloyalty of the sheriffs and the Cornish people; but this was unjust seeing that Sir John Arundell and many of his followers sacrificed their lives in prosecuting it. At other times he would say the Cornish were better affected towards the house of Lancaster than that of York. In consequence of this notion he appointed his brother Richard Duke of Gloucester sheriff of Cornwall, during his life, after the expiration of Mr. Fortescue's four years; so that the following persons who are usually set down as sheriffs were only the Duke's deputies, namely,—Daubeney 1477, Carnsew 1478, Willoughby 1479, Nanfan 1480, Grenville 1481, Fulford 1482, Treffry 1483, Tyrrel 1484, and Houghton



1485. These styled themselves *Vice-comes*.

The next remarkable circumstance connected with the history of the Mount is the rebellion of Perkin Warbeck, who represented himself to be Richard, the younger son of Edward IV., supposed to have been murdered in the tower.

Soon after the truce between Henry VII, of England and James IV. of Scotland, Perkin, who had married the Lady Katherine Gordon, a relative to the latter king, was commanded to quit Scotland; from whence he sailed with his wife and family to Ireland. It having been communicated to him that the Cornish were in an unsettled state, he collected about six score men, with which in four small ships, he sailed to Whitesand-bay, near the Land's End, where he landed, in the month of September, 1497-8. He and his party were immediately admitted into the castle of S. Michael's Mount by the monks who were favourable to the house of York.

Perkin immediately put the fortifications in a state of defence, and leaving his wife at the Mount as a place of security, marched with his forces to Bodmin; here he was proclaimed king as Richard IV., and after frightening the *posse comitatus* under Sir Peter Edgumbe, Knight, the sheriff, he proceeded to Exeter.

After the unsuccessful termination of Warbeck's enterprize, the king sent Lord Daubeny to S. Michael's Mount for his wife, Lady Katherine Gordon; to whom the king in honour of her birth, youth, and beauty, allowed a competency, which she enjoyed as long as she lived.

After the dissolution of monasteries the revenues and government of the Mount, as before stated, were given to Humphry Arundell, Esq., of the Lanherne family. In 1549 a rebellion arose in Cornwall on the subject of the reformation, and this Humphry Arundell became its leader, assisted by John Rosogan, James Rosogan, William Winslade, John Payne of S. Ives, Robert Bochym of Bochym and his brother, Thomas Underhill, John Salmon, and William Segar; together with several priests, rectors, vicars, and curates of churches, namely, John Thompson, Roger Barret, John Woolcock, William Asa, James Morton, John Barrow, Richard Bennet and others.

As soon as Arundell had left the Mount to put himself at the head of the rebellion, several gentlemen well affected to the king, with their wives and families, took possession of it. Arundell immediately dispatched a party of horse and foot to besiege and retake it; this they soon effected, as the besieged were short of both provisions and ammunition, and distracted with the fears and clamours of the women and children. After being plundered they were allowed to depart.

The address of Arundell's religious rebels to the king contained the seven articles following, on granting which they declared their bodies, arms, and goods should be at his disposal.

1. That curates should administer baptism at all times of necessity, as well on week days as on holy days.
2. That their children might be confirmed by the bishop.
3. That the mass might be celebrated, no man communicating with the priest.
4. That they might have reservation of the Lord's body in their churches.
5. That they might have holy bread and holy water in remembrance of Christ's precious body and blood.
6. That priests might live unmarried.
7. That the six articles, set forth by Henry VIII. might be continued, at least till the king should come to full age.

The six articles Henry VIII. commonly called Bishop Gardiner's creed, were as follow:—

1. That the body of Christ is really present in the sacrament after consecration.
2. That the sacrament cannot truly be administered under both kinds.
3. That priests entered into holy orders might not marry.
4. That vows of chastity entered into upon mature deliberation, were to be kept.
5. That private masses were not to be omitted.
6. That auricular confession was necessary in the church of God.

After some partial successes, Arundell and his followers were defeated by Lord Russell, on Clifton Heath, August 7, 1549, and were pursued with great slaughter to Launceston. Arundell and many others were captured, and made prisoners.

After the execution of Arundell the government and revenues of the Mount were leased to Job Milton, Esq., sheriff of Cornwall, under the designation of *The Farm House of the Mount and Island*, with the appurtenances, for twenty-one years. The lease was renewed to his son William, and to William Harris, Esq., of Kenegic in Gulval, and Hayne in Devonshire, who married the widow of the latter. Arthur Harris, Esq., son of William Harris, died governor of the Mount in 1628. In the *Visitation Books* he is styled "Captain of the Mount in the county of Cornwall." He married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of John Davills, Esq., of Totely, Black Torrington, Devon. Dying May 16, 1628, he was interred in the east end of the south aisle of Gulval church, where a marble monument commemorates both him and his father-in-law.

In the year 1599, long before the expiration of Harris's lease, the fee was granted to Thomas Bellott and John Budden, as trustees, it is probable, for Robert Cecil Earl of Salisbury, to whom they conveyed it.

A half-deranged person of the name of Bellott or Bennett, who died about the middle of the last century, continued during the whole of his life to shoot rabbits on the Mount one day in the year, by way of maintaining a supposed right, which being utterly groundless, was humanely allowed to pass un-noticed.

But the Mount was seized into his own hands by Charles I. just at the breaking out of the civil war, probably on account of the great military importance of the place, when William Cecil, the succeeding Earl of Salisbury, having subscribed to the *Declaration* made at York, June 13, 1642, left the party of which the king was at the head, and joined the opposite party in London.

An order was soon after given to Sir Francis Bassett, Knight, then sheriff of Cornwall, to place the Mount in a state of defence, and to supply it with ammunition and provisions; and it is not improbable that a grant of the Mount was made to Sir Francis at the same time, in testimony of his zeal displayed in the royal cause, and as some indemnity for the expenses he had incurred. Certain estates, formerly belonging to the Mount, were sequestered to the use of Sir Francis, the Earl of Salisbury, to whom they belonged, being disaffected to the king's service.

Sir Arthur Bassett succeeded his brother Sir Francis in the government of the Mount, before the month of November 1645, when the Duke of Hamilton was committed a prisoner to his care.

In April 1646 the Mount surrendered to the parliamentary forces under Colonel Hammond, after a stout defence by its governor, who with his brave garrison, had permission to retire to the Scilly Islands. The besiegers found the Duke of Hamilton a prisoner in the fort, and what was of greater importance to them, a considerable store of ordnance,

ammunition and provisions, comprising 100 barrels of powder, 500 muskets, 100 pikes, 30 pieces of cannon, 3 *murthering pieces*, a quantity of victuals, and about eighty tons of wine. It does not appear that the garrison sustained any long siege during the civil war.

Major Ceely was the governor of the Mount under Richard Cromwell, in 1659.

The Bassetts having suffered considerably in their property by efforts made during the war to raise the necessary supplies, and by compositions afterwards, it was found expedient to sell S. Michael's Mount, *circa* 1660, when John St. Aubyn, of Clowance, the first baronet of that family, became the proprietor; and it has continued in the possession of the St. Aubyns, baronets, to the present time.

Every head of this family has proved himself to be desirous of supporting, maintaining, and beautifying one of the most interesting places in the world; under the present proprietor more especially, restorations and re-edifications have been made in the most judicious and tasteful manner under the supervision of J. P. St. Aubyn, Esq., the eminent architect.

Sir Edward St. Aubyn, the first Baronet of S. Michael's Mount, and its present proprietor, was born in 1799, and married in 1828, Emma, daughter of General Knollys, by whom he has issue,

1. John, who was born in 1829; a deputy lieutenant for the county, and captain of the Royal Cornwall Rangers' Militia. He was returned to parliament for West Cornwall in 1858. He married in 1856 Lady Elizabeth-Clementina Townshend, second daughter of the fourth Marquis Townshend.

2. William, who was born in 1834; was educated for the church, and became curate of S. Sepulchre, London.

3. Edward, who was born in 1836; married in 1866 Edith, second daughter of admiral the honourable Keith Stewart.

4. Edmund, who was born in 1841.

1. Emma, who was born in 1832; married in 1860 captain Charles Wake, R.N., second son of Sir C. Wake, Bart.

2. Juliana, who was born in 1848; and

3. Catherine, who was born in 1851.

The family arms are,—*Ermine, on a cross gules five bezants, within a bordure wavy gules.*  
Crest. *A rock, therefrom a Cornish chough rising, all proper, the whole debriused by a sinister bendlet, wavy, gules.*

The surface of the Mount is diversified with small clusters of firs, and there is sufficient pasture for about twenty sheep. In its side is a spring which supplies the inhabitants in the summer; and there is another above the second gate, that affords a tolerable supply during the winter months. Formerly a scarcity of water was sometimes experienced, and towards the end of the last century a well was sunk through the rock, and a fine spring was found at the depth of thirty-seven feet, near a tin lode, with which the Mount is said to abound.

Human bones and skulls have frequently been found in places where the soil was sufficiently deep for interment; but the piece of ground near the bottom of the Mount was more generally used as a place of sepulture; and recently a broken monument was found there bearing the date 1618.



Rabbits have bred in the Mount for centuries; and so strictly were they preserved that the inhabitants were prohibited from keeping cats. In the rocks formerly bred the Cornish chough, (*corvus graculus*) the *Pyrrhocorax* of Pliny, a bird now rarely to be seen on the coast.

On November 1, 1755, *four hours and five minutes* after the first great earthquake at Lisbon, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a most extraordinary agitation of the sea commenced at the Mount during a dead calm. After the sea had ebbed about half an hour, it suddenly rose to a height of six feet, and retired again in about ten minutes, and this periodic flux and reflux continued every ten minutes for about two hours and half, causing the vessels and boats that lay at the pier to gyrate in a singular manner.

On March 31, 1761, *four hours and forty minutes* after the second great earthquake at Lisbon, another such agitation of the sea commenced at the Mount. And on November 11, 1858, *four hours and fifty minutes* after the third great earthquake at Lisbon, a shock was felt about a mile from the Mount at Tolvaddon mine.

"In the month of July, 1676," writes Hals, "at S. Michael's Mount, about four of the clock in the afternoon, came from the British ocean, a ball of fire, seen by the inhabitants and fishermen at sea, which struck against the south moorstone wall of the chapel; where meeting resistance from the wall, it glanced through the stones thereof with some rebounds, making a path or strake through the same in some places about four inches broad and two inches deep, from one end of the long side wall almost to the other; and from thence by another rebound it struck the strong oak durns of the dwelling house entry, and broke the same in two or three pieces, and so flew into the hall where it fell to the ground, and then brake assunder in pieces by the side of Mrs. Catherine St. Aubyn without doing her any manner of hurt, leaving a sulphurous smoke behind in the room; which ball of fire then appeared to consist of a black-blue metally matter, congealed or melted by fire like as coal and cinders may be, as Sir John St. Aubyn, the elder, and other spectators told me.

Among the minerals found at the Mount are mica, apatite, antimony, lead, malachite, and tripple sulphuret of copper. Topazes have also been found, and at low water, on the south side, wolfram has been discovered, and veins of copper and tin.

The last military transaction connected with the Mount occurred December 27, 1779, when a large cutter, commanded by a man called Luke Ryan, an Irish pirate of notoriety, was seen in chase of some coasting vessels, which escaped into Mount's Bay; but the cutter approaching the Mount, the batteries opened a brisk fire on her and obliged her to sheer off. One of the guns, however, unfortunately burst, and a man named Martin Matthews was blown to pieces, and a Mr. Winsley had both his arms torn away.

*Leland* writing of S. Michael's Mount, *circa* 1533, says, "In the north-north-est ys a garden with certen houses with shoppes for fischar men." Before the year 1700, the place had become so far decayed that there remained only one cottage, inhabited by a widow. In 1811 there were fifty houses, eight of which were then un-inhabited; in 1820 the little town of S. Michael comprised two or three small inns, about seventy or eighty dwellings, a few pilchard cellars, stables, and a burying place for the resident inhabitants; which about this time numbered 250. The population at the census of 1861 amounted to 132.

A pier was built *circa* 1425, by the inhabitants of Marazion, assisted by an indulgence of forty days granted by Edmund Lacy, bishop of Exeter, to all who contributed towards its erection; this pier opened to the west. In 1727, Sir John St. Aubyn, the third baronet, granted a lease on lives of the pier to Mr. George Blewett, who greatly enlarged and almost rebuilt it, making the opening towards the north. In 1823 the entrance was much widened by the last Sir John St. Aubyn, so that it would admit vessels of 500 tons burden. On the top step of the landing at the east pier head, is a brass plate the size of the foot, with the letters V.R. on it, which marks the place where the Queen landed; and against the adjoining wall is another brass plate bearing the royal arms, a view of the Mount, and the following inscription:—

Victoria R.

Albert.

Whom God preserve.

Visited this Mount Sep. 6, 1846.

Her Majesty and the late Prince Albert landed from their steam yacht *Garland*, at the above date, accompanied with a brilliant suite, and made a complete survey of the Mount and the interesting structure with which it is crowned.

On the 23rd of July, 1865, it was visited by the Duke of Cornwall and his Duchess. The visiting book of this date displays the following list of illustrious names:—

Albert-Edward P.

Alexandra.

Sutherland, Anne Sutherland & Cromartie, H. & S. de Grey, St. Albans, Mount Edgecumbe, W. Knollys, G. U. Grey, M. Vivian, Vivian, F. M. Williams, Jno. Michl. Williams, and J. H. Buller-Fellowes.

On May the 17th, 1862, the Mount was visited by Prince Arthur, accompanied by the Rev. W. R. Jolley and Major Elphinstone, R.E.

Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte visited the Mount in 1860.

Near the chapel are two or three stone crosses, somewhat elaborately sculptured.

The ascent to the top of the Mount is steep and craggy, and must have been difficult of access to besiegers. When Arundell's party of horse and foot attacked it to expel the gentlemen and their families who had possessed themselves of the fortress, they are said to have rolled up before them trusses of hay to deaden the shot of the besieged.

The intermixture of the granite and slate is very remarkable in the Mount, which is entirely composed of granite, with the exception of a patch of the slaty felspar rock resting on its base on the north and north-east, and partly on the north-west sides. At its junction with the granite on the north-east and north-west sides there is a confused intermixture of the two rocks, the slate being traversed in all directions by veins of granite, and the granite in its turn enclosing patches of slate. The whole body of the granite is traversed by an uninterrupted series of quartz veins, which run parallel to each other. On the north-east side many of them can be traced into the incumbent slate. The exterior parts of the veins consist of a bluish quartz, very compact and containing shorl. In many of the veins there is a central fissure which divides them into two portions: this is formed by the close apposition and occasional union of two crystallized surfaces. In these fissures the quartz is found in the form of common quartz crystals,

and sometimes as rock crystal. A great variety of other crystallized minerals are also found in these fissures.

One important geological fact is exhibited in the structure of the Mount; that the mineral composition of granite is altered in the vicinity of quartz veins, whether they are metalliferous or otherwise. Approaching these veins the granite becomes more and more siliceous, until at length it gradually passes into the quartz which forms the body of the veins. A fact difficult to reconcile with the opinion, which assumes all veins to have been originally fissures subsequently filled up from above or beneath.

## ILLOGAN.

*HALS.*—Ulogan is situate in the Hundred of Penwith, and hath upon the north the Irish sea, west Gwithian, south Camborne, east S. Agnes.

In the inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester 1294, *Ecclesia Sancti Illogani* was valued to first fruits £8. In Wolsey's inquisition 1521, by the same name, £22 7. 5.; the patronage in Basset, the incumbent Basset; and the parish rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax 1696, by the same name, £191 16.

The lordship of Ty-hiddy, in this parish, hath from the time of Henry the Third, how long before I know not, been the seat of the ancient and Knightly family of the Bassets, whose first ancestor came out of Normandy with William the Conqueror 1066, and was posted in those parts a soldier under Robert Earl of Morton and Cornwall, of whose posterity, an officer or soldier 17th Edward II., was William Basset, who was then possessed of £40 *per annum* in lands and rents in Knight service. William Basset, of Ty-hydd, 3 Henry IV. held in that place and Trevalga, one Knight's fee of Morton; John Basset was Sheriff of Cornwall 28 Henry VI. when John Chudleigh was Sheriff of Devon; John Basset was Sheriff of Cornwall 13 Henry VII. when Peter Edgecomb was Sheriff of Devon; John Basset, Knight, was Sheriff of Cornwall 13 Henry VIII. when William Courtenay was Sheriff of Devon. The present possessor, Francis Basset, Esq. that married the relict of Sir William Gerard, Knight, and after her decease Pendarves, of Roscrowe family; his father Lucy, the inhertrix of Heale, of Bradinge; his grandfather, Sir Francis Basset, Anna, daughter of Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Knight. Sir Francis Basset's two younger brothers were bred soldiers; and in the unhappy wars between King Charles I. and his Parliament, were, for their valor and good conduct in his service, knighted, but by the unfortunate end and success of that Prince and his wars, afterwards lived and died under the pressure of misfortune.

And here I take it worth remembrance that Sir Francis Basset, knight, aforesaid, in the beginning of the reign of King Charles II. in the morning about ten o'clock on Ty-hydd downs, himself or his falconer let fly a goshawk or tassell to a heathpolt or heathcock, which they had there sprung or started on the wing, which birds of game and prey in a short while flew eastwards, over S. Agnes parish, and quite out of sight, so that they despaired of ever finding them again; but the next day, before twelve o'clock, to their wonder and amazement, a person sent from the Mayor of Camelford, brought both to Ty-hydd to Sir Francis; the hawk well and alive, with his varrells on his legs whereon his owner's name aforesaid was inscribed, but the heathpolt was dead; which messenger gave this further account of this rare accident, that the day before, as near as could be computed, about a quarter or half an hour after ten o'clock in the morning, the said hawk, in the midst of Camelford town, struck down his game dead upon the spot; so that by computation their flight straight forward only in half an hour's space, was at least thirty-two Cornish miles.

For what reason Mr. Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, gives such a slighting relation of this famous family, I know not; his words be these; Beyond Nants Mr. Basset possesseth Ty-hydd, who married Godolphin, his father Coffyn, and giveth for his arms as aforesaid.

In this parish, liveth Reginald An-gove, Gent. i.e. Reginald the Smith, a surname assumed in memory of his first ancestor, who was by trade and occupation a smith.



And of this sort of surname in England, thus speaks Verstegan,

From whence came Smith, all be it knight or 'squire?

But from the smith that forgoeth in the fire.

This Reginald Angove is that subtle crafty tinner whom common fame reports to have gotten a considerable estate by labouring, adventuring, and dealing in tin, both in the mines below and blowing houses above ground, by indirect arts and practices; for which, about the 8th of William and Mary, he was indicted before the jury of tanners (whereof the writer of these lines was summoned for one) amongst other things, for putting hard heads of false metal and lead in the midst of slabs of tin, melted and cast in his blowing-house, in testimony whereof some pieces or slabs thereof was cut in pieces and the fallacy detected; whereupon the grand jury returned the bill of indictment indorsed, *Billa Vera*. But on his trial there was given a verdict of acquittal.

*Carne Bray*. Upon the top of a very high rocky mountain in this parish, which takes a large view over the land from the north to the south sea, that is to say, from S. George's Channel to the British ocean, and also towards the Land's End and Scilly Islands, stands Castle Carne Bray, erected long before the art of guns was invented.

It is situate upon the summit of a large, lofty, and tremendous rock, built four-square of lime and stone, about forty feet high and twenty feet square; wherein, as appears from the beam holes, windows, and chimneys, were two planchins, besides the leads of the top thereof, though now there are not to be seen either leads or beams, only the walls, windows, chimneys, and garrets thereof are still extant and uniform, which, maugre all the force of wind and weather, are likely to stand firm till the final consummation of all things.

It hath but one way of access or entrance into it, through a little hole artificially cut in the rock, under the foundations of its wall, about four feet high; the other parts thereof being surrounded with inaccessible rocks, carnes, and downfalls. Some such castle or fortification Caesar mentions in his Commentary at Uxelodunum, for Uchell-dun-en, i.e. the lofty fort or fortress (in Gallia.) I take this castle to be the Watch Tower mentioned by Orosius, opposite to such another in Gallicia; which Mr. Carew and Mr. Camden conjecture stood near S. Ives.

Near this castle, or the top of this mountain, are divers circular walls or fortifications made of rocks and unwrought stones, after the British manner; and a never intermitting spring or fountain of water, for the use of the inhabitants thereof. Probably this castle was built by some of the Brays of Cornwall, or those that came into England with William the Conqueror of that name, otherwise so called from the natural circumstances of the place, *Carne*.

In this parish also I take it stands another mountain, though of less magnitude, called *Carne-Kye*; but this is much more famous and notable for the great quantities of tin that have been for many ages, and are still found and brought to land from the bottoms thereof, than for its appellation, to the great enriching its lords of the soil and adventurers.

There is no tradition or memory of the person who built this costly and tremendous castle aforesaid, or tower; or for what use it was made other than to dwell in it, comparatively above the middle region of the air in those parts, more than what is expressed in the name thereof, Bray's Castle. Undoubtedly whatever human creature it was that dwelt in it and possessed the same, he was a person that had unparalleled confidence in the strength thereof, for his safety and protection, such as never any person after his quitting ever attempted to enjoy for the pleasure of his five senses.

**TONKIN.**—Tehidy. This lordship of Tehidy has been for many ages in the possession of the ancient, famous, and knightly family of Bassets, whose ancestors came out of France with William the Conqueror, and were posted among the standing troops in this county under Robert Earl of Morton.

Most certainly they were possessed of this lordship some short while after the Conquest; and from hence have sprung many noble and famous men in their generation.

At Carnekye is a considerable tin-work, chiefly pertaining to the Bassets, out of which has been raised above a hundred thousand pounds worth of tin, to the no small profit of the adventurers and of that family.

At Nants, or Nance, *the valley*, was the dwelling of an old and well-regarded family of gentlemen, the Trengoves of Warlegan, the name from *Gove*, a smith.

These gentlemen have returned to their ancient habitation of Trengoff, in the parish of Warlegan; and the present possessors are denominated Nance from the place, giving for their arms, *Argent a cross Sable*.

Tehidy. The first owner that I meet with of this noble lordship was Dunstanville; and then Basset, who was his grandson or nephew. Reginald de Dunstanville was a Baron of the Realm in the time of King Henry the First, and I take him to be the person meant in Testa de Neville; ever since which this lordship has been in this ancient and noted family. I shall only add, that the family now residing here, are descended from George Basset, the third son of Sir John Basset, of Umerby in Devonshire, and of Tehidy, who had Tehidy for his portion.

Leland saith, "Basset hath a right goodly lordship called Tehidy by the Cornish. There was some time a park now defaced." And well he might call it a right goodly lordship, since it hath the advowsons of three large parishes, this parish, Camborne, and Redruth, with the royalties of wrecks, &c., thereto belonging.

The present lord of the manor is John Pendarves Basset, Esq., a minor, and at present a Gentleman Commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, who is heir in expectance to his mother of all the estate of Pendarves of Roscrow, and is likely to come into the estate of the greatest of his ancestors in this county, by means of this accession, and of a rich copper-mine called the Pool, within this manor, which has been and is still productive of tin and copper very rich in the ore.

The arms of Basset are, *Or, three bars wavy Gules*; but sometimes these bars are *Dancette* and the field *Argent*, as they are painted in the church windows of Camborne and Redruth.

The castle and park wall are still standing; and I have been informed by several old men, particularly by the late Mr. Udy West, of Redruth, that all the rocky grounds under Carnbray Castle, and from thence to Porth-Treth, were covered with stout trees in their remembrance; so that squirrels, of which there are many, could leap from one tree to the other all the way. These were mostly destroyed in the Civil Wars, and the rest were cut down by the old Lady Basset, who had it in jointure, so that now there is not the least sign of any trees ever having grown there.



LLOGAN is situated in the deanery and hundred of Penwith; it is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel and S. Agnes; on the east by S. Agnes and Redruth; on the south by Wendron and Camborne; and on the west by Camborne and the sea.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 5883 acres, of which 3996 acres are arable and pasture; and 1887 acres woods and crofts. There are 2195 acres of woods and crofts which are tithe free.

The living is a rectory, in the patronage of John Francis Basset, Esq. The tithes are commuted at £682; of which sum £12 is payable on the glebe when not in the rector's manurance.

The parish comprises by actual measurement 8272A. 2R. 0P. The glebe measures 77A. 2R. 4P., of which the church and churchyard occupy 1A. 1R. 6P.

List of Rectors:—

*Walter de Austolo*, who died early in 1310.

As early as March 11, 1277, Sir Lawrence Basset, Knt., presented one *Michael* to the church of S. Euinus, Redruth, which parish with S. Meriadoc's Camborne, and S. Crewena's, Crowan, in a great measure depended on the manor of Tehidy.

*Gilbert de Knouyle* was admitted as *de Austolo's* successor, May 10, 1310, on the presentation of Sir John Knouyle, Knight.

*Peter Daran* was collated July 30, 1342, by Bishop Grandisson, *per lapsum temporis*, at the recommendation of Edward the Black Prince. He appears to have exchanged for Donyngton, in the diocese of Salisbury with

*Thomas de Bredon*, who was instituted December 8, 1354. On whose death

*Thomas Cottelford* succeeded December 14, 1382, on the presentation *Nobilis Viri Domini* William Basset, *Militis*.

*William Styward* followed April 28, 1397. Patron, *hac vice*, Richard II. On his death.

*John Barrell* was admitted by Bishop Stafford, May 28, 1404. Patron Henry IV.

A suit on the right of patronage commenced after the death of *Styward*, between John Basset, Esq., and Henry Earl of Cornwall, Prince of Wales, and Sir John Arundell. The king, September 28, 1403, issued a prohibition to the bishop to institute any one until a judicial sentence should be pronounced.

*Alexander Trembras* was admitted Nov. 10, 1435, on the presentation of John Basset, Esq. of Tehidy.

In Bishop Lacy's register is entered the complaint of John Basset, Esq., against Richard Pinpons and Robert Byan, and Anne wife of Byan, for obtaining his seal of arms to be engraved by Robert Huching, of London, and affixed to a deed granting a rent-charge of £200 per annum on the Basset estates in Cornwall, Devon, and Oxfordshire. The several parties in virtue of the king's writ, appeared before Bishop Lacy at Clist, October 17, 1451. The Bishop certified on the following day that the accused denied the charge altogether.

This Anne, who was the daughter of the plaintiff, had been carried off and placed under confinement by her father's friends; she had even been offered an annuity of 20 marks if she would but separate from her husband; but she positively refused to do so.

*John Dunmowe*, who exchanged for Pyeworthy with

*John Joce*, March 23, 1479. Patron, John Basset, Esq., *jure hereditario*. Sir Anselm Basset, Knt. had presented to Pyeworthy as early as August, 1268. An inquisition found that this rector died August 20, 1493.

*Alexander Penhill* succeeded Nov. 4, 1493. On whose resignation

*John Nans* was admitted June 5, 1506. Patron, John Basset, Esq. On whose death

*Owen Watson* was instituted January 26, 1509. Patron, Sir John Basset, Knt.

*Edward Collins*, instituted June 15, 1533, on *Watson's* death. Patron, Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, *jure uxoris*.

*Richard Thomas Collins*; inducted March 13, 1559, and was buried March 23, 1587.

*Francis Godwin*, admitted by Bishop Woolton, his father-in-law, May 4, 1587, on the presentation of Humphry Sydenham de Tregoney, Esq., in virtue of an assignment made to him by Richard Collins, to whom the next presentation had been granted by Jacquetta Basset, widow of George Basset, Esq., of Tehidy.

This rector, canon, and subdean of Exeter, afterwards bishop of Llandaff and Hereford, and the biographer of the Bishops of England and Wales, lived till April 29, 1633. On whose resignation

*John Harding* was collated to the living, December 25, 1588.

*Edward Collins* admitted January 4, 1600-1. Patron, queen Elizabeth, *per lapsum temporis*. He signed the terrier June 2, 1613; and was buried in the chancel, on the north side.

*John Collins*, son of the last rector, succeeded August 1, 1632, on the presentation of Francis Basset, Esq.

This rector was deprived of his benefice during the commonwealth, and suffered imprisonment; on being set at liberty he was necessitated to support himself by the practice of physic until the restoration of monarchy. He then returned to his rectory, where he died June 4, 1684; aged 77, and was buried near his father.

*Charles Basset* was instituted October 15, 1684, on the presentation of Lucy Basset, widow. He was rector also of Camborne; and was buried in the chancel, July 2, 1709.

*William Smyth* succeeded December 26, 1709. Patron, Francis Basset, Esq. He was also rector of Camborne, and was buried July 13, 1715.

*Robert Newcombe*, admitted October 7, 1715. Patron, *hac vice*, Mary Smith (Smyth?) widow. On whose death

*William Sandys* was instituted, April 15, 1771. Patron, Francis Basset, Esq.

Mr. Sandys was the son of the steward of the Tehidy estate, and was educated for the express purpose of becoming tutor to Mr. John Prideaux Basset, who however, died at the age of sixteen.

*John Basset, LL.B.*, succeeded November 25, 1784, on the presentation of his brother, Sir Francis Basset, Bart. He was also rector of Camborne; and was buried June 5, 1816; aged 55.

*Livingston Booth* was admitted August 22, 1816. Patron, Lord De Dunstanville and Basset.

He lies interred under a granite tomb in the churchyard; an inlaid tablet of marble is inscribed,—*L. BOOTH, RECTOR OF THIS PARISH, BORN SEPTEMBER 15, 1754; AND DIED MAY THE 10TH, 1822.*

*George Treweeke* succeeded July 5, 1822, on the presentation of the same peer.



And the Rev. *James Gee Wulff*, the present much respected rector, was admitted May 16, 1851, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Frances Baroness Basset.

Bishop Stafford granted a license to Richard Wolf and Alice his wife, for an oratory within their mansion of Shillingham, in S. Stephens by Saltash, May 26, 1412.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Ylloganus or Euluganus, was rebuilt in 1848, by J. P. St. Aubyn, Esq., architect, on a site a little removed from the old one. It is in the Perpendicular style, and cost £2875; it was opened for divine service Nov. 4, 1846.

This handsome and commodious structure comprises a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and vestry. The chancel window is filled with stained and diapered glass, intersected with appropriate texts of scripture. The expense of this beautiful window was defrayed by subscriptions collected by Miss Treweeke. To the north of the chancel is the vestry, and on the south it is separated from the south aisle by a broad four-centred arch.

The arcades have each five lofty pointed arches of granite, supported on octagonal monolith pillars of the same material. At the east end of the north aisle is the Tehidy family pew; over the north door are the royal arms boldly carved and emblazoned; and near it the funeral hatchment of the late Lord De Dunstanville. The font, which is of native elvan, is supported on an octagonal shaft and four small pillars. Over the south door is preserved the *Letter of thanks* of "Carolus Rex.". The roof is of open wood work, the principals springing from granite corbels. There are north and south porches and a priest's door. Externally the church is strongly buttressed throughout.

The tower of the old church stands at a considerable distance to the north-west of the present church; it is of two stages, buttressed on the square, and finished with battlements and stump pinnacles; it contains six bells and a clock. The old church which was 72 feet long by 43 feet 6 inches wide, was built *circa* 1400.

All the monuments are preserved in the new church; they bear the inscriptions following:—

Here lyeth buried the body of James Bassett, Esquire, who had to wife Jane Godolphin, ye daughter of Sr Francis Godolphin, Knight, having 5 sonnes and 5 daughters. He departed this life ye 8th day of February, ano. 1603, beinge of ye age of 43 years. [*Brasses, representing parents and children.*]

Near this place lye the Bodies of Lucy the wife of Reginald Angove, late of this Parish, Gent., who died ye 14th of Sept. 1687; and Abel Angove their Son, who died the 5th of Augt. 1741; and Jane his wife, who died the 16th of May, 1740; and Jane the wife of Abel Angove the younger, who died the 12th of August, 1730.

Of vertue meekness, and a Steady life;  
Of mutual love and care 'twixt man & Wife,  
The just rewards, which bounteous Heaven sends,  
Are Peace & Plenty, Progeny & Friends.

Here Lyeth the Body of Luce Spry, Daughter of Georg Hele, of Bennetts, in the County of Cornwall, Esqur., Relict of Henry Nance, of Nance, and of Arthur Spry, of Place, Esqrs. Both of the Same County, who dyed the 22d of February, in the year 1706, and was Buryed the 25 of the Same month, in the 70th year of her age.

*Hic Expecto Resurrectionem.*

[*Arms, Nance and Spry impaling Hele.*]

JOHN COLLINS, M.A., and Rector of REDRUTH, Erected this Monument to the Memory of MARY his beloved Wife, who dyed July 15, 1743; aged 27, and lies buried near this Place.

She was the Eldest Daughter of FRANCIS BASSETT, of TEHIDDY in this Parish, Esq., by MARY his Wife, who was the only child of JOHN PENDARVES, M.A., and Rector of DREWSTEINGTON, in the County of DEVON, and Sole Heir of her Uncle ALEXANDER PENDARVES, of ROSECROW, in this County, Esqr.

By Christian Rules She Shap'd her path of life;  
A Modest Virgin, and a faithfull Wife;

A Daughter duteous, and a Sister dear;  
 A tender Parent, and a Friend Sincere;  
 A soul devout, an everlonging Heart,  
 For Holy Mary's needfull, better Part.  
 Such here She liv'd; then winged with Heavenly Love,  
 She took an Early Flight to dwell with Saints Above.

Sacred to the Memory of Francis Basset, of Tehidy, in this Parish, Esqre. He died November 1st, 1769; aged 54. His Son, as a proof of filial affection to the best of Fathers, Erected this Monument.

This monument bears a medallion of the gentleman commemorated, who was father to the late Lord De Dunstanville; it has also the Basset arms impaling St. Aubyn. The following epitaph is said to have been originally attached to it.

Prone o'er his father's urn, see Basset's love,  
 Pours the sad plainings of a filial breast;  
 As Philomel amidst the poplar grove,  
 Deplores the ruins of her pillaged nest.  
 Yet she again when vernal warmth returns,  
 Feels the fond bosom glow with wonted fires;  
 Again with trembling, anxious love she burns,  
 And other broods her tender cares inspire.  
 But Basset still laments the fatal blow,  
 Which rapt his father to his native skies;  
 The anxious thought o'ercasts his youthful brow,  
 Tempers his mirth and moderates his joys.  
 Hence rises to our view the votive pile,  
 The sculptured marble seems itself to weep;  
 And sacred to its trust our cares beguile,  
 Forbidding time himself his course to keep.

In a vault beneath are deposited the remains of Thomas Kevill, Esqre., late of Trevenson, who died June 28th, 1798; aged 62 years.

Also of Joan his wife, who died October 12th, 1830; aged 92 years.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

Memoriæ sacrum  
 MARIE LUCE Filiolæ  
 et Catharinæ Uxoris optimæ dilectissimæ  
 Quæ utræque morti occubuerunt mense Decembris 1772.  
 Hoc marmor posuit  
 Reverendus JOHANNES BASSET COLLINS, LL.B.  
 Chara vale conjux! pete regna beata piorum!  
 Ex patrio Abrami chasta recumbe sinu!  
 Jam te expectat ibi, parvis que amplectitur ulnis  
 Filia; et O utinam sit mihi vita brevis!  
 Quid precor insanus? quo me dolor improbus urget?  
 Me prava in vitium tædia lucis agunt?  
 At tu! discipulis moestis, absente Magistro,  
 Cui ferre auxilium plurima cura fuit;  
 Nunc adsis, miserans que animo succurre gementi,  
 Vulnus et inflictum da mihi possepati.

I know that my redeemer liveth.

Near this place are interred the mortal remains of Frances-Susannah, fourth daughter of John Hippisley Coxe, Esqre.. of Ston Easton, in the county of Somerset, and wife of Lord de Dunstanville, of this parish. Born 5th December, 1761; married 16th May, 1780; and died 14th June, 1823: after much suffering which she bore with great Christian meekness and resignation.

The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.

In memory of Mr. Hichens, some time of Feadon in this parish. Born April 22nd, 1768; died April 27th, 1825; aged 57.

This tablet is a memento of the affection of his *Thirteen* surviving children.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF  
 FRANCIS LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE AND BASSET,  
 OF TEHIDY PARK IN THIS PARISH,  
 WHO WAS BORN AUGUST 9TH, 1757; AND DIED FEBRUARY 5TH, 1835.  
 DURING A LONG AND ACTIVE LIFE  
 HIS OPEN HEART, HIS GENEROSITY, AND UNIVERSAL BENEVOLENCE,  
 WON HIM THE ESTEEM OF ALL CLASSES,  
 AND THE AFFECTIONS OF THOSE WHO INTIMATELY KNEW HIM.  
 A SINCERE CHRISTIAN, AN ELEGANT SCHOLAR, THE PATRON OF MERIT,  
 AND A MUNIFICENT CONTRIBUTOR TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS  
 THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE.  
 HE PROVED HIMSELF THE FRIEND OF HIS COUNTRY, AND OF MANKIND;  
 BUT WITH A LAUDABLE PARTIALITY,  
 HE ESPECIALLY DEVOTED THE CHIEF ENERGIES OF HIS MIND,  
 AND DIRECTED THE INFLUENCE OF RANK AND TALENTS  
 TO ADVANCE THE MORAL WELFARE AND TO PROMOTE THE PROSPERITY  
 OF CORNWALL, HIS NATIVE COUNTY.  
 A FIRM YET HUMBLE TRUST IN HIS REDEEMER WAS HIS SUPPORT THROUGH LIFE  
 AND IS THE BEST CONSOLATION OF HIS SURVIVING FRIENDS.

*This tablet is by Richd. Westmacott, R.A., and bears in its centre a bust of the deceased nobleman.*

In memory of John Basset, Esqre. son of the Revd. John Basset and Mary his wife.

He was nephew to Francis Baron De Dunstanville, to the whole of whose property he would have succeeded on the demise of Frances Baroness Basset.

He was married June 26th, 1830, to Elizabeth-Mary, daughter of Sir Rose Price, Bart., of Trengwainton, Cornwall, by whom he left issue John Francis Basset, Arthur Basset, Gustavus Lambart Basset, and Walter St. Aubyn Basset.

He was born November 17th, 1791. He died July 4th, 1843.

Sacred to the memory of William Reynolds, Esquire, of Trevenson.

In him were united to a high order of intellect, untiring industry, and unblemished integrity, which won for him the respect and esteem of all who knew him: and after faithfully and affectionately discharging the several duties of husband, father, and friend, he closed a well spent life April 4th, 1844.

Also to Philippa, wife of the above, who died November 23rd, 1827; aged 53 years.

In memory of Charles Henry Grewecke, second officer of the Royal Mail Steam ship Amazon, and son of the Revd. George Grewecke, late Rector of this parish, and of Marianne his Wife, who at the age of 29 years lost his life in the discharge of his duty, when that ship was destroyed by fire the 4th day of January, 1852.

We look for the Resurrection of the body, when the sea shall give up her dead. (Brass.)

Under a piece of sculpture representing charity distributing loaves to the poor, is the following inscription:—

FEED THE HUNGRY

CLOTHE THE NAKED

TO THE MEMORY OF  
 THE Rt. HONBLE. FRANCES  
 BARONESS BASSET.  
 BORN THE 30TH OF APRIL, 1781;  
 DIED THE 22ND OF JANUARY, 1855.



The following are in the churchyard:—

Here Lyeth the Body of the Reverend Doctor John Collins, who was rector of Illogan and Camborn, With his two daughters Mary and Ann. He had to Wife Ann, the daughter of Henrey Bray, G. His relicke Ann Collins hath Erected this monument in memory of her deare Husband and children. His age  
 year                      year                      year  
 77, 1684; and Mary 15, 1683; and Ann 7, 1677.

cxii Psal. viiii vers. He hath Dispersed Abroad and given to the poore, And his Righteousness Remayneth for Ever. *Memento Mori.* (Arms,—Collins impaling 3 trees.)

On a marble sarcophagus bearing the arms of Basset quarterly with Pendarves, and impaling Prideaux, are the following inscriptions,—

Under this monument is deposited ye Body of John Pendarves Basset, Esqr., descended from a Race of Virtuous, Loyal, and well Allied Ancestors; who for more than four hundred years have lived at their Manor of Tyhydy, in this Parish, in great Honour & Esteem.

He married Anne, one of ye Daughters and Coheirs of Sr. Edmond Prideaux, of Netherton, in the County of Devon, Bart., by whom he has left one Son, the present John Prideaux Basset, Esqr.

This Mortal must put on Immortality. Even so. Come Lord Jesus.

John Pendarves Basset, Esqr. died XIX of Sepr. MDCCXXXIX; Aged XXV Years, VIII Months, and XX Days.

Who amidst ye Temptations of Youth, Affluence of Fortune, And the Examples of a dissolute Age, Was blessed with that Purity of Mind & Integrity of Manners, As to practice the Dutys of Modesty, Temperance, Justice, and Piety, with great Affability and Sweetness of Temper. Go Reader, and do thou likewise.

In memory of James Turner, late of Tehidy barton, in this parish, who died the 30th day of June, 1811; aged 44 years. He was a man of un-assuming worth, humble fortune, and of humble birth.

Disease protracted patiently he bore,  
 Till suffering nature could endure no more:  
 In pious hope he seeks his native sky,  
 And changes mortal life for immortality;  
 Go reader, learn of him to live and die.

In all the relations of life, as a son, a husband, a master, a servant, and tenant, his conduct was most exemplary. Francis Lord De Dunstanville, who knew him in the two latter capacities for more than twenty years, records his merits on this stone.

Here rests the Body of George Grewicke, Clk. 29 years Rector of this Parish, who died ye 15 day of Feby., 1851; aged 71 years.

Also of Marianne his wife, who died ye 29 day of Jan'y., 1853; aged 57 years.

Also of Frederic Septimus, their son, died 31 day of May, 1827; aged 8 months.

Here rests the body of Decima, widow of the Revd. T. Napleton, of Powderham, Devon, who died at Camborne Nov. 1, 1861; aged 88 years.

Also of Gertrude Elizabeth Marsh, her granddaughter, who died at Illogan Rectory, April 30, 1842; aged 14 years.

Near the centre of the churchyard stands an ancient granite cross 5 feet 6 inches in height. On its western disc is a Latin cross, and on the eastern a Maltese; both crosses are pierced.

Respecting the patron saint of this parish, William of Worcester, writing in 1478, from the Dominican Martyrology at Truro, says, *Sanctus Illugham de Cornubia jacet prope Redruth prope villam Truro burgagium*, "S. Illogan was one of Cornwall, and buried near Redruth, near the borough town of Truro." The parish is sometimes called *Seynt Luggans*.

It has been conjectured that *Il-luggan* may have some reference to S. Luke, as the parish feast takes place on the nearest Sunday to S. Luke's day, October 18. But *Luggan*, indicating an uncultivated or uninclosed tract of ground, waste, or common, would appear to bear some analogy to the state of this locality at no very remote period.

*Luggan* is also said to mean the *white tower*; *Lug-gun*, the *tower on the downs*; and *Lugdun*, the *tower hill*.

Anciently there were chapels in this parish dedicated to S. John the Evangelist, S. John the Baptist, and to S. Constantine; they were licensed for divine service by Edmund Lacy, bishop of Exeter, June 24, 1449. No remains of them now exist.

Edmund Stafford, bishop of Exeter, granted the privilege of a chapel to John Basset and Agnes his wife, May 28, 1402.

The oldest register of baptisms belonging to this parish begins with 1539 and ends with 1699; but entries are missing from 1547 to 1557,—from 1589 to 1614,—from 1617 to 1664,—and from 1665 to 1684.

The register of marriages begins with 1600, and ends with 1699; but entries are missing from 1645 to 1648, and from 1648 to 1654.

The register of burials begins with 1540, and ends with 1695; but there are entries missing from 1543 to 1559,—from 1646 to 1653,—and from 1695 to 1699.

The parish suffered greatly from the plague in 1591; during that year 100 persons died, being *ten* times as many as the usual average of that period.

An alms house, for four widows or aged poor women, was founded about the year 1806, by the late Baroness Basset, who gave an annual allowance to the inmates; this charity does not now exist.

The Redruth Union Workhouse, a good and substantial structure, stands at the foot of Carn Breâ; this union comprises the parishes of Redruth, Illogan, Camborne, Stithians, Gwennap, Gwinear, Gwithian, and Phillack.

“*Combe Castelle, ubi-loci vestigia*, and Pencombe,” writes Leland, “a little foreland, about a mile upper than Kenor on Severn. There cummith a good brooke down by Combe.” On the cliffs a little to the south of Samphire island, may be seen the well-preserved remains of an ancient encampment, having a double vallum. There is every appearance to justify the opinion that a considerable portion of it has been washed away by the sea.

“The remains,” writes Borlase, “stand now on the very brim of the cliff, and much more than what is now standing is fallen with the cliff into the sea. This entrenchment, consisted of two ditches, and consequently two vallums: the inner and principal ditch next the cliff is now but ninety paces long, and twelve feet wide at the bottom, which being very even and full of grass, is generally called the bowling green; it runs near east and west, each extremity ending in an inaccessible cliff, enclosing formerly a cape of land which ran into the North Sea, and at its northern point turning about to the west, formed a pool where vessels might have had some shelter whilst this cape remained entire, and soldiers under the fortifications above might have had tolerable good landing: but the violence of the northern sea has eaten away all the neck of land which joined this cape to the main, so that the land and sea also, which this fortification was intended to secure, are both so altered since they were fortified, that were it not for the remains of the fortification, the place would escape all notice; and on the other hand, unless we could trace this cape and its alterations in the soft shelly cliffs, and the remaining rocks below, it would be impossible to guess for what reason such a fortification should be erected; but the present appearance well considered, illustrates the use and intent of this fortification.”

The manor of Nancekuke, Nancekeage, or Nanceguik, the *village on the plain, near a valley*, the property of John Francis Basset, Esq., was purchased by one of his ancestors of the Rolle family, *circa* 1756.

The barton of Nance was at an early period the seat of the family of Trengove or Trengoff, of Trengoff in Warleggan, who on coming here to reside assumed the name of Nance. They became extinct about the year 1720. The barton, which is now the property of John Francis Basset, Esq., has at present only a farm house on it.

The manors of Treloweth-Redruth and Treloweth-Heyle belonged to Ralph Reskymer in 1465. The barton Treloweth, the *garden town*, which at present possesses no manorial rights, is the property of T. J. Agar-Robartes, Esq., as the representative of the Earls of Radnor.

TEHIDY PARK, the seat of John-Francis Basset, Esq., has been the property and residence of the family of Basset for many centuries.

The ancient family of Basset of Cornwall and Devon is descended from Thurstan or Thurstane Basset, who held six hides of land in Drayton, in the county of Stafford, and who was in all probability the son of Osmund Basset, of Normandy, who came in with the Conqueror. This Osmund's name appears in 1050 as a witness to an agreement respecting an abbey of S. Ebrulf, at Utica.

Sir Ralph Basset, eldest son of Thurstan, was justiciary of the reign in Henry I.

Osmund the second son, was lord of Ispiden and Stoke Basset, in Oxfordshire, temp. Henry I. He had a son called John, whose son William was also lord of Ispiden and Stoke Basset. This William Basset married Cecilia, daughter of Alan De Dunstanville, with whom he is said to have had *Menalida*, in Cornwall, as a marriage portion.

The earliest mention of Tehidy occurs about this time. In 1100, Alan De Dunstanville, or Dunstavile, who was then lord of the manor of Tehidy, granted a lease of Minwinnion, now the home farm within the park, to Paul Guyer. This grant is said to have been renewed to Richard the son of Paul Guyer, *circa* 1140, by William Basset, son-in-law to the aforesaid Alan De Dunstanville.

Sir Alan Basset, son of the last named William Basset and Cecilia his wife, married Lucy, sister of Sir William Peverell, with whom he had Whitechapel and Heyne, in Devon, as a marriage portion.

Sir William Basset, the son of Sir Alan, had a son, Sir John, who married Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas, and sister and heir of Philip Beaumont, of Sherwell, Devon. The two Devonshire seats, Umberleigh and Heanton-Court, came into the family by this marriage.

In 1330, William Basset had the royal licence to embattle his manor house of Tehidy.

Sir John Basset, the descendant of the last named Sir John and Joan Beaumont, married first Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Denys; and secondly, Honora, daughter of Sir Thomas Granville, by whom he had three sons, John, James, and George. Sir John died January 31, 1528; and his wife remarried Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, natural son of Edward IV.

John, the eldest son, married Frances, daughter and coheir of the above named Arthur Plantagenet, and from him descended the Devonshire branch of the family, which became extinct in the male line by the death of Francis Basset, Esq.; in 1796.



From George, the third son, who married Coffyn, descended the Tehidy branch.

James Basset, the son of George, married Jane, daughter of Sir Francis Godolphin, Knight, by whom he had ten children, as is stated on his monumental brass, preserved in Illogan church.

Sir Francis Basset, the eldest surviving son of James, became vice-admiral of Cornwall under Charles I., and governor of S. Michael's Mount, of which he was also the proprietor. His brother, Sir Arthur, who was a major-general under Charles I., succeeded him in the latter situation. Sir Thomas, another brother, was general of the ordnance to Prince Maurice; he was knighted in 1644.

Sir Francis married Anne, daughter of Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Knight, by whom he was father of John Basset, Esq., who married, about the year 1674, Lucy, daughter and heir of John Hele, Esq., of Bennetts, in the parish of Whitestone.

John Basset, although he had never been in arms himself, was imprisoned by order of Cromwell's parliament, for his father's delinquency, as it was termed, and his own disaffection; he was suffered to compound for his lands, and in consequence of the losses which he had sustained on account of his loyalty, he was obliged to sell S. Michael's Mount to the St. Aubyns.

Francis Basset, Esq., son of the last named, married first the relict of Sir William Gerrard, Knight; and secondly Mary, niece and heiress of Alexander Pendarves, Esq., of Roscrow, in Gluvias, and by her had issue

John-Pendarves Bassett, Esq., who married Anne, only daughter and heiress of Sir Edmund Prideaux, Bart., of Netherton, in Devon, by his second wife Anne Hawkins, daughter of Philip Hawkins, Esq., of Pennance in Creed. He died of the small-pox in 1739, at the early age of twenty-five.

Francis, the second son, married Oct. 19, 1756, Margaret, daughter of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. At the death of his brother he took possession of the family estates; but the widow unexpectedly proved to be with child, and a son was born who was named John-Prideaux Basset. He lived to be sixteen years of age, and dying May 28, 1756, his uncle came a second time into possession.

During the interval, the guardians of John-Prideaux Basset completed the new mansion at Tehidy, commenced by his father from designs by Edwards. Notwithstanding the large expenditure the building necessarily involved, so great was the product of the mines, and so considerable were the rents of the estate, that Mrs. Basset is said to have acquired more than one hundred thousand pounds from her son's personal effects; all of which was left by her among her own relations.

There were also three daughters, Mary, Lucy, and Anne.

Mary married the Rev. John Collins, M.A., rector of Redruth, who by her was father of John Basset Collins, B.C.L., rector of Camborne, who died June 22, 1790.

Lucy, the second daughter, married John Enys, Esq., of Enys.

Anne, the third daughter, married Swete Nicholas Archer, Esq., of Trelask and Truro.

Francis Basset, Esq., who married Margaret St. Aubyn, had issue by her, six children, of whom,

Francis, the eldest, was born August 9, 1757, and was created a baronet November 24, 1779; and advanced to the peerage as *Baron De Dunstanville of Tehidy*, June 17, 1796.

He married first May 16, 1780, Frances-Susannah, daughter and coheir of John-Hippisley Coxe, Esq., of Ston Easton, in Somerset, and by her had an only daughter, Frances.

Lord De Dunstanville obtained a second patent, dated October 30, 1797, conferring upon him the the *Barony of Basset, of Stratton*, with remainder to his daughter Frances, and her male issue. He married secondly, July 13, 1824, Harriet, daughter of Sir William Lemon, Bart., of Carclew.

Lord De Dunstanville died February 5, 1835, when the baronetcy, and the barony of Dunstanville became *extinct*, and the barony of Basset of Stratton, devolved according to the limitation on his daughter Frances, who became Baroness Basset of Stratton. She died unmarried January 22, 1855.

The Rev. John Basset, A.M., Lord De Dunstanville's only brother, became rector of Illogan and Camborne. He was born in 1760; and married October 4, 1790, Mary, daughter of George Wingfield, Esq., and died May 20, 1816, leaving a son.

John Basset, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, born in 1791; married in 1830, Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Rose Price, Bart., of Trengwainton in Madron.

Lord De Dunstanville had also four sisters, Margaret, Cecilia, Mary, and Catherine; the last named died June 2, 1817; and Margaret married John Rogers, Esq., of Penrose.

The last named John Basset, Esq., had four sons, John-Francis, Arthur, Gustavus-Lambart, and Walter-St. Aubyn.

On the death of the Baroness Basset, John-Francis, the eldest son, succeeded to the family estate. He married in 1858, Emily-Henrietta Vereker, daughter of the third and sister of the present Viscount Gort.

Arthur is a captain in the Royal Dragoons.

Gustavus-Lambart is also a captain in the army.

And the Rev. Walter-St. Aubyn, the youngest, is vicar of West Buckland, Devon.

The arms borne by the late Lord De Dunstanville, as they are emblazoned on his hatchment in Illogan church, are, in the first quarter, *Or, three bars wavy gules*, for Basset; second, *Gules, two lions passant guardant or, debriused by a bendlet sinister*, for Plantagenet; third, *Argent, a fret gules, on a canton of the second a lion or*, for Dunstanville; fourth, *Sable, a falcon between three mullets or*, for Pendarves.

Crest, *A unicorn's head coupé argent, mane, beard, and horn or, on the neck two bars indented gules, rising from a baron's coronet*. Supporters, *Two unicorns argent, armed, maned, hooped, and collared or; pendant from the collar of each an escutcheon of the arms*. Motto, *Pro rege et populo*.

In the grounds of Tehidy is a handsome cenotaph of white marble; it consists of a square shaft surmounted by a vase, with the following inscription:—

In memory of Frances Susannah, the beloved wife of Francis Lord De Dunstanville. She died June 14th, 1823.

Who can restrain the tender tear,  
Or blush to weep for one so dear?  
But the great God who gave us breath,  
Compels us to submit to death,  
'Tis hard, but patience must endure,  
And soothe the wounds it cannot cure.

The manor of Tehidy, called in ancient records Tydy, Tihidi, Tyhudy, and Tehidie, is of extensive jurisdiction, enjoys great privileges, and has for many years been exceed-

ingly rich in mines. The mansion has recently been almost rebuilt by the present proprietor, and it is now one of the most magnificent residences in the county. Throughout its splendid apartments the greatest taste has been displayed, and this is heightened by an excellent collection of pictures, chiefly by eminent masters, namely, Vandyke, Lely, Kneller, Reubens, Reynolds, and others.

The whole extent of the park, ornamental grounds, plantations, gardens, and other lands in connexion with the mansion, may be reckoned at about a thousand acres.

"Basset," writes Leland, "hath a right goodly lordship caullid *Treheddy*. *Carnbray*, on a hil, a castelet or pile of Bassets, a mile west (east) of Revier town. There was sumtyme a park, now defacid."

Opposite to Tehidy stands Carn Breâ, at an altitude of 740 feet above the level of the sea. The hill was supposed by Dr. Borlase, to have been the grand centre of Druidical worship in this county; where were to be found bold, stupendous and multifarious Druid monuments of every species; rock basons, circles, stones erect, remains of cromlechs, karns, a grove of oaks, a cave, a religious enclosure, and a *gorseddau*, or place of elevation whence the Druids pronounced their decrees.

The judicious Dr. Maton, however, demolishes Borlase's chimerical notions, and more reasonably supposes the rugged and hollowed appearance of these stones to have been the result of some convulsion of nature, rather than the effect of systematic design.

On the eastern part of the hill stands the ancient building, described by William of Worcester, writing in 1478, as *Turris castelli Karnbree*, *Sir John Bassett, chevalier stat.*

"Karnbre Castle," writes Borlase, "stands on a rocky knoll at the eastern end of Karnbre hill. The building is footed on a very irregular ledge of vast rocks, whose surfaces are very uneven, some high, some low, and consequently the floors of the rooms on the ground-floor must be so too. The rocks are not contiguous, for which reason the architect has contrived so many arches from rock to rock as would carry the wall above. The walls have in one of the turrets three stories of windows, in another but one, and are pierced every where by small holes to descry the enemy, and discharge their arrows, and some perhaps added in the more modern times for muskets.

"There were some buildings (now all down) at the north-west end which were the out-works to this castle, but its greatest security was the difficult approach to it, the hill being strewn with great rocks on every side. The point on which this castle stands is not the highest part of the hill; that is taken up by a circular fortification, about three hundred yards to the west of the former. Here we find the ruins of a stone wall, which ruins are twenty feet wide, and shew the wall to have been of considerable height and thickness; it is called the Old Castle."

The remains of this ancient building appear to have been the work of different ages; one part is of comparatively modern construction. Probably it was erected as a place of pleasurable resort for the Basset family, and to render the prospect from Tehidy more interesting.

In 1749, several gold coins, and other relics of antiquity, were found in digging on a part of the hill.

On the northern portion of the summit of Carn Breâ stands the De Dunstanville monument. It consists of a square basement 42 feet by 42 feet, and 14 feet in height from



the foundation stone at the N. E. corner; from this basement rises an octagonal column, with a non-descript finial. The whole structure is 90 feet in height; from the top, to which there is access by an internal flight of stone steps, the panoramic view is very fine. On the side of the column which faces southward is the following inscription in incised letters:—

THE  
COUNTY OF CORNWALL  
TO THE MEMORY OF  
FRANCIS  
LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE  
AND BASSET,  
A.D. 1836.

The building is of native granite, and cost something less than £1000. The estimated cost was £1500. A much larger sum however, was collected; but the subscribers having entertained different opinions as to the manner in which the fund should be appropriated,—some desiring that a monument should be built,—and others that a charity should be endowed, the money was divided, and a portion applied to the erection of the monument, but the larger portion was invested for the purpose of giving £10 annuities to miners who had lost their sight by mine accidents.

The view from Carn Breâ is very extensive and interesting, comprehending a large portion of West Cornwall, and the Bristol Channel.

In 1779, while the united fleets of France and Spain were cruising in the English Channel, an alarm reached Cornwall that Plymouth was not sufficiently fortified to sustain an attack; when at once the miners of the county, worthy of the reputation long enjoyed by their predecessors, rallied from all directions, and, *One and All*, offered themselves as volunteers to assist in defending that place, and to exert their skill and industry in perfecting the fortifications. Lord De Dunstanville, then Mr. Basset, acting as his ancestors had done before, immediately placed himself at their head and conducted them to Plymouth, where they were employed under his immediate supervision, and acting throughout in a manner highly creditable to themselves, and honorable to their leader. Thus a large and efficient force was, in the course of a few days, added to the most important western arsenal of the kingdom.

Trevenson house, is situated on the manor of Tehidy. A house is said to have been built here by a family of Howards, who immigrated from Ireland at the time of the massacre in 1662. It afterwards became the residence of the Angoves. Reginald Angove, spoken of by Hals, resided here, and left a son named Abel, who was for some time a student at Oxford, but ultimately became an attorney. He married Jane, daughter of Mr. Henry Phillips, of Carnequidden in Gulval, who lived but a very short time; and Mr. Angove died in consequence of a fall from his horse. His large property became divided among a great many distant relations, and almost wholly disappeared. The Angoves held Trevenson on lease for lives; the freehold being in the families of Basset and Praed.

About the year 1797, Mr. Thomas Kevill, steward to Lord De Dunstanville, rebuilt the house on an improved plan, which was still further improved by his successor in the stewardship, Mr. Reynolds. It has latterly been occupied by C. A. Reynolds, Esq., one of the county magistrates.

Trevenson chapel, a neat structure, was built at the expense of Lord De Dunstanville,

and opened for divine service July 1, 1899. The altar-piece representing the dead Saviour, by Lane, has been highly spoken of. His lordship endowed the chapel with lands which let at £42 per annum.

Now Truro is the large and respectable village of Pool; it has several good shops and inns, and there are commodious churches for the Wesleyan Methodists and the United Methodist Free church. A short distance west the village is the Pool station of the Cornwall railway, 11½ miles from Truro, and 81½ miles from London.

The next and substantial village of Tuckegwilt is partly in this parish and partly in Carhays. The ecclesiastical district of Tuckegwilt formed out of both parishes, was granted June 2, 1844, and the church consecrated July 1, 1845. The church, which is situated in the Carhays part of the village, is dedicated to All Saints. It is built in the Norman style, from designs by John Hayward Esq., architect, and comprises a chancel, nave, south aisle, north porch, priest's door, and a Norman tower containing one bell. In the chancel are three small windows representing the dead saviour in the Saviour's life and death, in good stained glass; the chancel arch is ornamented with the dragon mounting, as is also the west end of the porch. The arcade is formed of semi-circular beaded arches, supported by massive round massive pillars of granite, with sloped tops. The tower arch, which opens into the south aisle, is also semi-circular. The tower was built at the expense of the late Lady Basset. The estimated cost of this handsome church was £1000. £1000 with an addition of £100 was the gift of one individual. The crown and the bishop of Exeter are patrons alternately; the stipend is £190. The Rev. Edmund Cross was admitted to the perpetual curacy October 31, 1844, and the present incumbent, the Rev. Charles Jenkins, in 1853.

Attached to the church are a good school premises, and a cemetery.

In the village there is a large and commodious chapel for the Wesleyan Methodists.

The Mount Hawk ecclesiastical district, formed out of this parish and S. Agnes, was granted July 4, 1847; the church is in the latter parish. The patronage is in the Crown and the bishop of Exeter alternately; and the stipend £130, with a glebe of 41 acres. The Rev. F. M. Hamilton was admitted perpetual curate February 3, 1847; and the Rev. Henry Wheeler Denton in 1852.

The port of Falmouth, as it is sometimes called Foul's Cove, is situate about a mile and half to the south-west of Virgin church-tower. The port was commenced in 1740, by a company under a lease from Francis Basset, Esq., who also took a large share in the speculation. The cost of making the basin, building the pier, jetty, and warehouses amounted to about £10000. Between the years 1775 and 1781, all the shares were bought in by Lord De Tinsmanville, who expended about £4000 in extending and repairing the pier; and afterwards leased the harbour to the Messrs Fox, merchants, Falmouth, who expended nearly 20000 in making an inner basin, erecting additional buildings, and forming roads.

On October 26, 1806, Lord De Tinsmanville had the dock wall of the town from way extending from the port to the Foreway and other moles, for facilitating the carriage of the ore to the port for shipment, and of coals and lime from the port to the various mines.

On the western side of the harbour Lord De Tinsmanville erected, about the year 1782, a battery of four twelve-pounders, and on the opposite side one of two six-pounders, to defend it from the depredations of privateers.

The principal trade of this little port, which is a member of the port of S. Ives, consists in exporting copper ore to Wales, and importing coals, lime, and other materials for the mines. The coast guard have a station here.

A neat and substantial chapel of ease was built at Portreath in 1842, from designs by Mr. Whitwick, architect. It is dedicated to S. Mary and was consecrated July 3, 1842. There is also a chapel for the Wesleyan Methodists.

The manor of Treskillard, in this parish, became the property of the late Lady Grenville as heiress of Lord Camelford; and was probably part of the Mohun estates purchased by her ancestor Governor Pitt. It now belongs to the Hon. G. M. Fortescue.

RICHARD TREVITHICK, the celebrated Cornish engineer, was born in this parish April 13, 1771. His father being the purser of several mines, could have bestowed on him the best education attainable in the locality, but Richard had no taste for scholastic discipline, and being the only surviving son was allowed by his parents to follow his own natural inclination; consequently most of the time of his boyhood was spent in wandering over the neighbouring mines, observing the engines and machinery, and in conversing with the miners, enginemmen, and all others who could give him any mechanical information.

In this manner he acquired a considerable amount of useful practical knowledge of steam engines and mine machinery in general; consequently, and to the great astonishment of his father, he was appointed engineer to several mines long before he became of age. His father entreated the managers who had thus employed him to reconsider what they had done, as he felt certain that his son was wholly unqualified for so responsible a position. They however were quite satisfied with the proofs he had given of his capability.

In 1797, Trevithick was employed to test one of Hornblower's engines at Tin Croft mine, near Redruth, and reported its duty to be fully one third greater than Watt's. Previous to this he had, with the assistance of William Bull, one of Watt's subordinate engineers, constructed several engines which did not come within the specifications of Watt's patent. Thus at a very early age Trevithick's genius and talents were practically acknowledged by competent authorities. Had he been when a boy a regular attendant at school, he no doubt would have written better English, and perhaps have qualified himself for succeeding his father in the office of mine-purser; but possibly, as a practical and inventive engineer, he might have been lost to the world.

On attaining his full stature he stood something more than six feet in height, was well formed, and showed no inclination to corpulency. His muscular strength was so great that he could lift two blocks of tin placed one on the other. He was unassuming, gentle, and pleasing in his manners; in his conversation interesting, instructive, and agreeable, and he possessed great facility in expressing himself clearly on all subjects. His dress was plain and neat, and his general appearance prepossessing.

His engineering requirements frequently occasioned visits to the iron-foundry of Mr. Harvey at Hayle, where he became acquainted with Miss Jane Harvey, whom he married November 7, 1797. After their marriage they lived at Plain-an-gwarry, in Redruth, for a few months; then at Camborne for ten years; afterwards in London for two years; next at Penponds in Camborne, for five or six years, at the house of his mother; and afterwards at Penzance, from whence he sailed, October 20, 1816, for Peru, leaving behind him his wife, four sons and two daughters.



Whilst in London in 1813, preparing for his departure for South America, a good portrait of him was painted by Linnell. This was a half-length oil painting, 24 inches by 20, and it has within a short period been presented to the South Kensington Museum, where it is placed among the portraits of other eminent men. A painted copy and a photograph were given in exchange for it. From this picture and from a *post-mortem* plaster cast, Mr. N. N. Burnard, the Cornish sculptor, made a marble bust, models of which in plaster may be seen in various institutions.

Most of Mr. Trevithick's important discoveries were made before his departure for Peru. In 1801, while residing at Camborne, he in conjunction with Mr. Andrew Vivian, who supplied the pecuniary means, took out the patent for his celebrated steam-engine, and in the same year erected a small one at Marazion, which was worked by steam of at least 50 pounds on the square inch above atmospheric pressure. In 1804, he introduced his celebrated wrought-iron cylindrical boilers, now generally used.

In 1811-12, Trevithick erected a single acting engine of 25 inches cylinder at Wheal Prosper, in Gwennap, which had a cylindrical boiler in which the steam was more than 40 lbs. on the square inch above atmospheric pressure; and the engine was so loaded that it worked full seven-eighths of the stroke expansively.

Trevithick was the first who turned the eduction pipe into the chimney, by which means the draught was considerably increased.

Of the steam engine patented in 1802, Trevithick made a model, little thinking whilst making it that it would be the means of introducing him to a new scene for his mechanical abilities. Some rich silver mines in the mountains of Peru had been abandoned for the want of efficient draining machinery. Mr. Uville, a Swiss gentleman, came to England from Lima in 1811, for the purpose of ascertaining whether steam-engines could be used in the high atmosphere of the mountains of that country, and how they might be conveyed thither. Receiving no encouragement he was about to return, when by mere accident he saw the model of Trevithick's high pressure engine exposed for sale in a shop in London. With this working model he returned to Lima, tried it in the highest elevations and found it perfectly successful. Trevithick was immediately employed to construct nine steam engines of his own invention, in sufficiently small parts to be conveyed on the backs of mules from Lima to the mines of Pasco. These engines, four of which cost nearly £1400 each, were shipped at Portsmouth Sept. 1, 1814; the freight to Lima was £1500, and the insurance £2000. Trevithick contributed from his own purse a great portion of this outlay, and for this and his services a share of about one-fifth of the adventure was allotted to him. Mr. Uville went to Lima with the engines, accompanied by three Cornish engineers, one of whom was William Bull, Trevithick's earliest partner. The engines were transported across the mountains, and on the 27th July, 1816, the first steam engine ever seen in South America was set to work at Santa Rosa, one of the mines of Pasco.

On the 20th of October in the same year Trevithick sailed from Mount's Bay, with more machinery, and landed at Lima on the 8th of February following, when he was immediately presented to the Viceroy of Peru, and received the most flattering attention from the inhabitants. Here he joined Lord Cochrane and was for some years with him in America.

Trevithick returned to England, after having crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and

encountered many risks and dangers; he landed at Falmouth, in a state of destitution October 9, 1827.

His first step was to prepare a petition to the House of Commons, justly considering himself entitled to remuneration from his country for his numerous inventions. Soon after the petition had been prepared, Trevithick met with a partner, who supplied him with the money he required for completing his numerous inventions, and the petition was never presented. In 1831 he obtained a patent for an improved steam engine; another in the same year for a heating apparatus; and a third September 22, 1832, for improvements on the steam engine, and in the application of steam to navigation and locomotion. This was his last patent; and he died at Dartford in Kent, April 22, 1833; leaving no other inheritance to his family than his name and his popularity.

Trevithick's first locomotive engine was tried on the public road near Camborne, in 1803; it was afterwards successfully tried in London, in the same year, in the presence of tens of thousands of spectators.

In 1804 one of his locomotive engines was in use on a mine at Merthyr Tydvil, in Wales, and drew on a tramway as many carriages as contained about ten tons of iron, going at a rate of five and half miles an hour.

In the catalogue of the South Kensington Museum is the following list of Trevithick's works:—

“Inventor and constructor of the first high pressure steam engine, and the first steam carriage used in England; constructor of the tunnel beneath the Thames, which he completed to within a hundred feet of the proposed terminus; inventor and constructor of steam engines and machinery for the mines of Peru, capable of being transported in mountainous districts, by which he succeeded in restoring the Peruvian mines to prosperity; also of coining machinery for the Peruvian Mint, and of furnaces for purifying silver ore by fusion; also inventor of other improvements in steam engines, impelling carriages, hydraulic engines, propelling and towing vessels, discharging and stowing ships' cargoes, floating docks, construction of vessels, iron buoys, steam boilers, cooking, obtaining fresh water, heating apartments, etc.”

Besides the dissenting chapels already named, there is a large and commodious new Wesleyan Methodist chapel near Harris's Mill, the old chapel at that place being now used as a schoolroom. There are chapels belonging to the same body of dissenters also at Bridge, Tolvaddon, Illogan Highway and Forest; and to the Methodist Free Church at Illogan Highway.

The chief landowners are John-Francis Basset, and T. J. Agar-Robartes, Esquires.

This extensive parish resembles that of Camborne in its geological structure. The southern portion, which includes Carn Breâ, rests on granite. The great beauty of this romantic place consists in the wild confusion of its granite cairns. With regard to the *cause* of their chaotic disorder the opinion of the present age differs somewhat from that of bygone days, when every phenomenon in nature that was not clearly understood, was ascribed to cataclysms, catastrophes, the Druids, or to Satanic influence. There can be no doubt but that the present confused aspect of Carn Breâ is the effect of nature's silent but pertinacious workings.

The granite is “jointed” or divided into cubes by three sets of parallel planes, namely, one horizontal and two vertical, the latter cutting each other at right angles. As these

cubes become denuded, the action of the atmosphere upon their angular projections converts them by the ordinary process of disintegration, into super-imposed spheres, which in the course of time roll off their pivots and become scattered over the hill.

The granite at Carnarthen abounds in shorl; and at Carnkie it contains a bed of porphyry, with crystals of felspar and of shorl; and at the same place another bed, the bases of which more resemble compact shorl rock than it does compact felspar. Near Portreath, and from thence to Porth Towan, the slate appears to differ from that of Caniborne; and at Porth Towan it contains short irregular veins of calcareous spar.

## S. ISSEY.

*HALS.*—S. Issey is situate in the hundred of Pedyr, and hath upon the north the channel of Padstow harbour; south and east, S. Breock and part of S. Columb; west, little Pedyrick. In Domesday roll, 20 William I., 1087, this district was taxed under the jurisdiction of Polton or Burge, now Burgess, i.e. Turris. In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester into the value of Cornish benefices, Ecclesia de Sancti Issei, in decanatu de Pedyr, is rated *iiii. l. vis. vii. d.* Vicar ejusdem *xlvis. vii. d.* In Wolsey's Inquisition £9; the patronage in the Dean and Chapter of Exeter; the incumbent Harris, the rectory in Wright. The parish is rated to the 4s. in the pound Land Tax, 1696, £161.

There hath been for many ages in Cornwall, a certain sort of unlearned men called attornies, who have taken upon them to solve all questions, debts, damages, and difficulties whatsoever, by exciting or increasing them, under pretence of friendship and good council, who are often called upon to the assistance of men of lazy or weak understanding to their undoing.

For instance thereof, I well remember in this parish of S. Issey there had lived two brethren of the surname of Warne, who having some small disputes or controversies one with the other, not determined, concerning a tenement of land in fee, containing about fifty acres; they appealed to two attorneys, viz., Joseph Hawkey, of S. Columb, and Degery King, of S. Breock in Pider, who run this their controversy so far in law and equity, that they were not able to pay the cost thereof as punctually as those attorneys expected; thereupon they brought actions at law against their clients for the same, and at length obliged the two brothers of the Warnes aforesaid to sell the inheritance of their lands aforesaid to their attorneys, the one half thereof to Hawkey and the other moiety thereof to King, now in quiet possession thereof.

The inhabitants of this parish will tell you by tradition, that the tutelar guardian of this church is one S. Giggy, who in a place so called in this parish, hath yet extant a walled consecrated well, or spring of water, where heretofore he heard and judged cases of conscience for the cure of souls; but all further history of him is wanting, save that they tell me S Issey is only a corruption of Giggy.

Hale-wyn in this parish, or Hall-wyn, the fair or white hill, as Hal is a hill, and Wyn or Gwyn white or fair. Goonwyn in Lelant the fair downs; Hale is a moor. This lordship was from Edward the Fourth's days one of the dwellings of the Champernons, of Intsworth, near Saltash; and in this place they had a great and magnificent house, as appears from the walls and ruinous rubbish and downfalls thereof yet to be seen, as also their domestic chapel and burying place; in the glass windows of which chapel was lately to be seen this inscription: "*Orate pro anima Domini Ricardi de Campo Arnulphi;*" and beneath the same his paternal coat armour, viz., *Gules a saltire Varry, between twelve crosslets Or*; which shows that he derived his blood and bones from the Champernownes, of Clyst Champernowne in Devon. For the Champernownes of Umberleigh and North Tawton, near Modbury, gave for their arms, the one *Gules, a saltire Varry*; the other *Gules, a saltire Varry between twelve billets Argent*. The name is originally Latin, De Campo Arnulphi, then formed by the Norman French into Champernulph, and finally formed by them, or by the Cornish, into Champernown.

Cannall-Lidgye in this parish is the voke lands of a considerable manor, now in several persons' hands; much of those lands being in possession of Boscawen as I take it; the high rents are in Hart. As part of the same, is the possession and birthplace of my very kind friend and neighbour Thomas Carthew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, who by his indefatigable study and labour, first in the inferior practice



of the law under Mr. Tregena, without being a perfect Latin grammarian, always using the English words for matters or things in his declarations; where he understood not the Latin; who was at length, by a mandamus from the Lord Keeper North, called to the bar, and the generous practice of the law for some years, when afterwards in the latter end of the reign of King William the Third, he had a call for being made a Sergeant-at-Law, under which circumstance he grew into such great fame and reputation that he is likely to make a considerable addition to his paternal estate.

He married North, a relation to the Lord Keeper North aforesaid: his father, Baker, of Lanteglos, by Fowey; his grandfather, Lawry; and giveth for his arms, *Argent, a chevron Azure, between three ducks Proper*. The name is local, compounded of Car-dew, or Carthew, i.e. Rock Black in this parish. Long since the writing hereof, those his lands of Canalgie are all sold by Mr. Carthew's son and heir to two of the brothers of Trebilcocks.

Trevice in this parish, i.e. the town upon the rising or advanced land, is the dwelling of Richard Harris, Gent., that married Vivian, of Tolskidy; his father Moyle.

Tre-vor-ike in this parish, [Pryce, in his *Archæologia Cornu Britannica* says, "Ick I take to signify either a creek, rivulet, or brook, as Trevorick, the town on the brook."] is the dwelling of William Cornish, Gent., that married Cornish, his father Tonkyn; originally descended from one William Cornish that settled here tempore Queen Mary, a Welshman. To this place belongs a sea-mill, a healing or slate stone quarry, and a lime kiln, commonly made in jointure to those gentlemen's wives, to win whom in marriage this argument amongst others was commonly used,

She that will this Squire marry,

Shall have the mill, the kill, and the quarry;

now all spent and wasted by ill conduct, and those lands sold to a relation of his surnamed Cornish or some other.

At Carthew, or Legarike, in this parish, is a considerable lead or copper mine in the lands of Bearford or Bond; wherein many labouring tanners are much employed as miners, and reap much benefit thereby, as well as the lords of the lands or soil thereof.

**TONKIN.**—S. Issey, the *white moor*. Situate on an arm of the harbour of Padstow, and the Alan river, and the rivulet that watereth Higher, Lower, and Middle Halwyn; and floweth by Halwyn house, under two arches of stone, into the Alan. This place was the seat of the old family of De Campo Arnulphi, now Champernowne. Here they had a great and magnificent house, as appears by the ruins thereof, as also their chapel and burying place, before the endowed church of S. Issey was erected.



**T. ISSEY** is situated in the deanery of Pydar, and in the eastern parliamentary division of the hundred of Pyder; it is bounded on the north by the river Camel which separates it from the parishes of Padstow and S. Minver; on the east by S. Breock; on the south by S. Wenn and S. Columb Major; and on the west by Little Petherick.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 3677 acres; of which 3071A. 2R. are arable; 23A. 1R. 13P. meadow; and 582A. 0R. 27P. common.

The tithes were commuted in 1842 at £688 1s. 2d., namely to the vicar £223 1s. 2d., and to the appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter £465; they are also patrons of the advowson.

The whole of the tithes of the following lands belong to the vicar, namely on Trewince 1A. 0R. 27P., on Burgoose 1A. 0R. 27P., on Trenance 1A. 0R. 27P., and on Tregonce 1A. 0R. 27P.

The parish contains by actual measurement 4720A. 1R. 3P., of which the glebe measures 51A. 2R. 17P.; commons, 933A. 2R. 10P.; and roads and wastes 353A. 3R. 32P.

#### List of Vicars:—

*Walter Prior* was instituted June 10, 1266, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

*Nicholas de Trebervyn* was admitted Dec. 5, 1314.

*John Nobolet*, Jan. 28, 1330-1.

*Martin de Brizham*, April 20, 1334.

*Matthew Mey* March 10, 1335-6. On whose death

*Richard Dyniser* succeeded Nov. 8, 1362.

*Richard Doty*: he exchanged for Launcells with

*John Nanskelly*, April 23, 1382.

*Henry Nanskelly* was admitted July 15, 1400.

*Hervey Wylliam*, on whose resignation

*John Bayly*, Nov. 28, 1444. On whose resignation

*William Cretyng*, May 23, 1517; but resigning a few months after

*John Waryn* was admitted Sept. 3, 1517.

*John Tremayle*, on whose resignation

*Robert Tregonwelle* succeeded October 11, 1522.

*John Mekins*, June 5, 1562, on the death of *Tregonwelle*.

*Thomas Waklyn*, August 19, 1576. On whose resignation

*John Bernard*; he was deprived in 1585, but was afterwards re-instated, and assisted at the visitation at Bodmin, April, 1622.

*Walter Ware* was admitted July 10, 1585, on the deprivation of *John Bernard*.

*Henry Johns* was vicar August 29, 1638. He was ejected in 1651; and there was no regular minister until 1658, when one *Rule* obtained the benefice. *Johns*, who was a graduate in the Civil Laws, regained his living at the restoration of monarchy; he was buried August 3, 1660.

*John Harris* succeeded August 25, 1666. Dying in the 30th year of his incumbency, he was buried April 27, 1696.

*Thomas Willies*, May 19, 1696. His monument bore the following inscription,—*Hic jacet in Christo*

*Thomas Willies*, A.M., necnon hujus Ecclesiæ XIV annis Vicarius, obit VI id Julii, anno Dom. MDCCX.

*Credo equidem (nec vanafides) in nomen Jesu*

*Quo moriens vivo: Quo vivens mors mihi Lucra.*

*Philip Sprey* succeeded July 14, 1710, and signed the terrier July 20, 1727. On his death

*Joseph Hedges* was collated March 25, 1729, *pro hac vice per lapsum temporis*. On whose death

*John Elworthy*, February 25, 1769. On whose death

*William Griffith*, May 10, 1794.

There is some little mystery connected with the death of this clergyman. "On Saturday morning, July 31, 1802, he took his horse and said that he intended to go to Lanherne, to see the nuns, and that if he did not return to S. Issey to dinner, he should dine at S. Columb, and return home in the evening. On his not returning to S. Issey as expected Mrs. Griffith grew very uneasy, and sent several persons in search of him on Saturday night, but in vain; and on Sunday morning his horse was found in a field near the cliff at Mawgan, and his whip was stuck up near the cliff. As he had been seen there riding to and fro several times on Saturday afternoon, it was immediately conjectured that he had fallen over the cliff into the sea. On searching, his body was discovered under the water, and was drawn up by ropes; but though the cliff was very high and rugged, he did not appear to be much bruised by the fall; his spurs were found one in each pocket of his coat, and a gold ring in his pocket. The coroner, Mr. Hamley, of Bodmin, was sent for immediately, and the jury brought in their verdict *accidental death*. He was generally lamented by his parishioners, as well as by every person who knew him, and left a widow and five children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and a tender father."

It appeared from the marks of his horse's fore feet near the edge of the cliff that he had more than once endeavoured to compel it to jump over; failing in this he doubled the bridle around its neck and let it go.

*John Wingfield* succeeded January 7, 1803. On whose death

*William Gilbee* was admitted October 28, 1830. On his removal to Gwennap

*Francis Cole* was instituted February 27, 1844. On his death in 1865, the

*Rev. Charles Noel Mann*, the present respected vicar, was instituted January 4, 1866.

The church of *Egloscruc* alias S. Issey, in the deed of appropriation to the chapter of Exeter, of John Fitz-duke, then bishop of the diocese, between the years 1186 and 1191,

is described as being within the episcopal manor of Polton, *ecclesiam de Egloscruc in Manerio nostro de Polton in Cornubia*.

This is the *Pautone* of the Exchequer Domesday, and the *Pautona* of the Exeter, and the most valuable possession of the See in Cornwall. The church was anciently dedicated to S. Ida, but it was afterwards styled *Parochia Sanctorum Ide et Lydi*.

The canons employed to survey the chapter property in 1281, admired the church for its graceful windows, *egregiè fenestrata*. Within its walls was interred Matilda de Chyverston; for whose soul's welfare bishop Stafford, October 5, 1399, encouraged the faithful to offer up their pious supplications.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Filius, comprises a chancel, nave, south aisle, narrow north aisle, north transept, and vestry. There are some remains of the screen, and the rood loft steps are perfect. The south arcade has five arches, of which the two adjoining the chancel are lower than the others; they are supported on monolith pillars with well-sculptured caps. The north arcade has three lofty pointed arches supported on short massive clustered pillars. The arcades are held together with iron bars across the nave. The northern part of the church is of much earlier date than the southern. The font is of S. Stephens porcelain stone; it rests on a round shaft, and is supported by four small pillars. On the bowl are the initials I. V., L. A., and the date 1664. The royal arms are those of Anne, with the motto, *Semper eadem*. The tower arch, which is hidden by a gallery, is plain, and rises from a plain abacus moulding. There is a south porch, a north door, and a priest's door. The south wall of the church was rebuilt about a century ago; it is inscribed "1767. Wm. Freethy, Rd. Hawkins, Wardens."

The tower is of three stages, buttressed on the square, and finished with battlements and stump pinnacles. There is a good tower doorway carved in Catacleuse stone. The tower contains five bells.

Monuments in the church bear the following inscriptions,—

Here lieth the body of Thomas Canthew, yeoman, who was buried ye 17 of Septemb. 1648.

Full seven times seven years did I live on earth;  
at last of life I was deprived by death.

death is no death, but life and gaine to mee,

I die with Joy to live eternallie :

my faith, beleafe, and trust, is in the Lord.

to save my soule and raise me by his word.

In Cælo sola libertas.

Near this place Lies the Body of the Revd. William Williams, Late Rector of St. Ewe and Gerrance, who died Janry. 24th, 1785; Aged 63 Years.

Sacred to the memory of William Paynter, obt. 22nd day of July, 1801; Æt. 75 years.

Also of Elizabeth wife of the above, obt. 20th day of March, 1798, æt. 70 years.

Erected at the expence of Samuel Paynter, of London, their youngest son, in the year 1813, as a small tribute of filial affection.

Sacred to the memory of the Revd. William Griffiths, late vicar of this parish, who died July 31st, 1802; aged 39.

Psalm CIII, verse 15th, 16th. The days of man are but as grass : for he flourisheth as a flower of the field. For as soon as the wind goeth over it, it is gone : and the place thereof shall know it no more.

Beneath are deposited the mortal remains of Barbara, the beloved wife of Wm. Gilbee, (vicar of this parish,) who died in child-bed, deeply lamented, Jan. 28th, 1835; aged 42 years.



She was exemplary in every relation of life a dutiful daughter, a kind sister, a faithful wife, an affectionate mother; above all she feared God, truly believed in the blessed Saviour, and habitually practised every Christian virtue.

The work of Righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever. Isaiah XXXII, 17.

On floorstones,—

Thomas Son of the Revd. H. Bradford and Elizabeth his wife, Decr. ye 1, 1778.

Eliz. the wife of John Betty, April, 1785.

On a granite tomb in the churchyard,—

In memory of Susan Cole, wife of Francis Cole, vicar of this parish, who died March 28, 1854; aged 69.

Attached to the transept wall, on the outside, is a slate tablet, bearing this remarkable inscription:—

Near this lye the Bodyes of William, Francis, Elizabeth, Marye, and Isabel, Sons and Daughters of William Hockin, of this Parish, Gent. who departed this Life in ye fear of God, between February 6th & March 20th, Anno Dom. 1688; of their age 23th, 22nd, 20th, 18th, 11th.

Welcom kinde Reader, since thy steps bend here;

Unles't be for thyself—shed not one Tear:

Read in our Golgotha, where once thou must

Take up thy Pillow, and be lapt in Dust.

Art young?—view in each Fate, even soe were I;

But spel i'the Youngest, not too young to die:

Dost promise length of days? see here how soon

As bright A Sun clos'd up long e're t'was noon.

Goe trim thy Lamp, count every Moment dear;

T'wont be how long, but well, thou hast lived here.

To Greatness here some busye Path dost tread?

Nature but claims A spot of Earth when dead.

What dead? 'tis but a Shorter sleep till Day

Break through the Hold of our imprison'd Clay.

When ye great Bridegroom comes and we appear,

A joyfull Morn to those that live well here.

Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum.

“A little to the north of *Wenna*,” writes Whitaker, “about midway between her and S. Minver, with only the tide river, the Camel or Alan interposing betwixt them, rested *Yse*; but whether this saint was a son or a daughter I cannot tell.”

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. this parish is called *Esy*; and in that of bishop Veysey, circa 1536, *Isye*. In the taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. it is denominated *Ecclia de Nansant*. The church has also passed under the name of *Eglos Crock*.

Borlase speaks of four ancient chapels which formerly existed in this parish, and remarks that the ruins of two of them were to be seen in his time, one at Halwyn, and the other at Zanzidgie, or S. Gidgy. No remains of either are now to be seen.

The great tithes were held on lease, in 1824, under the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, by a Mr. Hoiles, of Dartmouth.

The manor of Canaldigy, Canalissey, or Cannaligee belonged for many years to the family of Colshill. It probably came into their possession from the family of Hiwis through the marriage of Sir John Colshill, M.P. for Cornwall in 1391, with Emeline, one of the coheiresses of the Hiwis family, and relict of Chief Justice Tresilian. The Hiwis family appear to have held a large estate in S. Issey, as the feodary of 20 Edward III., 1346, records *Ric. de Hiwoisch ten. ibid. mag. feod. in S. Idy*. From the Colshills it passed to the Arundells through the marriage of Johanna, sister and sole heiress of Sir John Colshill, of Tremadart in Duloe, who died in 1483, with Sir John Arundell.

In this family it continued for a great number of years, when, after passing through the hands of Messrs. Thomas Biddick and Richard Hicks, it became the property by purchase of Edmund Hamley, Esq., solicitor, Wadebridge, the present proprietor.

The mansion on the barton, which was for some time a seat of the family of Carthew as lessees, has given place to a farm house.

Ranulphus de Cardu, or Carthu, was a person of consideration in the county, temp. Edward II., 1312. From him descended

Nicholas de Carthu, living 3 Henry VII., 1487, whose son and heir

Nicholas de Carthu, who dated his will 38 Henry VIII., 1546. His son

Thomas Carthu married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Trewolla., gent. of Canalidgy. Through this marriage he is said to have become possessed of that barton. He was succeeded by his son

Thomas Carthew, Esq., who was of Canalidgy 9 James I., 1611. He married Grace, daughter and coheiress of William Calmady, Esq., of the adjoining parish of Little Petherick, and dying in 1648, as recorded on his monument in S. Issey church, left a daughter named Grace, who married Anthony Tanner, Esq., of Carvynick in S. Enoder, and his eldest son and heir

Thomas Carthew, Esq., of Canalidgy, who was born Jan. 10, 1635. He married Mary, daughter of Baker, Esq., of Bodmin, and died in 1708, leaving three sons, namely, Thomas, Edmund, and William; and one daughter, Mary.

Thomas, the eldest son, was born in April, 1657, and became a serjeant-at-law. He married Mary, daughter and coheiress of John Colby, Esq., of Banham, in Norfolk, and dying in 1704, was interred in the Temple church, London. By his wife, who died June 15, 1726, he left two sons, Thomas and John.

Edmund, the second son, resided at S. Austell. From him descended John Carthew, Esq., private secretary to Mr. Pitt, and afterwards comptroller of the mint; and James Carthew, admiral, R.N., who married Howell, and resided at Tredudwell, near Fowey.

Mary, the daughter of Thomas Carthew of Canalidgy, married Vivian, and secondly John Arthur, Esq.

Thomas Carthew, Esq., eldest son of Thomas Carthew and Mary Colby, was born June 30, 1687. He took the estates of Benacre and Woodbridge, in Suffolk, under the will of his maternal uncle, Edward North, Esq. He sold his interest in Canalidgy, in 1720, to Mr. Trebilcock, and died March 20, 1741-2.

The extensive manor of S. Ide, partly in this parish and partly in the parishes of Little Petherick, S. Ervan, S. Breock, Padstow, and Mawgan, belonged successively to the families of Hiwis, Colshill, and Arundell; Sir John Arundell possessed it in 1619, 17 James I. Latterly it became the property of the Morices, Thomas Rawlings, Esq., and subsequently Mr. Paynter.

Blaybol or Blayble, was probably at an early period the seat of a branch of the Arundell family. Latterly it became the property of Mr. Richard Williams, who farmed it. It is now the property by purchase, of Edmund Hamley, Esq., Wadebridge.

Carthew, supposed to have been the seat of a branch of the family of that name, is now the property and residence of Mr. Francis Paynter.

The manor of Trevorrick belonged for several generations to the family of Cornish, who had a seat on it; afterwards to that of Williams.

The Rev. William Williams of Trevorrick, rector of S. Ewe and Gerrans, married a daughter of Francis Gregor, Esq., of Trewarthenick, by whom he had issue an only son, John, who succeeded to his estates. He was educated at Truro Grammar School, under Mr. Conon; and afterwards went to Holland, where he became one of the principal clerks in the banking house of Hope and Co., at Amsterdam. His activity and abilities led to his becoming a partner in the firm, and Mr. Hope's ill state of health rendering it advisable for him to return to England, Mr. Williams became his substitute as manager. In consequence of his marriage with the niece and coheirress of Mr. Hope, he assumed by royal licence the name and arms of Hope, in addition to his own. He was elected one of the eight statesmen of Holland, in which high office he continued until the establishment of the monarchy under Louis Buonaparte, when he and his family returned to England.

He died February 12, 1813, and was interred in S. Ewe church, near the remains of his son John-Francis Hope, who was drowned while at Eton College, May 27, 1812.

Trevorrick is now the property of the Rev. James Ford, prebendary of Exeter, who inherits it as one of the representatives of the family of Beauchamp, of Pengreep.

Tregence, Higher Halwyn, and S. Gidgey, are also inherited by the Rev. Mr. Ford in the same way.

Halwyn or Hall-wyn, the fair or white hill, from *hall*, a hill, and *wyn* or *gwyn*, white or fair, now called Old-town, was formerly a manor, on which was a fine seat of the Champernownes, acquired by a match with the heiress of Hamley.

Sir John Hamley of this place, had by his lady, the daughter and heiress of Sir Humphry Talbot, an only daughter, who carried Halwyn and other estates in marriage to Richard Champernowne, of Inceworth, in Maker.

Arthur Hamley, the last heir-male of the elder branch of this ancient family died 6 Henry VI., 1427.

The ruins of Halwyn house are noticed by Borlase as being visible in his time, and among them was a private chapel, where several of the Champernowne family are said to lie interred. One of the adjoining fields still bears the name of Chapel meadow, and some blocks of handsomely carved Catacleuse stone, said to be from this chapel, are preserved in the churchyard.

The remains of extensive buildings can be traced on both sides of the creek, and tradition states that one of the Champernownes and his lady had separate establishments.

Halwyn, or Old-town is now the property of Mr. James Paynter, of S. Breock.

There were three other chapels in this parish, the ruins of one of which, namely, that of Zanzidgie, or S. Gidgey, were also to be seen in Borlase's time.

The Bible Christians have chapels at Burgoose and on Canalidgy; the Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel at Trenance; and the Independents at the Churchtown.

The villages are the Churchtown, Tredinnick, Trenance, and Trevance.

Among the chief landowners will be found the names of the Rev. Prebendary Ford, Edmund Hamley, Esq., and Mr. Paynter.

Fairs are held at the Churchtown on June 4, and September 22.

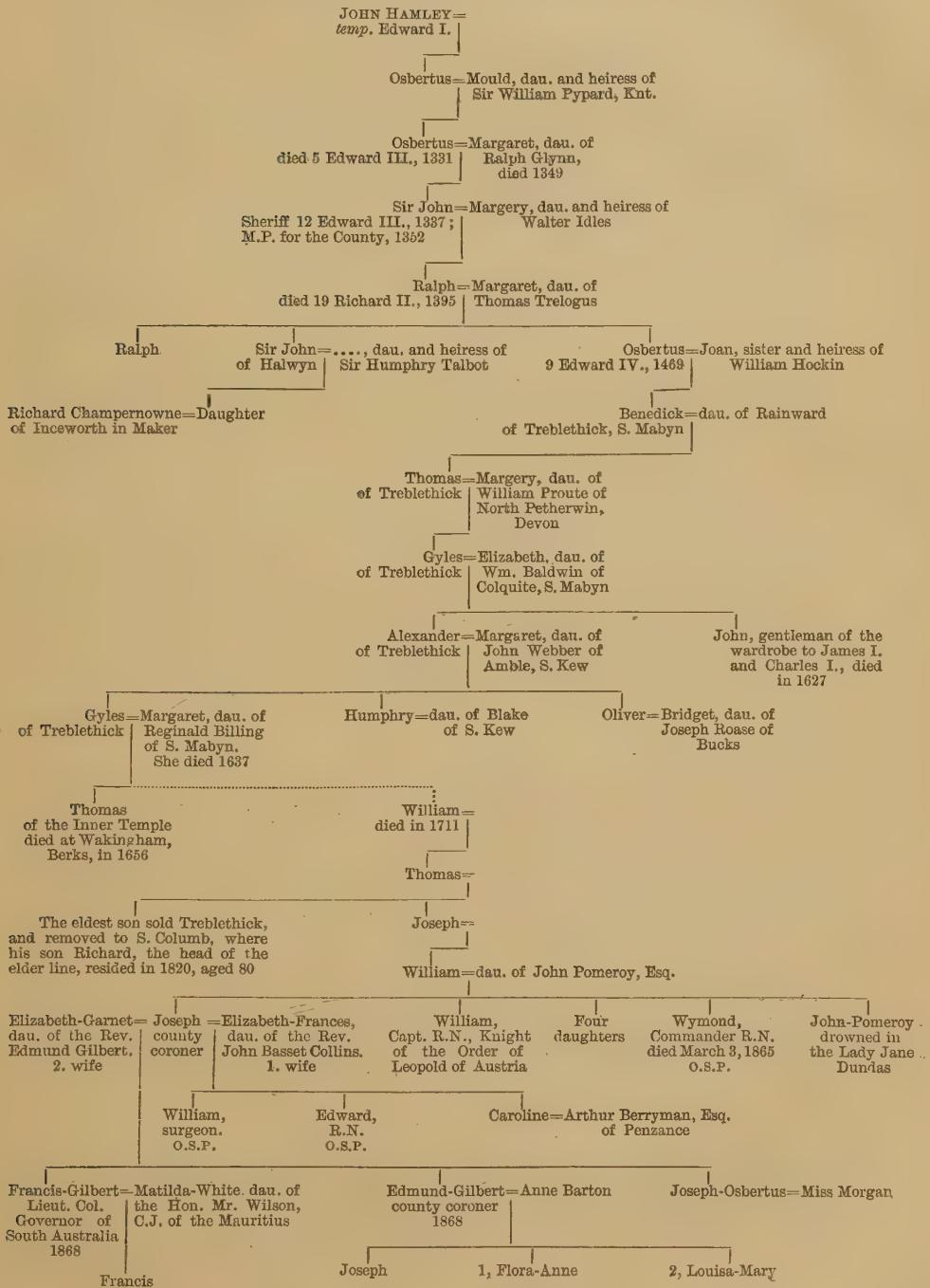
This parish has the same geological structure as the adjoining parish of S. Breock.



## S. ISSEY.

## PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF HAMLEY OF HALWYN IN S. ISSEY, AND BODMIN.

E. Hameley was M.P. for Bodmin 2 Edward II., 1308.  
 Andrew Hamby was M.P. for the County 2 Edward III., 1328.  
 J. Hamely was M.P. for Bodmin 34 Edward III., 1360.



## S. IVE.

*HALS*.—S. Ive is situate in the hundred of Eastwellshire, and hath upon the north, Northill; south, Quethiock; west, Menhynyet; east, S. Mellyn. For the modern name of this parish, it is taken from the tutelar guardian of the church, not S. Ive, that is to say, life or living, the first woman created by God, whose history is to be seen in the third chapter of Genesis; but, as the parishioners tell us, S. Ive is a corruption of S. Ivonis, in British, S. John, viz. S. John Baptist, to whom the same is dedicated. And suitably in the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, 1294, this church is called *Ecclesia Sancti Ivonis* in Decanatu de Eastwellshire, and valued to First Fruits *iiii. l. xiii. iiiid.* In Wolsey's Inquisition and Valor Beneficiorum £26. The patronage heretofore belonged to the preceptor of the Knights Hospitallers of S. John Baptist, at Jerusalem, who endowed it; now to Coryton. The incumbent Holden; and the parish rated to the 4s. in the pound Land Tax, by the name of S. Ive 1696, that is to say, S. Ivonis or John, £170 8 8.

At the time of the Domesday Tax, 20 William I. 1087, this district was taxed under the jurisdiction of Bicketon, i.e. little town, then and long before, by prescription, the voke lands of a manor, barton, and court leet; the same now extant by the name of Tre-bighe, or Tre-bicke, that is town little; but not so little but that it was a kind of franchise royal, exempted and privileged in some respects against the common law, and within its precincts held pleas of debt and damages before the steward thereof, life, land, and limb, excepted, and had its prison and bailiff for the public service, as the hundred courts have. Now the writ to remove an action at law depending in this court must be thus directed: *Senescalco et Ballivo Manerii sui de Trebiche, alias Trebighe in comitatu Cornubiæ salutem.*

This lordship was either by King Stephen or King Henry II. given to the Knights Hospitallers of S. John Baptist of Jerusalem, about the year 1150; who endowed this church as aforesaid, where they had their preceptory or commandery, a corporation under a preceptor or commander, who took care of all their revenues, lands, and tenements, churches, chapels, and tithes; and those, their churches, were wholly appropriated to them, though they were not in holy orders, to preach or administer the sacraments. These followed the rules of Augustine and Bernard.

This order originated in the time of the first Crusade, about the year 1100, when the members were called Knights of the Military Hospital of S. John Baptist of Jerusalem. They were most amply endowed throughout Christendom, and especially from the spoils of the Knights' Templars. The prior of the order for England, had his residence in S. John-street, London, and was accounted the first Baron of the land.

When the Franks were driven from Jerusalem and the whole of Palestine, this order of monastic warriors took refuge in the Isle of Rhodes, where it continued to rule till the Turks expelled them in 1523. The Island of Malta was then given to them by the Emperor Charles the Fifth, where they have remained as Knights of Malta, opposing an impenetrable barrier against the progress of the Turks.

In the 31st year of Henry the Eighth, all the possessions of the Knights of Malta in England were seized, together with all other monastic property; and the last prior of the English, William Weston, is said to have died from grief.

This lordship of Trebich, or Trebig, passed from Henry the Eighth to John Wrey, Esq., and from him to John Wrey, Esq., sheriff of Cornwall 28th of Elizabeth, that married Killigrew, and had issue by her William Wrey, Esq., afterwards Knighted, that married Courtenay of Powderham, sheriff of Cornwall 41st Elizabeth; and had issue William Wrey, Esq., created the 209th Baronet of England, that married and had issue Sir William or Sir Chichester Wrey, Bart., that married Frances, daughter of Richard Bouchier, the fifth Earl of Bath, who by her had issue Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., that married Rolle of Stephenston, now in possession thereof; who also, for that his uncle, Henry Bouchier, sixth Earl of Bath, died without issue, in right of his mother is become one of his heirs. The arms of Wrey, are, *Sable, a fess between three hatchets Argent.*

*TONKIN*.—Hay, in this parish, is the residence of Thomas Dodson, Esq., a commissioner for the peace and taxes, and burgess in this parliament, 1702, for Liskeard. He married a daughter of John Buller, of Morvell, Esq.; his father a daughter of Lidley. Originally from the Dodsons of London. Their arms, *Argent, a bend engrailed Azure, between two birds Sable; quartering, Argent, an estoile Gules.*

The parish is so called from S. Ivo, or Ives, a Persian bishop, as says Mr. Camden; who, they write about the year 600, travelled over England with a great reputation of sanctity, all the way carefully preaching the gospel, and left his name to this place, where he left his body too, meaning S. Ives, in Huntingdonshire. Perhaps in his perigrination, though *via credo*, he might take this place in his way.

Trebigh manor had formerly lords of its own name, from whom is descended the Hon. George Treby, of Plympton, in Devonshire, Master of his Majesty's Household, and sometime Secretary at War; only son of the late Lord Chief Justice Treby. He bears, *Sable, a lion rampant Argent, armed and langued Gules, three Plates in chief.*

The manor of Bicton was one of the 288 manors in this county given by the Conqueror to Robert Earl of Morton with the earldom of Cornwall. Under him, I suppose, it was held by a family of the same name, Bickton, who gave for their arms, *Gules, a fess Or between four fleur-de-lis Argent in chief, and three annulets in base of the Second.*



THE parish of S. Ive is situated in the deanery of East, and in the middle division of the hundred of East; it is bounded on the north by Linkinhorne and Southill; on the east by Callington and S. Mellion; on the south by Quethiock; and on the west by Menheniot and S. Cleer.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 4325 acres; of which 3131A. are arable; 618A. woodland; and 804A. common land; from this however must be deducted 228A. the estimated extent of the estate of Trebigh, which is tithe free.

The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Crown; the tithes are commuted at £437 10s., and there is a good glebe of 80 acres.

The parish comprises by actual measurement 5780A. 2R. 39P.; of which the river Lynher measures 25A. 3R. 30P.; public roads, 64A. 2R. 2P.; and the church and churchyard, 1A. 0R. 15P.

List of Rectors:—1536, William Allcoke; 1639, Charles Fotherby; 1677, Trelawny; 1689, Tindall; 1692, Holden; 1706, Bagwell; 1725, Thorne; 1740, Richards; 1742, Thomas Saltren; 1754, John Lyne; 1791, Jones; 1806, John Jope, M.A., died 1844, aged 92; and the present rector, the Rev. Reginald Hobhouse, admitted March 13, 1844.

The church comprises a chancel, nave, south aisle, north transept, and vestry. On the principal which separates the chancel and nave is inscribed "Chancel Restored A.D. MDCCCLV, Jesus Christ the Chief Corner Stone." The restoration was at the rector's cost. The east window is a fine specimen of the Catherine wheel pattern; in the splays are rich canopied niches. In the east wall is an ogee arched cinquefoiled piscina; and in the south wall are sedilia with cinquefoiled moulded arches. A two-light south window of stained glass has this singular inscription,—“In memory of a Penitent Sinner, deceased August, 1847.” The pulpit, said to have been made in 1700, is profusely ornamented with debased carving. In the transept is a piscina, and under the north window is an arched recess for a tomb; there is hagioscopic communication with the chancel. In the nave are the royal arms in plaster; they bear the initials C.R., and the date 1660.

The arcade has five four-centered arches, of granite, with monolith pillars having floriated capitals, of the same material. The font is of granite, of an octagonal design, each side bearing a plain shield. The tower arch is blocked. In the south porch is a benatura under an ogee trefoiled arch; besides the south porch there is a priest's door and a vestry door; the north door is blocked.



The south aisle and the porch are substantially built of granite, the chancel, nave, and transept are chiefly built of native oolite.

The tower, which is also of granite, is of three stages; it is finished with battlements and *twelve* pinnacles, the buttresses being produced to the top of the tower and finished with a pinnacle each, thus adding eight subordinate ones. A new west window of Polyphunt stone has recently been inserted. The tower contains five good bells.

Monuments and floorstones bear the following inscriptions,—

Heere Lyeth the body of Blaunck Wrey, who was buried ye 16 of December, 1595; & ye body of John Wrey, Esquier, who was buried ye 9th of June, Ano. Domini 1597.

Loe here he lieth, though dead yet living still;  
His famous name resounding ekoes aye,  
Whereby report of hym the ayre doth fyll,  
the lastinge fame & name of rightfull Wreye.  
Good to ye poore,—bribes never would he take,  
Voyde of oppression all kind of waye.  
He faithfull fryends of enemyes did make,  
of quarrels greate ceast lawe eche daye by daye.  
Death doe thy worst, this Wreye yet lives & shall,  
thy darte his deeds cannot extyrpe or quayle.  
Thousands are the which thou haste cause to fall,  
& yet on hym no waye thou canste prevayle.  
what resteth then, but cease to mourne & moane  
for hym, whose vertues shyne like to the sonne?  
Though here he lieth, his soul to heaven is gone  
where angells see hym though his threade be spunne.

Here Lyeth the Body of Sedley Dodson, the Sonne of Thomas Dodson, of Hay, in this Parish, Esqr. by Elizabeth his wife, one of the Daughters and Coheires of William Sedley, of Digswell, in the County of Hartford, Esq. who was buried the xxii day of Ivly, Anno Domini 1669.

Here under lieth the Body of Thomas Dodson, Esq. who died ye 17th of April, in ye year of our Lord 1672; Being in the 30th year of his Age.

He took to wife Elizabeth, one of ye Daughters and Coheirs of William Sedley, of Digswell, in the County of Hartford, Esq. & had Issue by her Two sons & 7 Daughters.

In memory of Elizabeth Dodson, ye Reliet of Thomas Dodson, esqr. & of Johanna & Mary their Daughters who gave 50 pounds—The Profit thereof to be distributed weekly in Bread amongst ye poor fatherless & Motherless Children & widows of this pish, which Money was paid to John Saltren, Gent. Churchwarden, and John Rundle, Overseer, Ano. Dom. 1712.

Here Lieth The Body Of John Deminoe, of Tintagel, Who Was Buried The 7th Day Of November, 1680.

Here Vnder Lyeth the Body of John Saltren, of this parish, Gent. who departed his life the fourteenth day of Iuly Anno: Dom. 1695; he Being aboute the Seenty yeare of his Age. Buried ye 17th of July, '95.

Here Lyeth ye Body of Mary Saltren, Relick of John Saltren, of this parish, Gent. who was Buried ye Sixteenth day of March, 1696. Being aboute the Senenty Second yeare of her age.

Penhergett.

Joan ye daughter of Richard Morshead,  
here lies in her dusti bead;  
April the 10th, in 1700, by death seasd;  
but we hope in Christ shees Rais'd  
To Liue with Him for Ever more;  
as doe the Righteous rich and poore.  
And there to rest free from paine,  
so we trust in god to meet Againe.

Here lyeth the bodies of William, the son of William Leane of Charaton, in this parish—

Also of Elizabeth, the daughter of William Leane, who lived five years and half, died and was buried the 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1700.

By faith so sure,  
By hope so bould,

By love so pure,  
We Christ behold.

Here lieth the Body of Mary Dodson who was buried the fowerth of June, 1703.

Underneath this stone is interr'd with ye Remains of his Great Grand-father, the Body of Robt. Saltren, the Son of Thoms. Saltren, Esqr. of Stone, in ye Connty of Devon, and Mary his Wife, who departed this Life May the 24th, 1746; aged 18.

Inscribed to his memory by his Brothr. Thoms. Saltren, Rector of this Parish.

John Lyne, clerk, thirty-seven years Rector of this Parish, died February 12th A.D. 1791; aged 67 years.

His body rests in this Chancel to await the Resurrection of the Dead, and the glorious appearing of the Great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ, which in this Church he had so long preached, and warned men to prepare for.

His fairest Monument, and which they who erected this are proudest to contemplate as the best and most honourable testimony of their Father's merit is that which he erected for himself in the hearts of his Parishioners; with whom, for his love to them, condescension and moderation amongst them and shepherd-like concern for their present and eternal welfare, his name still lives the proverb of their desire; and as such will probably go down with love and veneration to their Children's Children.

This Marble is also sacred to the memory of several of his family here reposed. Amy, his first Wife, her Mother, Mrs. Amy Tucker, of Crediton, and Jane the daughter of William and Jane Michell, of Liskeard, his second Wife; together with William & Christian, two of his thirteen Children by Jane. He left Issue two other Children by Amy.

To the dear and honored memories of Weston Helyar, Esquire, late of Newton Park, in this county & of Staplegrove-Lodge, in Somersetshire, who departed this life Nov. 3rd, 1816; aged 68.

"Keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life." St. Jude 1, 21.

Elizabeth his wife, who died on the 7th Sept., 1815; aged 55.

"She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy." Proverbs 31, 20.

Isabella Johanna, their daughter, who died on the 21st May, 1806; aged 18. "Talitha cumi." St. Mark 5, 41.

Weston William Bailey, their grandson, whom it pleased the Lord to take to himself April 10th, 1826; aged 7 years.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God." St. Luke 18, 16.

"Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth." Romans 10, 4.

To the memory of George Cock, gentleman, late magistrate of the borough of Liskeard, in the county of Cornwall. Born at Ford in this parish, on the 7th day of July, 1774; and died at Woodfield Cottage, in this parish, 16th day of September, 1845; aged 71 years.

"My soul wait thou still upon God, for my hope is in him."

"I know that my Redeemer liveth, from whom cometh my salvation."

The sundial on the front of the porch is inscribed, *Quotidie Morior.* 1695.

This parish is said to have derived its name from John, the eldest son of Brechan, the petty king of Wales already spoken of. John being a Welshman, his name in his native language must have been written *Evan* or *Ivon*. Accordingly, in the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV., *circa* 1291, the church is called *Ecclesia S'c'i Ivonis*.

Another account supposes the church, built *circa* 1338, to have been dedicated to S. Ivo, a bishop, who was a native of Persia, and preached the gospel in England early in the seventh century. His body *in pontificalibus* was discovered April 24, 1001, and was translated from Huntingdonshire to Ramsey. The feast of S. Ivo, who has also been called S. Hyas, was kept on the third of February.

The manor of Trebicen or Trebigh, the *Trebichen* of Domesday, which was held in the days of Edward the Confessor, by Osulf, under Sitric abbot of Tavistock, was taken away from that monastery by Robert, Earl of Moriton and Cornwall, as is shewn by the following extract from Domesday. "Of this Church the Earl of Moreton holds un-

justly the four manors,—Boictone, Elent, *Trebichen*, and Trewant. The abbot finds great fault—that they were taken away from the church.”

Trebigh was given either by Stephen or Henry II. to the Knights hospitallers of S. John of Jerusalem, who had a preceptory here, of which there are now no remains. To this preceptory Henry de Pomeroy and Reginald Marsh, are said to have been great benefactors. It was dissolved by Henry VIII. *circa* 1534, but was again restored by queen Mary, in 1557.

In 1573, it was granted to Henry Wilbye and George Blythe. John Wrey, Esq., of Bridestowe, Devon, acquired it in marriage with Blanch, daughter and heiress of Henry Killigrew, Esq., of Wolston, in Cornwall, temp. Elizabeth. The Wreys made Trebigh their chief place of residence until about the middle of the seventeenth century, when they removed to Tawstock, in Devon, on the marriage with the heiress of Bouchier.

Under the Earl of Moreton and his successors the manor of Trebigh is said to have enjoyed almost royal privileges; for being styled a manor and barton, it had a courtleet, with a steward, bailiff and prison, with power to punish its own tenantry for small offences, and to hold pleas for debt and damages within its own jurisdiction.

The old mansion has been converted into a farm house; the estate, which measures 308 acres, is tithe-free.

Trebigh is now the property of Sir Bouchier-Palk Wrey, the eighth Baronet, of Tawstock Court, Barnstaple, Devon.

Bickton, formerly written Bicketon, and Buckton the *Bichetone* of Domesday, was held by Chineston in the time of the Confessor, and was the property of Reginald de Valletort, temp. William I. It was anciently the seat of a family of the same name, whose heiress married Langdon of Keverell, near Looe. It afterwards became the property of the Wreys; William Wrey was seated here in *Norden's* days, and had a park of fallow deer. It was next sold to a branch of the Eliots of Port-Eliot. Daniel Eliot, Esq., began to build a new mansion on the estate, temp. Charles II., but it was never completed. The entrance hall of the old house was allowed to remain; the walls were remarkably thick, and contained many Gothic doorways, which led to the several apartments. The arms of Bickton, namely, *Azure, a fess between three, or four fleurs-de-lis in chief, and as many annulets in base, or*, sculptured in granite, have been preserved and placed over the doorway. In the orchard, supposed to have been the ancient burying ground, human bones were frequently dug up.

Bickton remained in the Eliot family until 1848, when the Earl of S. Germans sold it to the late Lord Ashburton, and the dowager Baroness is the present owner.

Bickton Mill, was in the middle of the seventeenth century, the seat of Edward Wilcocks, Gent., and latterly of the family of Binnicke; it afterwards became the property of the Rev. J. Peters, whose widow is the present owner.

Hay was formerly the property and seat of the Dodsons. Thomas Dodson of this place was M.P. for Liskeard, and died in that position in 1705. He married a daughter to John Buller, Esq., of Morval, but it does not appear that he left any issue; and was himself probably the last of his family. His ancestor married the heiress of Hay. The estate has long been in the family of Strode, of Devon.

The manor of Denerdake, Dunerdake, or Dinnerdake, which had been forfeited by Sir



William Vaux, was granted by Edward IV. to Avery Cornburgh. It was afterwards in the family of Tregian of Golden, in Probus, and when Francis Tregian was convicted of harbouring a Roman catholic priest, queen Elizabeth granted Denerdake to her relative, Lord Hunsdon. It was afterwards repurchased by the Tregians, who again alienated it, and it became the property of the Corytons. Sir John Coryton, Bart., having no issue, settled Newton Ferrars and other lands on his lady, daughter of William Helyar, Esq., of East Coker, Somerset, and the same to descend to her nearest relatives in the male line. Her successor was the father of Weston Helyar, Esq., who was sheriff in 1785, and for many years a county magistrate. He died in 1816, leaving an only daughter, Julian, married to Col. Morris William Bailey. Part of the Helyar family resided at Newton Ferrars till about the year 1835, when the property, including Denerdake, was sold to Edward Collins, Esq., of Truthan, in S. Erme, whose son is the present proprietor.

The barton of Appledore, formerly called Appledorford, and considered to be a manor, belonged to the Trevenor family, which became extinct in the male line in 1523; the three coheiresses married,—1. Ninnis; 2. Mannington and Curtis; 3. Kempe. The barton afterwards became by purchase the property of the Glanvilles of Catchfrench, who sold it to William Nattle, Gent. It now belongs to W. D. Hornden, Esq., of Pencrebar, Callington.

Penhergett was a seat of the Morshead family so early as the fifteenth century. Edward, the second son of Richard Morshead, of this place settled in S. Neot, and in 1644 married the heiress of Robert Michell, by whom he inherited large estates. John Morshead, Esq., by his will dated 1739, bequeathed all his lands called Keason, in S. Ive, for the education of poor children.

John Luke, Esq., who died at Trevelles, in 1776, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Morshead, Esq., of this place, and left issue one son, the late admiral William Luke, of Tregolls, Truro; and one daughter.

Penhergett is now the property of the widow of the Rev. John Peter, late of Treviles, Ruanlanihorne; probably she was admiral Luke's sister.

Slade, temp. Charles II., was the seat of John Saltren, Esq.; it then passed into the family of Rashleigh, of whom it was purchased by Glanville of Catchfrench, who re-sold it to the family of Nattle, the present proprietors.

Ludeot, temp. Charles II., was the seat of Henry Couch, Esq., and afterwards became the property of the Hoskins. Of them it was purchased by Erasmus Roberts, Esq., who bequeathed it to his nephew Coryton Roberts, Esq., in whose family it continues.

Wolsdon, or Wolston, anciently a seat of the Trelawnys, afterwards of the Killigrews. Robert Killigrew of the Arwenack family married the heiress of Woolston. Temp. Charles II. it belonged to the Rundles. It is now the property of Mr. William Pollard.

Catson, or Cadson, formerly the residence of the Nattle family, is now the property of Edward Collins, Esq., of Newton Ferrars. In a deep vale, below the house, and near Callington Newbridge, rises the magnificent conical mount, called Cadsonbury, supposed to be an ancient British fortification.

At the north-west corner of the parish are the small remains of another ancient fortification called Tokenbury; it stands on the property of the representatives of the late John Eliot, Esq.

A house and five acres of land, valued at £8 8s. 0d. per year, were given by a person of whom very little is now known, for the benefit of poor labourers of the parish.

There are substantial National schools at the Churchtown and Pensilva, both of which are well attended.

The chief villages are the Churchtown, Pensilva or Bodmin Land, and S. Ive Cross.

Pensilva is comparatively a new village, chiefly inhabited by miners; its population has amounted to nearly 2000. In it are chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, Bible Christians, and the United Methodist Free Church. There are also chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists and Bible Christians near the Churchtown.

Among the chief landowners will be found the names of the Dowager Lady Ashburton; the Earl of S. Germans; Sir B. P. Wrey, Bart.; E. Collins, A. Coryton, W. D. Horndon, and Geo. Strobe, Esquires.

A fair is held at the Churchtown in April.

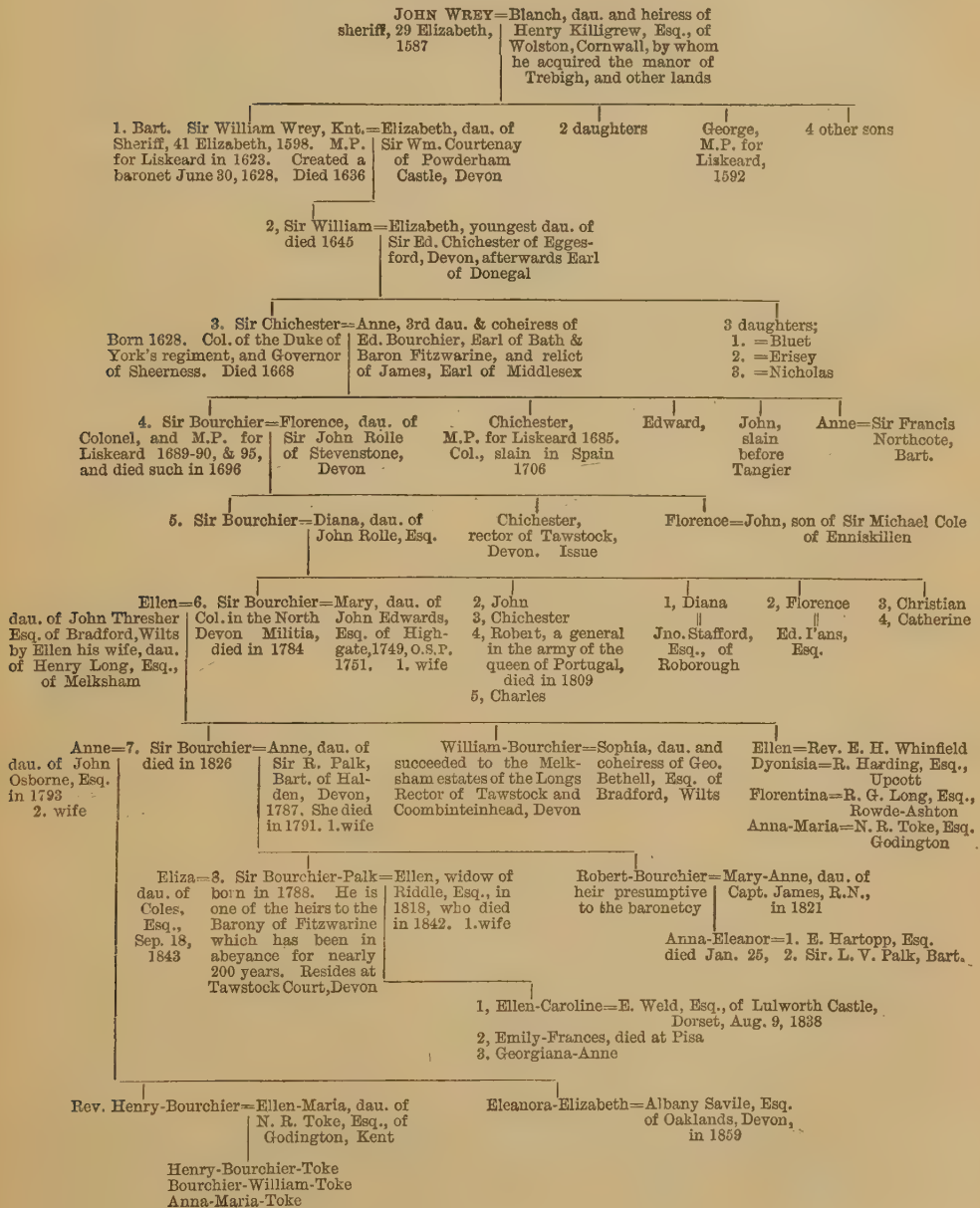
The southern part of this parish touches on the great eastern patch of granite. Its rocks are similar to the rocks of the adjoining parish of S. Cleer, with the exception of those in the southern part, which contain a portion of calcareous spar. Though somewhat hilly, there are several good estates in the parish, and their capabilities are fully maintained by good management.



## S. IVE.

## PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF WREY OF TREBIGH.

Robert Le Wrey, living *temp.* Stephen, is said to have been the progenitor of this family.





## S. IVES.

*HALS.*—S. Ives is situate in the hundred of Penwith and hath upon the east and north the Irish Sea, south Lelant, west Tywednick; as for the modern name, it is taken from the tutelar guardian of the Church, which, as Mr. Camden tells us, upon what authority I know not, was one Iia, an Irish woman that preached the Gospel here. In the Domesday Tax, the 20th of William I. 1087, both the town and parish were taxed under the jurisdiction of Ludduham, now Lugian-lese manor, still extant here, formerly pertaining to the King or Earl of Cornwall, now to the Duke of Bolton, of whom the town of S. Ives' privileges are held; and the same manor is held, as I take it, of the Earl of Cornwall's Castle of Lancaster under certain rents.

In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester into the value of the Cornish benefices 1294, "*ecclesia de Lelant in decanatu de Penwith,*" is only taxed *xxii. lxxviii. iiii d* without mention either of S. Ives or Tywednick, probably at that time they were neither erected or endowed; in Wolsey's Inquisition 1521, Ewny juxta Lelant and S. Ives are rated together *£22. 11. 10½*; S. Ewny, that is to say Tywednike, and S. Ives being consolidated in their mother church Lelant, did pass in presentation with it; the patronage in the Bishop of Exeter, who endowed them; the incumbent Hawkins, now Polkinhorn, the rectory in possession of Fitz; and the parish rated at *4s* per pound Land Tax 1696, *£158. 13. 4*.

This town, as Mr. Camden saith, was formerly called Pendenis or Pendunes, the head fort, fortress, or fortified place; probably from the little island here, containing about six acres of ground, on which there stands the ruins of a little old fortification and a chapel, betwixt which island and the bending shore, or sea cliff stands an indifferent safe road for ships to lie at anchor with some winds, which gives opportunity of trade and merchandize to the townsmen, whose town is situate thereon, and also for fishing, whereby they have much enriched themselves of late years.

The manor of Ludduham, formerly comprehending the parishes of Ludduham, Lelant, Tywednick, and S. Ives, now so many districts, is a lordship of great antiquity, and was privileged with the jurisdiction of a court leet before the Norman Conquest, for under that name it was then taxed, as aforesaid, though it is now transnominated to Luggyan Lese; in which stands the borough of S. Ives, which claims the privileges thereof by prescription and tenure, all which are confirmed by a charter of incorporation from King Charles I. afterwards by another from King James II. by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, which consists of a Mayor, ten Aldermen, and eleven Common Councilmen; the Members of Parliament elected by free men, alias scot and lot men free there, who sign the indenture; the arms of which borough is a cluster and branch of grapes or pomegranates; and the precept on the writs for electing Members of Parliament from the sheriff, or removing any action at law depending in the court leet of S. Ives, the writ must be thus directed: *Preposita et Burgensibus Burgi sui de S. Ives in Com. Cornub. salutem.*

The chief inhabitants of this town are, Mr. Hitchins, Mr. Beer, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Hickes; in which town is held a market weekly on Saturdays, and a fair annually on Saturday before Advent Sunday.

Sir Francis Basset procured their first charter of incorporation, who, being a Burgess, gave a silver cup of *£5* value to this corporation for ever, with this inscription,

If any discord doth arise,  
Within the borough of S. Ives,  
'Tis my desire this cup of love,  
An instrument of peace may prove.

Trenwith in this parish, was the voke lands of a considerable manor, privileged with a court leet before the Norman Conquest, that heretofore extended itself over divers parishes; for by that name it was taxed in Domesday book, 20 William I. 1087, from which place was transnominated an ancient family of gentlemen, now in possession thereof, from that of Bayliff now to Trenwith, who have flourished here in good fame and reputation beyond the memory of man, since Henry VIII. The present possessor is Thomas Trenwith, Gent. that married Lanyon; and giveth for his arms, *Argent, on a bend cotised Sable, three roses of the Field.*

The lands of Trenwith were of old pertaining to the Earls or Kings of Cornwall, afterwards to the Kings of England; and were held by the tenure of Knight service by such as possessed them, if not from King Arthur's days, yet from William the Conqueror's, who, in imitation of him, gave bartons, manors, fields, large territories of land to his favourites, under the tenures of villeinage and Knight service *in capite*, by means of which Knight service those tenants were obliged to do him any necessary service, either in wars or to his royal person, for the performing whereof he took their oaths in public

courts, both of homage and fealty; and by reason of this tenure he disposed of the bodies of their heirs in marriage as he listed, and retained in his custody and wardship their whole inheritance till they accomplished the age of twenty-one years; and by those examples other men of great possessions did the like. Those lands of Trenwith tempore Henry IV. were held by that tenure *in capite* by Edmund Plantagenet, alias Beaufort, Marquess of Dorset, grandchild of John Duke of Lancaster, 21 Henry VI. 1442, consisting of four Knights' fees, 3 Henry IV. He was slain at the battle of S. Alban's 1450, on the part of Henry VI. against Richard Duke of York; as also was his son Henry on the same part after the battle of Hexham, and his brother Edmund after Tewkesbury 1471, beheaded by King Edward IV. and his whole estate confiscated to the Crown; from whence Bayliff, now Trenwith, purchased part of those lands, which still pays high rent to the Kings of England. In like manner Humphry Plantagenet, fourth son of King Henry IV. held by the same tenure in Conerton, Binerton, Drineck, and Ludgian, four Knights' fees of land in those places. He was impeached of treason at the parliament held at S. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk; afterwards murdered; and those and all other his lands confiscated.

TONKIN.—This church is a vicarage, valued in the King's books, together with Lelant and Towednack, with which it passeth in presentation, at £22 11 10½; the collation in the Bishop of Exeter; the late incumbent Mr. Hawkins, now Polkinhorne. The sheaf in possession of Edward Noseworthy, Esq.

The town of S. Ives, in Mr. Carew's days, was of small value or consequence for wealth, buildings, or inhabitants; although it now be much altered in these particulars, and equals several other corporations. Of old it hath been privileged by the Earls of Cornwall with the jurisdiction of a Court Leet, and with sending two Members to Parliament; also with fairs and a weekly market.

On the island, or peninsula, north of S. Ives, standeth the ruins of an old chapel, wherein God was duly worshipped by our ancestors the Britons, before the church of S. Ives was erected or endowed; betwixt which island and the shore is an indifferent roadstead with some winds for ships to lie at anchor.

This town is particularly famous for the art of catching fish; in which trade or occupation of late they have been attended with good success, to the great advancement of their wealth and reputation. The chief inhabitants of which place were Mr. Hitchins, Mr. Trevilon, Mr. Beare, &c. In this port his majesty hath his Custom House, collector, surveyor, comptroller, and waiters, both for sea and land.

Trenwith, in this parish, is the seat of an old family of gentlemen, from thence denominated de Trenwith.



HE parish and borough of S. Ives are situated in the deanery and hundred of Penwith; the parish is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel; on the east by S. Ives Bay and Lelant; on the south by Lelant and Towednack; and on the west by Towednack and the sea.

The titable lands of the parish are estimated at 1206A. 1R. 29P., of which 465A. 3R. 26P. are arable; 485A. 2R. 24P. pasture; 38A. 1R. 9P. garden; 141A. 2R. 10P. enclosed crofts; and 75 acres commons.

The tithes are commuted at £360; of which the sum of £185 is paid to the vicar of Lelant, who is also patron of the advowson; and £175 to Lord Cowley, the impropiator, who also receives an average annual income of about £350 as tithe on fish.

The living is a perpetual curacy, and the incumbent's stipend, amounting to £300 per annum, is paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. A good residence was built in 1840.

The parish, which is wholly included in the municipal borough, comprises by actual measurement 1876A. 1R. 12P.; of which 161A. 2R. 1P. are roads and wastes.

Incumbents:—Jacob or James Gentle, in 1536; he was also provost of Glasney College; John Bullock, minister, 1669; Jonathan Toup, lecturer, died 1721; he was father of the editor of *Longinus*, etc.; William Polkinghorne, with Lelant and Towednack, 1722; John Keigwin, ditto, 1726; Cornelius Cardew, D.D., ditto, in 1782; Charles Aldrich, incumbent, 1825; W. Malkin, 1833; W. J. Havart, 1836; Uriah Tonkin, 1840;

Samuel A. Ellis, admitted May 6, 1843; D. E. Domoille, 1850; F. Tonkin, 1854; and the present incumbent, the Rev. Richard-Frederick Tyacke, in 1861.

The church is dedicated to S. Hya, Hia, Ia, or Ya, an Irish virgin, who is said to have died at Hayle about the middle of the fifth century. It comprises a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, extreme south aisle or chapel, commonly called the Trenwith aisle, and vestry.

In the chancel is an altar piece, presented by Robert Hichens, Esq., composed of two large marble tables, containing the Commandments. The chancel window is of stained glass; on a brass attached to it is inscribed,—“To the glory of God, and in memory of Betty Wallis, died Novr. 16, 1804. Samuel Stephens, died February 25, 1834. Betty Stephens, died July 24, 1846. Samuel Wallis Stephens, died Dec. 25, 1835. Sarah Maria Davey.” The last name is presumed to be that of the donor. The communion plate is of the most magnificent and costly description; a patin is inscribed *Pendarves de Pendarves Ecclesie dedit anno 1713*; and a chalice,—*The Gift of Alles Sise To the Church of Saint Ives Anno Domini 1641*. On the panels of a seat in the chancel various smith’s tools are carved; those panels are said to have belonged to a screen presented to the church by one *Ralph Clies*, the master smith at the time of its erection. The first panel represents shoeing tools, with a horse-shoe and nails; the second, a hammer and anvil; the third and fourth, two heads, said to represent Clies and his wife; the fifth, two pairs of bellows; sixth, ladle and clefts. On the top of a bench end representing S. Peter with the bible and key, are carved two kneeling figures supporting a shield, on which are the words JOHN  
PE  
YN and on the top of another is a shield similarly supported bearing 3 pine apples impaling an arrow-head.

In the floor of the nave are the arms of Henry V. namely, France and England quarterly, formed in tile work.

The arcades of the nave have each seven four-centred arches; and the Trenwith aisle is separated from the south aisle by an arcade of two similar arches.

The east window of the south aisle is of tastefully ornamented glass; a brass attached to it is inscribed,—“This window was erected A.D. 1850, by Robert Hichens, in memory of his daughters, Jane, who died January 24, 1835; and Margaret Iope, who died August 12, 1849.”

In this aisle also hangs the funeral hatchment of Samuel Stephens, Esq., of Tregenna Castle, who died in 1834. The arms, granted temp. Henry VIII. to Henry Stephens, Esq., the immediate ancestor of the family, are *Per pale gules and vert, a fess indented argent, guttée de sang, between three eagles displayed or*. Crest,—*A lion rampart argent, guttée de sang*. On an escutcheon of pretence are the arms of Betty Wallis, his wife, namely, *Gules, a fess and a canton ermine*, quartering Hearle and Paynter. There are two mottoes, *In Cælo quies*, under the arms, and over the crest, *Virtutes amore*.

In the Trenwith aisle are two or three good memorial windows. The east window is inscribed, “Humbly offered by Robert Hichens, A.D. MDCCLXIX. The first south window has a brass attached to it inscribed, “This window was erected A.D. 1852, by his father Robert Hichens, and his aunt Elizabeth Scott, formerly Hichens, in memory of the Revd. William Hichens, B.A., fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, who died August 17th, 1850.” Another south window of stained glass, representing scripture subjects, has a brass



attached to it inscribed, "This window is erected to the memory of William Hichens, who died on the 15th of April, 1864, aged 69 years, by his affectionate widow and children." One series of the bosses of the roof of this aisle displays a two-headed eagle, as do some of the ancient bench ends in other parts of the church. The rood stairs, which are at the north-west corner of this aisle, are perfect. An organ, said to have cost £300, and supposed to have been one of the first erected in the county, formerly stood in this aisle; it was removed by the Puritans in 1647.

In the east wall of the north aisle is an arched recess, which probably leads to a vault; but the peculiarity of this aisle is its *west* door. At the eastern end is a fine organ; and adjoining is the vestry.

The font is of porcelain stone. On the bowl, which stands on a clustered shaft, are four angles connected by bands, on one of which is an abbreviated inscription which may be read *Omnes baptizate gentes*. The basement is ornamented with grotesque animals.

The tower arch is plain; the west window is filled with stained glass, and is one of the best in the church. A slate tablet in the tower bears the following memorandum:—

The parsonage house of this parish was erected A.D. 1840. The purchase of the ground on which it stands, with the buildings, and all expenses connected therewith was defrayed by the following subscriptions,—

The Governors of Queen Anne's bounty	£400	0	0	Edwin Ley, Esqr.	...	...	...	...	£15	15	0
James Halse, Esq., M.P.	...	...	52	10	0	Revd. Henry Batten	...	...	15	0	0
Robert Hichens	} Esqrs.	...	50	0	0	Messrs. Bolitho Sons & Co	...	...	10	10	0
Henry Lewis Stephens		...	50	0	0	William Bazely Senr.	} Esqrs.	...	10	10	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, formerly E. Hichens	...	50	0	0	William Bazely Junr.	...		10	10	0	
Revd. Uriah Tonkin, Vicar	...	50	0	0	Hugh Edwards	...		10	10	0	
William Tyringham Praed, Esqr.	...	30	0	0	William Hichens	...		10	10	0	
Revd. James Nelson Palmer	...	30	0	0	Frederick Harrison	...	10	10	0	0	
Daniel Bamfield, Esqr. Mayor	...	25	0	0	Countess of Sandwich	...	10	0	0	0	
Richard Hichens	} Esqrs.	...	25	0	0	Davies Giddy Gilbert Esqr	...	10	0	0	
Walter Yonge		...	25	0	0	Messrs. J. C. & W. Harter	...	10	0	0	
William Hichens		...	21	0	0	Odlarne Coates Lane	} Esqrs.	...	10	0	0
Earl of Darlington	...	20	0	0	John Clark Powell	...		10	0	0	
Earl of Lauderdale	...	20	0	0	Subscriptions under £10	...	51	14	0	0	
									£1043	19	0

This capacious church is in good condition; it is substantially seated with oak, and the floors are tiled throughout. The roofs, which are of the wagon form, are perfect, and elaborately carved.

The tower, which is 119 feet in height, is of four stages, buttressed on the square, and finished with battlements, and battlemented pinnacles. The belfry windows, are unusually large, and are transomed. The tower contains two bells and a clock.

Under the eaves of the Trenwith aisle are several well-sculptured corbel heads in free-stone, which appear to be much more ancient than the wall into which they are built.

Beside the west door to the north aisle, there is a south porch, a priest's door blocked, and a vestry door.

Monuments of brass, slate, wood, and marble, bear the following inscriptions:—

Snc Micaeli ora pro nobis

Hic jacet Oto Treunwyth, Generosus, q obijt die dmca px ante festu purificacois bte marie virginis A regm Reg. Edwardi iiij sxio q fuit vir benigno deo & mundo ac bene disposito Et dna Agnes Consortis ei qu aiabs ppicietie.

On this brass, now mural, is an artistically engraved representation of the wife in a

kneeling attitude; opposite to her, and filling the place of her husband, is an inferior representation of S. Michael, on whose shield is depicted the sun rayonnant.

Here Lyeth ye Bodyes of Alse Sise and John Sise, Ephraim Sise, Marie Sise, & Ephraim Sise, Alse Sise, Buryed ye 16th of Aguste, 1642.

Alice Sise—ills cease.

Neere to this Bed sixe Sises late wer laid;  
Fovre hopefvll sonnes ye grandsire & a maid.  
All striving which should end his journey first,  
All for the wellsprings of true life did thirst,  
An happy spring that such an offspring had;  
More happy they soe soone with gladnes clad,  
That did but taste of earth and with disdaine  
Hoist vp their sailes for the Elysian plaine.  
The Virgin's elegy ovt—weepes the rest;  
Such lovely grase was stamp't in face & breast;  
In dawne of dole rappt to ye land of peace,  
Where joyes shall never,—bvt all ills doe cease.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

In memory of Anne the Wife of John Stevens of Trevalgen who Departed this Life Septembr. 15th, 1729; in the 23d year of her Age.

Askest thou Reader who it is lies here?  
no common corps, Listen & thou shalt hear;  
Goodness, rare Meekness, Zeal, pure Chastity,  
interrd. together in this Ground doth lie.  
Behold her Acts, whilst here She made abode,  
lived beloved of man, dy'd lov'd of God.  
Methinks I hear her sweet Melodious voice,  
cease Friends to weep for me, that now rejoyce.  
No sighs nor groans now From my Breast do come;  
But everlasting joys are in their room.  
Surely your Loss to me is greatest Gain;  
For Crown'd in Heaven I ever shall remain.

Farewell dear Wife, farewell, to thee I'll hast,  
for till we meet in Heaven, I cannot rest.

Near this spot are deposited the mortal remains of William Hichens, died June 30th, 1770; aged 59 years.

Mary Hichens, his wife, died Feby. 5, 1801; aged 90 years.

John Hichens died Augst., 25th, 1775; aged 37 years.

Elizabeth Hichens died Novr. 26th, 1790; aged 49 years.

Mary Hichens died Septr. 20th, 1786; aged 39 years.

William Hichens died Jany. 17th, 1785; aged 34 years.

Jane Hichens died Augst. 9, 1815; aged 60 years.

Children of the abovenamed William and Mary Hichens.

This monument is erected as a mark of affection and gratitude by Mary Hichens, Elizabeth Scott, Robert Hichens, William Hichens, Grandchildren of the abovenamed William and Mary Hichens.

Sacred to the memory of the family of Joseph Hocking, of this borough, merchant.

Margaret his wife, died 24th July, 1800; aged 42 years.

Peggy and Samuel, two of their children, died in infancy.

Francis, their son, master mariner, was captured by the Americans, 25th Decr., 1812; and was lost at sea; aged 26 years.

Joseph, their son, master mariner, was lost at sea in Decr., 1820; aged 26 years.

Elizabeth, their daughter, widow of Mr. Walter Adams, died 7th May, 1828; aged 36 years.

Also John Adams, son of the said Joseph Hocking and Eleanor his wife, died 27th August, 1830; aged 22 years; whose mortal remains are deposited beneath this spot.

Joseph Hocking died on the 1st September, 1843; aged nearly 82 years; and his remains are deposited with those of his son John, in a vault beneath.

Throughout a long life of unceasing industry he maintained the character of a faithful and affectionate husband, an indulgent and self-denying parent, a kind neighbour, and an honest man.

Eleanor, second wife of the said Joseph Hocking, died on the 10th June, 1849; aged 81 years; and her remains are deposited in the vault with those of her husband and son.

Near this spot are deposited the mortal remains of Blanch, the beloved wife of Daniel Bamfield of this parish, gentleman, who died on the 31st day of December, 1821; in the 47th year of her age.

In her death her husband deplores the loss of a faithful and affectionate wife, and her children that of a tender and devoted mother.

Also the remains of the following undermentioned children of Daniel and Blanch Bamfield :—

The Revd. John Hichens Bamfield, B.A., Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, who died on the 4th day of January, 1836; aged 25 years.

Distinguished as a Christian and a scholar, with worldly success within his reach, and a noble sphere of usefulness before him, he was gathered in the morning of life into the garner of his Lord.

Eliza Hichens Bamfield, who died on the 29th day of April, 1811; aged 2 years.

William Hichens Bamfield, who died on the 19th day of March, 1817; aged 8 months.

This tablet is erected by a bereaved husband and father, who yet mourns,—but not as those who have no hope.

To the memory of Hugh Ley, Esq., M.D., of Penzance, who died in this borough Augst. 3rd, 1826; aged 64.

Also of Elizabeth, his wife, who died at Truro March 21st, 1848; aged 83.

Their remains are deposited in a vault in the adjoining burying ground.

Also to the memory of Hugh, their eldest son, of London, M.D., who died at Stilton, Huntingdonshire, on the 23rd January, 1837; aged 46 years.

This tablet is erected as an affectionate tribute to departed worth, by the surviving members of the family.

Beneath this tablet are deposited (with three of her children) the remains of Ann Tremearne, who departed this life the 28th of February, 1829; aged 88 years.

Beneath this tablet are deposited the remains of James Anthony, Esqre., for many years the senior alderman and magistrate of the borough of Saint Ives, who departed this life on the 21st day of April, 1830; aged 92 years.

Pelham Augustin Aldrich died May 20th, 1831; aged 4 years & 6 months. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Sacred to the memory of Captain Hopkin Walters Quick, who departed this life on the 27th day of February, 1832; aged 47 years; and whose remains are deposited in a vault beneath.

And also to the memory of his parents viz.—

Mr. Paul Quick, who was drowned in the year 1784; aged 30 years.

Mrs. Prudence Quick, who died on the 3rd day of January, 1817; aged 67 years.

Of his grandfather and grandmother :—

Mr. Arnold Walters, who died on the 9th day of July, 1789; aged 74 years.

Mrs. Prudence Walters, who died on the 17th day of October, 1804; aged 86 years.

And of his aunt, Miss Mary Walters, who died on the 23th day of February, 1811; aged 63 years.

Near this spot are deposited the mortal remains of Mary Hichens, daughter of William and Margaret Hichens, who departed this life on the 30th of May, 1833; aged 53.

This monument is erected to the memory of her who was most tenderly beloved and deeply lamented by her surviving sister and brothers, Elizabeth Scott, Robert Hichens, William Hichens.

In the churchyard of Ludgvan parish, in this county, are deposited the mortal remains of the Reverend John Stephens, brother of the late Samuel Stephens, Esqr., of Tregenna Castle, and of the late Augustus Stephens, Esqr., of St. Ives.

He was during 43 years rector of Ludgvan, and was also a magistrate for this county. He died at his rectory October the 23rd, 1834; aged 69 years.

This record of attachment is raised to his memory by his grateful niece, S. M. Davy.

In the family vault lie interred the remains of Augustus Stephens, Esquire, a magistrate for this county, alderman of this borough, and for twenty-seven years Collector of the Customs of this Port.

In every situation of life his upright and independent conduct rendered him respected, while his urbanity of manner, and his social qualities endeared him to all who had the happiness of knowing him.

To him with truth might the words of the poet be applied,

The sunny temper bright, where all is strife;

The simple heart that mocks at worldly wiles;

Light wit that plays along the calm of life,

And stirs its languid surface into smiles.

The grateful happy spirit that improves,

And brightens every gift by fortune given;

That wander where it will with those it loves,

Makes every place a home,—and home a heaven.



He died universally lamented at his residence at St. Ives, on Saturday the 4th of January, 1834; aged 61 years.

This slight tribute to departed worth was erected by his nephews, S. Wallis, and H. Lewis Stephens.

Sacred to the memory of James Halse, Esqre., who died the 14th May, 1838; aged 69 years.

He resided in this borough 48 years, and represented it in five parliaments. He died in London where he was attending to his parliamentary duties, and was interred in the cemetery at Kensal Green.

Also of his widow, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary Hichens, (born Allen of Bosavern) who died June 25th, 1851; aged 71.

This monument is erected in affectionate and grateful remembrance by their nephew and heir, Edwin Ley.

Sacred to the memory of William Bazeley, Esqr., of this borough, who departed this life the 25th day of June, 1838; aged 64 years.

Also Elizabeth, his wife, who departed this life the 8th day of December, 1837; aged 63 years.

Their mortal remains rest in the family vault beneath this monument, which is erected as a memorial of filial affection by their children.

Sacred to the memory of Francis Hearle Stephens, 2nd son of Samuel Stephens, Esqr., of Tregenna Castle, co. Cornwall, late major of the 1st Royal Dragoons, and formerly of the 14th Lt. Dragoons, who departed this life at Hastings, the 26th day of March, 1852; aged 41 years.

A fine officer, a noble & generous friend, & a kind husband. Non omnis moriar.

This tablet is erected by an affectionate wife.

William Wallis Davy, Died at Jaca, in Spain, August the 9th, 1858; Aged Thirty Years. (*Mural brass*).

Attached to the east-end of the church, on the outside, is a headstone inscribed:—

In memory of Arnold Walters, who circumnavigated the globe with Commodore Lord Anson, in H.M.S. Centurion, A.D. 1744; and who died 9th July, 1789; aged 74 years.

An ancient churchyard cross of granite has recently been restored, and placed on a modern basement; it stands near the chief entrance to the church. The granite used in building the church is said to have been brought by water from the neighbouring parish of Zennor. The inhabitants are greatly indebted to the liberality of Robert Hichens, Esq., for much of the handsome appearance of the present fabric.

Pope Alexander V., October 20, 1409; and Pope John XXIII., Nov. 18, 1410, recommended Bishop Stafford to make *capellas S. Tewynnoci*, said to be Towednack, *et S. Ye* parochial, with font and cemetery, but dependent on Lelant. Bishop Lacy describes the church *magnifico tabulata constructa*, as dedicated October 20, 1428.

The following respecting the building of the church has been extracted from the borough records. “As it had pleased the Almighty God to increase the town inhabitants, and to send down temporal blessings most plentifully among them, the people to shew their thankfulness for the same, did resolve to build a chapel in S. Ives, they having no house in the town wherein public prayers and divine service were read, but were forced every Sunday and holy-day, to go to Lelant church, being three miles distant from S. Ives, to hear the same, and likewise to carry their children to Lelant church to be baptized, their dead to be there buried, to go there to be married, and their women to be churched; Whereupon the inhabitants of S. Ives did about the year of our Lord 1408, petition the Lord Champernowne, lord of S. Ives, that he would be pleased to petition his holiness the pope to grant his license for a chapel to be built within the borough; so the lord Champernowne on his petition did obtain from his holiness the pope Alexander the fifth, *Primo anno Pontificatus, Annoq. Dni 1410*,—his bull to build a chapel in the borough; and likewise obtained a license from the most reverend father in God, the archbishop of Canterbury, and a license from the right reverend the bishop of Exeter, for the building

of the said chapel, which together with the tower, was begun in the reign of King Henry V., and finished in the reign of King Henry VI., being sixteen years and half in building."

The churchyard adjoins the beach; and although defended from the action of the waves by a high and strong wall, they have been known to break into it. The church itself is many yards within the wall of the churchyard, yet in 1697, the waves broke over it with such violence that a great portion of the roof and the chancel window were destroyed.

The churchyard is no longer used for interments. A convenient cemetery in two parts, one for members of the established church, and the other for dissenters, with commodious mortuary chapels, has recently been laid out in an interesting position on the western cliffs, between the town and Clodgy Point.

There were formerly four chapels in the town and parish, S. Leonard's Chapel still exists, and stands on or near the old quay. In this chapel prayers were formerly read to the fishermen before they went to sea, by a friar who was stationed in it for that purpose. The fishermen are said to have paid him for his services with a part of their fish, when they returned from the sea. This chapel, which in appearance is little other than a very ordinary barn, is now fitted with seats around by the walls, and used by the fishermen as a place of shelter in inclement weather. Another chapel, of which there are still some remains, was situated on the top of Pendinas Point, and is said to have been dedicated to S. Nicholas; it is mentioned in *Liber Regis*; a third at Higher Tregenna; and one near Brunian.

Mrs. Cheston Hicks, a widow, who died in 1648, bequeathed to the town for ever an alms-house for six poor people; also £50 in money, from the interest of which 20s. per annum was to be given to the minister of the parish, and the remainder to the poor. This charity however does not now exist.

A grammar school, under the charter of Charles I., was opened in the church in 1650, by the Rev. Leonard Welsted, then minister. It was under the control of a committee who paid the master £30 per annum. This school, although it commenced with about one hundred pupils, many of whom were educated at the expense of their parents, has long since been abandoned.

The Ecclesiastical district of Halsetown was gazetted June 5, 1846. The church, which is situated about a mile from S. Ives town, is dedicated to S. John, and was built in 1866, at a cost of £2300; it comprises a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and vestry. The chancel arch is pointed and springs from corbels. The arcades have each five pointed arches of Bathstone, supported on octagonal pillars with moulded capitals of the same material. In the nave the clerestory is lighted with five quatrefoils on each side. The pulpit and font are also of Bath stone. The entrances are a south porch, a west door, and a vestry door. The tower is 66 feet in height; it is strongly buttressed and finished with a gabled roof covered with slate; the coping surmounted with a handsome granite cross. It contains one bell. The church is also buttressed. The interments are made in the S. Ives general cemetery.

In a paddock adjoining the church is a substantial and tastefully built residence for the incumbent.

Robert Hichens, Esq., of S. Ives and East Dulwich, mention of whose munificence

has already been made, gave the site for the church, £1000 towards the building, and another £1000 towards the endowment. J. P. St. Aubyn, Esq., was the architect.

The stipend is £180, with two acres of glebe; the incumbent is the Rev. William-Hinton Drake, who was admitted to the district August 14, 1846. The patron Robert Hichens, Esq.

Near the church, at the junction of a narrow lane with the turnpike, stands a dilapidated ancient granite cross.

The manor of S. Ives and Treloyhan was appropriated by Bishop Bronescombe with the church of Lanante or Lelant, to the canons of Crediton in Devon. The bishop's grant, dated October, 1272, contains the following paragraph:—*Porro unam acram Anglicanam terre in villa de Penbegel que vulgari ydiomate Erumarnt dicitur et quam ex dono et concessione dictorum prioris et conventus ut prediximus (Crediton) una cum prefata advocacione dudum fuimus assecuti et ipsum jus patronatus in signum tituli nostri proteccionis warantie seu defensionis nostre nobis et successoribus reservamus.* The manor was afterwards for many years in the family of Praed, of whom it was purchased in or about the year 1807, by Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. It is now the property of Henry-Richard-Charles Wellesley, first Earl Cowley, K.G., G.C.B., etc. The great tithes of the parish have been invariably attached to this manor.

The manor and barton of Trenwith, the *Trenwit* and *Trenuwit*, of Domesday, belonged in the days of Edward the Confessor to *Sitric* abbot of Tavistock, and temp. William I. to the Earl of Cornwall. In the days of John of Gaunt it became the property of his son John de Beaufort; and it continued in his family till the attainder of Edmund Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, in 1471. This manor, which comprised the parishes of Lelant, S. Ives, and Towednack, has long been merged in the manor of Lelant and Trevechow.

The barton of Trenwith, temp. Henry VIII. became the property of a family who assumed its name. Their original name was Baillie. Thomas Baillie was living at Tre-genna in this parish 45 Edward III. 1371; and at that time had issue by Johan his wife, Henry and Agnes; who after the death of their father, obtained a grant of considerable landed property in and near S. Ives. Among those lands were the manor and barton of Trenwith, Plafennenif, Penbegal-Wolas, and Penbegal-Wartha.

Henry Baillie removed to Trenwith, designated himself Henry de Trenwith, and evidently became the ancestor of the family who flourished there for upwards of four centuries. He married Honor, daughter of Thomas Rosemoddres, and by her had Peter, his heir, and Otho. The latter died temp. Edward IV., and was buried in the chancel of the church; his monumental brass has been removed for preservation to the Trenwith aisle. Peter married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Vincent, and had issue three sons, William, Henry, and Thomas; the last died without issue. William married Johan, daughter and heiress of Tredynye, and had issue Thomas, who married, first, Honor, daughter of John Beville; and secondly, Margery, daughter of James Erissey, who after his decease remarried to Trefusis. This Thomas left no issue, and his uncle Henry, beforenamed, became his heir; he had married Johan, daughter and heiress of Robert Leide, of Kent, and had an only son, named Matthew, who became heir to the family estates.



Matthew Trenwith married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of James Caskeys, and was by her father of Thomas, James, Henry, and William.

Thomas succeeded his father at Trenwith, and married one of the six daughters and coheiresses of Milton of Pengerswick Castle, by whom he had issue, William, Richard, and Matthew. His widow remarried with Arundell and Hearle.

William, the eldest son, married Loer or Lora, daughter of John Treffry, and had a son named John, who died without issue; and Thomas who succeeded him. Also four daughters, Elizabeth, Jane, Wilmot, and Anne.

Thomas married Joan, daughter of Ezekiel Grosse, and by her was father of Renatus, Edward, and Ezekiel.

Renatus married Joan, daughter of William Lanyon, by whom he had issue, Thomas his heir; Renatus who died without issue; Henry; and a daughter named Joan.

Thomas Trenwith married Rebecca, daughter of John Lanyon of Gwinear, and had issue Renatus, and Thomas; and two daughters, Rebecca and Mary.

Renatus married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Williams, of Trewithian, in Probus, and had an only daughter named Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

Thomas married Dorothy, daughter of Sidney Bligh, of Penryn, and had issue Thomas, born at Mylor, August 29, 1711; Sidney, Henry, and Rebecca.

Thomas Trenwith, a lieutenant R.N., dying without issue in 1796, the male line of this ancient family became extinct, and the barton of Trenwith became successively the property of the Landers, Chellews, and Rosewalls.

The manor of Porth-Ia Prior is situated partly in this parish, and partly in S. Anthony in Meneage, and other parishes. It formerly belonged to the Priory of Tywardreath, and was one of the manors annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall by Henry VIII. in 1540, in lieu of the honour of Wallingford.

In the survey of the convent property at Tywardreath, 11 Edward III., 1337, this manor is thus set down, *Item de Porthia* x<sup>li</sup>.; and in the return of 26 Henry VIII., 1534, *Poathea Prior cum 8d. de perquisitis curie* £5. 11. 9.; and in the roll of 31 Henry VIII., in the Augmentation office;—*Porthea Prior, redditus assise* .....

<i>Porthea Prior, redditus assise</i> .....	£2	8	4
<i>Porthea Prior, redditus liberorum tenentium</i> ..	8	13	2
<i>Porthea Prior, perquisita curie</i> .....	0	3	0

£11 4 6

The manor of Porth-Ia Prior has latterly become the property of the Stephens family of Tregenna Castle, whose representative, John-Augustus Stephens, Esq., is the present proprietor.

Another manor of Porth-Ia was for sometime in the family of Hele, and was sold by John Hele, Esq., in 1655, to John Earl of Radnor, of Lanhydrock. It was afterwards purchased, together with the manor of Dinas-Ia, and that of Lelant and Trevethow, of Vere Hunt, Esq., who represented the Robartes family, by one of the ancestors of the Stephens family of Tregenna Castle, whose representative is the present proprietor.

The manor of Ludgvan-Leaze, or as it is sometimes called Ludgvan-Lees, was granted by Richard Earl of Cornwall to the family of De Ferrers, whose heiress carried it in marriage into the family of Champernowne, and the heiress of Champernowne into that

of Willoughby Lord Broke. The coheireses of the last named carried it into the families of Powlett and Blount Lord Montjoy, from whom it was inherited by the Duke of Bolton.

By the marriage of John fifth Earl of Sandwich, in 1772, with Lady Mary Powlett; and that of William-Henry third Earl of Cleveland, in 1787, with Lady Katherine-Margaret Powlett, daughters and coheirs of Harry, sixth and last Duke of Bolton, the manor of Ludgvan-Leaze became the property of those noble families, whose representatives are the present proprietors.

Tregenna Castle the property and residence of the opulent family of Stephens, was erected by Samuel Stephens, Esq., about the year 1773, from designs, and under the supervision of Mr. Wood, architect, of Bath. It is built in the castellated style, and occupies a most commanding position, from which the sea view is magnificent.

For more than a century the family of Stephens have held unquestioned superiority in the town and borough of S. Ives. The family, although merchants up to the decease of John Stephens, Esq., in 1764, had long been in possession of landed property in the locality, and their position in society may be correctly understood from the following receipt, the original of which, given at the accession of James I., is still in existence.

XXII<sup>o</sup> die Octobris, An<sup>o</sup>. Domi. 1603.

Received of John Stephens of the Burrough of St. Ives in the Hundred of Penwith, within the county of Cornwall, Gent., for his composition with his Maies. Commissioners for his not appearing at the Coronation of our said Souvraigne Lord the King, *for to receive the Order of Knighthood*, according to his Highness' proclaymation in that behalfe, the sum of sixteen pounds.

I saye received . . . . . XVI<sup>li</sup>  
Fra. Godolphin, Coll.

Mr. John Stephens married Mary, one of the three daughters of Mr. Samuel Phillips, of Pendrea in Gulval. He added largely to his landed property by purchases in the immediate neighbourhood. He acted for many years as an agent to the Earl of Buckinghamshire in managing the political affairs of the borough; but at last broke off the connexion by getting his son, Mr. Samuel Stephens, elected.

Mr. John Stephens had a large family; his eldest son went to Holland for the purpose of continuing his father's mercantile concerns. Samuel, the next son, became a member of the University of Cambridge, to prepare for the church, but the death of his elder brother caused this to be relinquished.

He married Anne, daughter of Mr. Seaborn, of Bristol; and on the death of his father about the year 1764, he disposed of everything connected with the trade and fishery of S. Ives, and having abandoned the sect of the Presbyterians, to which all his family and relations had been strongly attached, he pulled down the chapel, and withdrew his support from its minister; proceedings remembered to his disadvantage on subsequent occasions.

In 1774, and again the succeeding year he was unsuccessful at the poll, and on a petition, for the representation of the borough. He died in March, 1794, leaving three sons; John, rector of Ludgvan, who died Oct. 23, 1834; Samuel, to whom he devised a large portion of his estate; and Augustus; and three daughters, Anne, Maria, and Harriet. All the sons died in the year 1834.

Samuel, the second son, married Betty, only daughter of Capt. Wallis, the discoverer of Otaheite, and coheiress of the families of Hearle and Paynter. He was M.P. for S. Ives in 1807, 1810, and 1818; and died Feb. 25, 1834, leaving five sons, and one daughter. Of the sons, Samuel-Wallis, Francis-Hearle, and Henry-Lewis, are dead

Ferdinand-Thomas is rector of Mawgan in Pydar, and John-Augustus Stephens, Esq., is the present proprietor of Tregenna Castle.

The daughter married the Rev. Charles-William Davy.

The family of Tregenna, anciently of Tregenna in this parish, are supposed to have become extinct so early as the reign of Charles I. In 1603, John Tregenna, Esq., of this place, was elected M.P. for the borough. This was done, it appears, chiefly to oppose the tyranny of a Mr. Tregosse, of S. Ives, who had rendered himself odious to the inhabitants by his arbitrary conduct, and among other litigious actions had arrested several persons for walking over his grounds when on the look out for fish. Mr. Tregenna discharged his duties in parliament so satisfactorily, especially in destroying the powers exercised by Mr. Tregosse, that the inhabitants paid all his expenses while in London, with his travelling charges, amounting altogether to £140.

The arms of Tregenna are, *Or, a chevron azure between three Moors' heads couped, in profile, sable, banded about the temples.*

About a mile to the south of Tregenna Castle, on an elevated piece of coarse land, called the Cock Hill plantation, stands Knill's monument.

Mr. John Knill was born in the eastern part of the county, and served his clerkship as an attorney at Penzance, from whence he removed to the office of a London attorney, where, having distinguished himself by application and intelligence, he was recommended to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, who at that time held the political interest of S. Ives, to be his local agent.

After residing for some time at S. Ives, Mr. Knill was sent on a mission to the West Indies, highly honourable to his abilities and character, with authority to inspect all the custom houses and their establishments; and if sufficient cause should appear, with power to suspend any one, however high, from his office.

Having executed the functions thus delegated with integrity and moderation, he returned to the collectorship at S. Ives, and engaged in the anomalous and questionable speculation of privateering.

Mr. Knill was drawn by the force of circumstances, contrary to his inclination and habits, and to his deep subsequent regret, into doing what others did, and participating in the unsanctified gains. It is understood, however, that he showed every kindness in his power to those who were made prisoners; and that he restored several articles of their more valued property at his own individual loss.

About this time Mr. Knill erected the monument with which his name and eccentricities are more particularly associated. It consists of a triangular basement, the sides of which are each twenty-five feet; on this is raised a pedestal, the sides of which recede two feet from the outer edge of the basement; this is surmounted by a triangular spire, which can be seen from a considerable distance. On the south side of the pedestal is a blocked doorway, through which access might be had to the mausoleum. The basement has flights of steps on two sides. On the south side of the spire is inscribed, JOHANNES KNILL, 1782; on the eastern side I KNOW THAT MY REDEMER LIVETH; and on the south-western side RESURGAM, with the arms of Knill, namely, *Gules, crusily fitchée, a lion rampant, or*, with the motto, *Nil desperandum*. The monument, which is entirely constructed of granite ashlar, stands on a square floor of granite, and is enclosed with iron rails and gates. The land on which this singular structure stands formerly belonged to Davis



Gilbert, Esq., P.R.S., and the trustees paid him a rental of sixpence per year, secured on a farm of some value, with a power of distress. It is now the property of J. A. Stephens, Esq.

At his death Mr. Knill left certain property, with the monument, to the care and trust of the incumbent, mayor, and the collector of customs, of S. Ives, and directed that every five years, on the feast day of S. James the apostle, ten pounds should be expended by them in a dinner at some tavern in the borough; each of them to invite two friends, making a party of nine persons. Five pounds to be equally divided among ten girls, every one not exceeding ten years of age, natives of the borough, and daughters of seamen, fishermen, or tinnerns, who shall, between ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of that day, dance for a quarter of an hour at least, on the ground adjoining the the mausoleum, and after the dance sing the 100th psalm of the old version, "to the fine old tune" to which the same was sung in S. Ives church. One pound to a fiddler to play to the girls while dancing and singing around the monument, also before them on their return therefrom. The fete is still kept up, and so far as the funds will admit the poor are also remembered.

Mr. Knill was a man of considerable talent. When the Earl of Buckinghamshire became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he selected him for his private secretary; but not liking the bustle, nor perhaps the responsibility of his situation, he returned to S. Ives, where his philanthropy and general kindness were well known.

He, however, removed to London, resided in Grey's Inn, was called to the bar, and became a bencher. He died March 29, 1811, and was interred according to a direction in his will, in S. Andrew's church, Holborn.

Mr. Knill is said to have inherited, through an heiress, the property of the Saltrens of Egloskerry and S. Ive.

The Rev. JONATHAN TOUP, A.M., was born in this borough, and was baptized January 5, 1713-4. His father, of the same name, who died in 1721, was lecturer at the church. His mother was Prudence Busvargus, heiress of the family of Busvargus of Busvargus, in S. Just.

Mr. Toupe, having probably received a rudimentary education from his father, became a commoner of Exeter College, Oxford, and having taken the usual B.A. degree, was ordained in 1736. In that year he became curate of Philleigh, and of Burian in 1738. His favourite pursuit appears to have been the study of the Greek language.

Through the interest of his uncle, Mr. William Busvargus, he became rector of S. Martins by Looe, in 1750. In addition to this his zealous patron and friend, Bishop Warburton, procured for him, in 1774, the vicarage of S. Merryn, and a prebend in Exeter Cathedral.

Mr. Toupe took his M.A. degree at Cambridge in 1756, when he had somewhat passed the middle of life.

His chief work is said to be, *Emendationes in Suidam; etc.* These were printed in three parts, which came out in 3 vols. in the years 1760, 1764, and 1766; and were followed in 1775 by *Appendiculum notarum in Suidam*. All these have since been reprinted at Leipsic in 4 volumes octavo.

Mr. Toupe also published by far the best edition that has appeared of *Longinus*; and he assisted Mr. Thomas Warton in his edition of *Theocritus*.

"His *Annotations on Suidas*," wrote a critic of the day, "and on *Theocritus*, his edition of *Longinus*, and the notes which he contributed to almost every distinguished work of classical criticism published during his time, evinced deep learning, and in general great integrity. He censured freely, and praised sparingly; but by a peculiar felicity in discovering the places to which the author alludes or quotes, he has explained difficulties, and illustrated obscurities with greater plausibility, and more undoubted success, than any of his predecessors."

Mr. Toup died unmarried January 19, 1785, having held the rectory of S. Martins thirty-four years. In his domestic character he furnished an amiable and remarkable example of kindness to dumb animals. The children of his tenants were restrained from taking birds' nests on his extensive glebe, as well as from confining birds in cages. The cow that had long supplied his family with milk was preserved from being killed, and supported during her old age with the tenderest care; and the dog, who had for many years faithfully guarded his court-yard, when too old to serve the office of keeper of the premises, was admitted to the comforts of the parlour, which he enjoyed until he died.

Mr. Toup's learning was excelled only by his religion; and he exemplified the christian graces which he taught to others in his own conduct.

A monument was erected in S. Martins church to his memory by his niece and personal representative Miss Phillis Blake, but the expense of it was afterwards repaid her by the delegates of the Oxford press, who also presented her with an edition of Shakespeare's works, as a mark of respect for so eminent a scholar, and in return for a present of Greek MSS.

S. Ives first returned members to parliament in 1558, 6 Mary. A charter of incorporation was procured from Charles I. in 1639, by Sir Francis Basset, of Tehidy, who afterwards became the recorder. As a token of his attachment to the inhabitants he presented to the corporation a silver cup, which with the cover will contain six quarts. On its top is the figure of an armed man and the Basset crest; below is the following inscription:—

If any discord 'twixt my friends arise,  
Within the borough of beloved St. Ives,  
It is desyred that this my cupp of love  
To everie one a peace-maker may prove;  
Then am I blest to have given a legacie  
So like my harte unto posteritie.

*Francis Basset, A<sup>o</sup>. 1640.*

The charter of Charles I. was forfeited in 1685, and a new one was granted the next year by James II., in which the government of the town was vested in a mayor, recorder, town clerk, ten aldermen, and twelve common councilmen. Four of these were justices of the peace, and the mayor acted as coroner. The right of voting extended to all the inhabitants of the parish who paid scot and lot.

It appears that before the incorporation, the chief officer of the town was called the portreeve; and it is said that in 1549, Sir Anthony Kingston, provost-marshal to Edward VI., was sent into the west to execute rebels, and on his arrival at this town he ordered John Payne or Pyne, who was then portreeve, to be hung on a gallows erected for that purpose in the middle of the town.

By the Reform Act of 1832 the borough was deprived of one member, and the adjoining parishes of Lelant and Towednack were added to it for parliamentary elections. The municipal government is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors.

The market of S. Ives was originally granted by Edward I., in 1295, to William Bottreaux, to be held on Thursdays, within his manor of *La Nant*. The same charter also granted two fairs; one at the purification, and the other at the assumption of the virgin Mary.

In the 3 Henry VII. 1487, Sir Robert Willoughby, afterwards Lord Broke, having obtained the manor of S. Ives in marriage with the heiress of Champernowne, procured a charter for a weekly market to be held in the town on Saturdays, and two annual fairs. Previously the inhabitants were obliged to go to Lelant market. He also contributed largely towards erecting the market house in 1490; and built a fort and furnished it with large guns for the protection of the bay.

The charter of Charles I. granted two weekly markets to be held on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The market on Wednesdays, however, was soon discontinued. Also four fairs, namely May 10, July 20, September 26, and December 3; and the following day to each. A grammar school for the instruction of youth by a master and usher, of which the bishop of Exeter, the mayor, and the capital burgesses for the time being were appointed governors, was founded under this charter.

At present but one fair only is held in the town, namely, on December 1.

A town hall, with a substantial and commodious market house, were erected in 1832, at an expense of £1000.

"S. Iës," wrote Leland circa 1533, "a 2 miles or more from *Lannant* (Lelant.) The place that the chief of the toun hath and partely dooth stonde yn, is a very peninsula, and is extended into the se of Severn as a cape. This peninsula, to compace it by rote, lakkith litle of a mile. Most part of the houses in the peninsula be sore oppressid or overcoverid with sandes, that the stormy windes and rages castith up there. This calamitie hath continued ther litle above 20 yeres. The best part of the town now standith in the south part of the peninsula, up toward another hille, for defence from the sandes. There is a blok house and a fair pere in the east side of the peninsula; but the pere is sore chokid with sande.

"The paroch chirch is of Iva, a nobleman's daughter of Ireland, and disciple of S. Barrius. Iva and Elwine, with many other, cam into Cornewaul, and landid at Pendinas. This Pendinas is the peninsula and stony rok wher now the town of S. Ives stondith. One Dinan, a great lord in Cornewaul, made a chirch at Pendinas, at the request of Iva, as it is written yn S. Ive's legende.

"There is now at the very point of *Pendinas* a chapel of S. Nicolas, and a *pharos* for lighte for shippes sailing by night in those quarters. The town of S. Ives is servid with fresch water of brokettes that rise in the hilles thereby. The late Lord Brook was lord of S. Ives, now Blunt lord Monjoy, and young Poulet."

The position of the town of S. Ives is pleasant and most salubrious; and the spirit of improvement has shown itself in the most unquestionable manner. A better class of houses has been built; and two or three tastefully designed and well-situated terraces have latterly been added to the requirements of the town as an agreeable watering place.



S. Ives, however, like almost every other town has suffered from occasional epidemic. In 1647 the plague visited it. No market was held in the town for a considerable space of time; but instead of it, supplies were brought to the edge of two streams of water at Polmanter and at Longstone Downs, where provisions were deposited with the prices affixed, which the inhabitants took away, leaving their money in the streams. It is said that the Stephens family having retired to a farm called Aire, which they possessed, a little way out of the town, and having cut off all communication with others, entirely escaped, although 535 died between Easter and the ensuing October, out of a population which could not at the time have been more than three times that number. It appears however that nearly half of the inhabitants fled, and the country people were so afraid to come near the town with provisions, that more would have died of the famine than the plague had not a ship come into the harbour, belonging to a Mr. Opye, of Plymouth, laden with wheat and some butts of sack. The cargo was purchased by the mayor and other gentlemen for £196; the wheat was distributed gratis, and the wine sold at a shilling a quart.

About the year 1634, the coast was much infested with Turkish pirates, and the fishermen of S. Ives met with two vessels at sea whose crews were supposed to have been carried off. They were laden with rum and staves, and it was ascertained that they came from Ireland. Both were brought into S. Ives, and taken possession of by Sir John Arundell, who gave one to the fishermen who found them, and sent the other to Padstow.

In 1635, a Turkish pirate of twelve guns, and about ninety men, was brought into the harbour. This ship had previously taken three small vessels belonging to Fowey and Looe, in which were twelve men and two boys, who were made prisoners, and the vessels turned adrift. Whilst the pirate was afterwards cruising in the channel, the English sailors conspired against the Turks, and being all on deck, the captain at a given signal, was knocked down with the capstan bar and thrown overboard. The others were driven below deck, and the cabin and forecastle seized by the English, who immediately sailed for S. Ives.

Fortunately the wind was favourable, and they reached the port in safety, although the Turks continued to fire shot up through the deck during the passage. The ship was seized by the vice-admiral, who maintained the pirates in the town for some time, and afterwards, it is said, sent them to their own country.

In the winter of 1639, a great storm happened here, which threw down three of the pinnacles of the tower, and did much other damage.

About the year 1641, S. Ives was rated for the maintenance of the king's army while in the county, and had to bring forward daily forty-six pounds of bread, forty pounds of butter, thirty pounds of cheese, thirty pounds of beef, and fifty pounds of bacon.

In 1644, the men of S. Ives, Towednack, and Zennor, rebelled against the king's party; when Sir Richard Grenville marched into the west with six hundred horse and foot in order to check their proceedings. He discovered the rebels encamped on Longstone Downs, about a mile and half from the town. The latter consisting of about two hundred men, armed with muskets, swords, etc. on seeing the superior force marching against them, fled in different directions, and in such bye ways that no horse could pursue them, and only three or four men of both parties were killed.

The king's troops afterwards entered the town, and Sir Richard Grenville lodged at the mayor's house, on whom he levied a fine of £500 for not putting down the rebellious spirit of the people, who mostly lived without the borough, and over whom as a magistrate he had little or no control. The mayor could not or would not pay the fine, and was committed to Launceston gaol, from which after three months confinement he was liberated by order of Prince Charles.

Sir Richard also, before he left the town, ordered one Phillips, a constable of Zennor, to be hanged; and the day after his departure he ordered a S. Ives man to be hanged at Helston, and another suffered death at Truro. Capt. Arundell, who headed the S. Ives rebels was proclaimed a traitor, and ordered to be hanged whenever taken: he escaped however to Bridgewater, where he joined the parliament army under General Fairfax.

In the same year General Goring and his army marched towards S. Ives, but the inhabitants stopped up the roads with barrels filled with sand, and also kept a strong guard, and thus compelled the general to withdraw.

On January 30, 1649, the day on which Charles I. was beheaded, a dreadful thunder-storm occurred along the western coast, and a ship riding in S. Ives Bay, having on board the king's wardrobe, and other things belonging to the royal family, bound for France, broke from her moorings and ran ashore on the rocks at Godrevy Island. She had on board about sixty persons, all of whom were drowned, excepting one man and a boy. A wolf dog also swam to the island, and lived among the rocks with the man and boy for two days, with nothing but rain water and sea weed to subsist on. As soon as the storm abated they were brought into S. Ives.

In 1653, Oliver Cromwell was proclaimed at S. Ives as lord protector of the realm, on which occasion the town militia, consisting of about one hundred men under the command of Major Ceely, fired three volleys. Every militia man wore round his hat two yards of ribbon, one white, the other blue, and several hogsheads of beer were given away.

In 1654, Thomas Purefoy, captain of a small privateer of four guns, belonging to Mr. Ceely, captured and brought into S. Ives, five French barques, laden with salt.

In the same year two merchantmen were wrecked in Mount's Bay. The cargoes were sent to S. Ives by Mr. Ceely, he being vice-admiral, and having a troop of horse under his command.

In 1657, William Ackland and John Tackabird happened to quarrel at a house in the town, whilst playing at cards, when the former stabbed the latter with his sword, of which he died. Ackland was tried for the murder, found guilty, and hanged. His property was confiscated to the use of the corporation, in accordance with a grant in the charter.

In 1659, a richly laden Dutch merchantman from the West Indies, was wrecked in Whitesand Bay, and most of the crew lost. The chief part of her cargo, consisting of sugar, silver, and other rich goods, was brought to the vice-admiral's house at S. Ives.

In 1680, several French prizes were brought into the harbour.

In 1685, the Duke of Monmouth arrived here from Holland, in the *Rising Sun*, of thirty guns, and afterwards was landed at Lyme.

In 1705, a Dutch ship, and the *Expedition* packet from Lisbon, commanded by Captain Glics, were chased into the bay by a French privateer; On being fired at by the castle

guns she tacked about, and previous to leaving fired several shots into the town; one struck a young woman in the street, who died on the following day.

On January 26, 1718, one Richard Beer of Boyton, came to the house of Mr. James Tregear, who had been nominated sheriff, and being drunk fell from his chair and fractured his skull, so that he died seventeen days after. Mr. Tregear was indicted for the murder at the next assizes, but was acquitted.

In the churchwardens' books are the following singular entries:—1730. *Paid for horses to carry the Prince of Mount Lebanon, and his retinue, £1 10s. 0d.* 1734. *To the Greek bishop, by order of the mayor, £1 11s. 6d.*

Sometime in the month of December, 1779, a large body of troops had been embarked at New York for the attack on Charlestown; and in a public dispatch from General Sir Henry Clinton, dated March 9, it was stated that only one ship was missing, having on board a detachment of Hessians; and it was supposed to have borne away for the West Indies.

The vessel alluded to nearly reached Charlestown, the place of its destination, having about two hundred and fifty German soldiers on board, with provision for the short voyage, when being run foul of by a ship of war in a gale of wind, and injured in the masts and bowsprit, the vessel could only sail before the westerly wind then blowing with violence. Fortunately the wind continued steady in the same direction, and the passengers arrived safe but nearly famished at S. Ives, February 17, 1780.

The inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood vied with each other in their efforts to relieve the distress of the ship's company; lodgings were provided for the private men, and the officers were daily invited to the tables of the gentry.

Their sufferings as foreigners on behalf of England had excited general commiseration, heightened by the reflection that they were not engaged in maintaining any cause in which their country had an interest, but were hired by our government of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel at so much per day, and a certain sum to be paid for every one killed, missing, or lamed.

In December, 1781, a large French cutter entered the harbour and lay-to before the town, thereby giving great uneasiness to the inhabitants. On the 25th of the same month the *Phoenix* lugger commanded by Capt. J. Davey, came in sight, to which the cutter gave chase, and a running fight ensued, which was continued with great bravery and skill by the crew of the lugger against her more powerful opponent; and after having been nearly beaten to pieces, went down stern foremost. Fortunately at the moment an English cutter came to their assistance, but before she reached the wreck fourteen men had perished. The captain and twenty-two of his men were rescued by the boats of the cutter, their own being destroyed in the action. The lugger sunk three or four leagues to the north of Newquay.

For the better protection of the shipping a pier was built in the years 1767-70, under the authority of an act of Parliament, after a personal survey and a report made by Smeaton, the engineer of the Eddystone Lighthouse. At the extremity of the pier is a lighthouse for the guidance of vessels and boats entering the harbour by night.

A new pier, a little beyond the old one, has recently been constructed at a cost of £15,000, but it does not appear to give any very great satisfaction, and has already been



considerably damaged by the violence of the sea in some of the late gales.

A breakwater, of all other things the most desirable for this harbour, was commenced in 1816, but was abandoned after an outlay of £5,000.

The principal historical event connected with this port occurred in August, 1496, 12 Henry VII. when Perkin Warbeck and his wife, the lady Catherine Gordon, came here from Ireland, with four ships of war and about one hundred and fifty men. The men addressed their leader by the title of Richard IV. Warbeck and his followers proceeded from this place to S. Michael's Mount where the lady was placed in the castle, and the party marched towards Bodmin.

Adjoining the harbour is the little cove of Porthminster. Temp. Henry VI. four French ships hovered around the coast, burnt this place, which was never after rebuilt, killed twenty men, and carried much plunder on board their ships, with which they sailed for France.

Fish of almost every kind that frequent the coast are taken in S. Ives Bay; but the fishery absorbing all the others in its magnitude is the taking of pilchards (*Clupea pilchardus*). These are taken in two different ways quite distinct from each other.

The first, the most ancient and most certain, and consequently of the greatest importance to the inhabitants of the locality, is called *Drifting*.

In practising this method of fishing, the boats sail in the open sea, drawing after them very long nets, provided with small leads and corks at the opposite sides. The meshes of the nets are made of such size as to admit the head of a pilchard to pass through them, but not the body, the result is that such fish as strike against the net are retained suspended by the gills.

The second method is on a much more extensive scale, and somewhat uncertain as to success; but occasionally in prosperous seasons producing great wealth.

This method is founded on the habit common to all the *Clupea* genus of congregating in large shoals (*schools*), and coming occasionally near the shore into shallow water, and into places where the ground is free from rocks; this latter circumstance is peculiarly favourable in S. Ives Bay, and the ground is moreover covered to the depth of several feet by a fine sand, composed entirely of shells reduced to powder.

The *seine* or net used in this bay is between one hundred and fifty and two hundred fathoms long, and from seven to ten fathoms deep. More than two hundred and fifty of such nets are kept at S. Ives, every one having its own *seine-boat* to carry it. The nets are provided with heavy lead weights at one of their sides, so as to sink them firmly to the bottom, and with large corks to keep the other side to the surface of the water. Two large boats and one less one as an attendant, are appropriated to each net.

When the *huers* stationed on the adjoining hills perceive a shoal of pilchards, they at once signal the boats and by signs give directions for their capture. The most common indication of a shoal of pilchards is a reddish hue in the water, and the more compact the shoal the deeper is the hue.

As soon as the *seine-boat* and *tow-boat* are within reach of the shoal they start from the same point in opposite directions and are rowed rapidly around the fish, while the nets which they carry are being *shot* into the sea. When the *seine* and the *stop-net* meet they are immediately joined and form a circular wall round the fish, about three hundred

fathoms in circumference and reaching from the surface to the bottom. The seine with its contents are then warped towards the shore into a secure part of the bay, and there moored with anchors so placed as to keep it as nearly circular as possible. Within the large net a small one called the *tuck-net* is introduced at low water for the purpose of raising the fish to the surface, when they are dipped up by baskets into the boats.

Pilchards make two migrations every year to the land, the first beginning in July or August, and the second in October. In 1834, an immense shoal passed into S. Ives Bay, and a portion remained in the waters on its western side, occupying the whole of the distance from the mouth of Hayle river to the town of S. Ives, more than two miles in a direct line, and in breadth about three-fourths of a mile. A seine was shot into this mass of fish and 120 boat loads, or 3600 hogsheads, were carried to the cellars,—each hogshead containing fifty wine gallons, or, as the fish were not large, about 3000 pilchards.

In October 1846, a shoal of fish entered the bay and 30000 hogsheads were enclosed, supposed to be about 75 millions of pilchards, the greatest quantity ever enclosed in one place at one time. Of these about 23000 hogsheads were saved.

In the latter part of October 1851, there were landed from one seine 5600 hogsheads; and in 1853, 5500. On the 9th, 22nd, and 23rd of October, 1858, various seines caught 11800 hogsheads.

The fishing nets are preserved for many years by steeping them in a decoction of oak bark every time they are used; and, what would scarcely have been expected, without this preservative the fish oil would destroy the twine in a very short time.

There is a custom at S. Ives, of which the origin and specific meaning are entirely lost. When shoals of pilchards are discovered in the bay, all the people, and more especially the children, run about the town shouting with all their might, *Heva! Heva!*

The little battery on Pendinas has recently been reconstructed, and mounted with new and superior ordnance; the remains of the chapel of S. Nicholas are made into a store house.

The village of Halsetown, about two miles from S. Ives town, was built a few years ago by James Halse, Esq., for the accommodation of the miners. It comprises nearly a hundred dwellings, a good school with a master's residence, and chapels for the Wesleyan Methodists, Bible Christians, Primitive Methodists, and the Methodist New Connexion. A fair is held here in September.

In the town of S. Ives is a large and commodious Wesleyan Methodist chapel, attached to which is an excellent school premises with granite ashlar front, built in 1845. There is also a Bible Christian chapel with substantial school rooms, built in 1858. One of Lady Huntingdon's chapels. A Primitive Methodist chapel, built in 1831. And a Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion chapel.

The chief landowners are the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland, John-Augustus Stephens, Esq., and Lord Cowley.

"S. Hya, that is S. Hy," writes William of Worcester, "lies a virgin in the parish church of the town of S. Hy, upon the northern sea, about twelve miles from the farthest end of the western kingdom of England, and her day is observed on the third of February."

The feast day of S. Ives is still held on the Sunday nearest to the feast of S. Blaize, viz. February 3.

The arms of the town are, *Argent, an Ivy branch overspreading the whole field vert.*

A MS. history of S. Ives was compiled by a Mr. Hicks, an attorney of the town, and completed in 1722. Borlase and the Lysons quote from it, and C. S. Gilbert, to whom it was lent by Nicholas Harris Nicholas, Esq., of Waterloo Villa, Looe, about the year 1818, speaks of it as abounding with "anecdotes and other particulars not to be found in any other work; and although replete with tautology, and rendered thereby in some parts perplexing and tiresome, yet it is evidently the production of an inquisitive mind, and the fruit of much labour and industry." Mr. Harris-Nicholas was one of the representatives of the Toup family, as is also Mr. W. Worth Kempthorne, the present estimable churchwarden of S. Ives.

A traditional belief exists in the town that Pendinas was once a tidal island, and that it was permanently joined to the mainland by some extraordinary influx of sand; possibly that spoken of by *Leland*. This may in some measure account for the very great irregularity of the streets,—or rather the absence of street arrangement, in the older portion of the town, which adjoins the island.

There is a weekly communication between S. Ives and Bristol, and the intermediate ports, by steam packet.

There are several mines in the parish and neighbourhood; the principal of which is S. Ives Consols tin mine. Here in connexion with a lode was found a deposit of tin called by miners a *carbona*; it measured about ten fathoms in length, breadth and height.

The north-eastern part of the parish is composed of compact and slaty felspar rocks; the other part is situate on granite. Both of these rocks are traversed by metalliferous veins, which have been for many ages the objects of mining speculations.

There is a Logan Rock on the southern border of the parish.





## JACOBSTOW.

*HALS.*—Jacobstow is situate in the hundred of Stratton, and hath upon the north, Poundstock; east, S. Mary Wick; west, S. Gennis; south, Otterham.

In the Domesday Tax, 1087, this parish passed under the jurisdiction of Pen-fon, or Pen-foun. In the inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, 1294, *Ecclesia de Jacobstow in decanatu de Triggmajorshire* was valued *vil.*; in Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, and *Valor Beneficiorum* £19; the patronage in Elliot; the incumbent Holden; and the parish rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1696, £113 14.

Pen-fon, now Penfowne aforesaid, i.e. head well, spring of water or fountain, gave name and original to an old family of gentlemen surnamed de Penfowne, who have lived here in good fame and reputation for many generations.

*TONKIN.*—I take S. Jacob to be the patron Saint of this parish, and not the patriarch Jacob, as some have imagined. The termination *Stowe* comes from the Saxon, and means a home or a dwelling.



JACOBSTOW is situated in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the hundred of Stratton; it is bounded on the north by Poundstock; on the east, by Week S. Mary and the detached part of the parish of Warbstow; on the south by Warbstow; and on the west by S. Gennys. There is an isolated portion of the parish, which is bounded by Week S. Mary, the detached part of Warbstow, and North Petherwin in Devon.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 4188 acres; of which 3950a. are arable; 138a. meadow and pasture; and 100a. woods and plantations.

The tithes were commuted in 1839, at £315 15s., and there is a good glebe, which measures 91a. 3r. 17p., and is subject to a rent-charge, of £5 15s. when not in the rector's manurance. The Earl of S. Germans is patron of the rectory.

The parish comprises by actual measurement 4554a. 1r. 25p.; of which the detached portion measures 303a.; public roads, 99a. 1r. 14p.; and rivers, 8a. 3r. 4p. The church and churchyard, which is reckoned with the glebe, measures 2r. 36p.

Rectors:—Roger Shortman, 1536; Thomas Dipford, instituted October 26, 1638; William Hatton, July 3, 1640; John Hatt, 1653; Charles Pyper, June 2, 1683; Ralph Holden, March 16, 1698; Galfred Lupton, March 2, 1705; Samuel Trewbody, October 22, 1719; William Penwarne, June 15, 1741; Thomas Penwarne, November 9, 1775; he held this living with the vicarage of S. Germans for nearly 50 years; he lies interred in the church porch of the latter parish, where he died June 15, 1822; John Glanville, September 2, 1822; Thomas Hullah, 1864; he exchanged for Calstock in 1865, with the present rector the Rev. Frederick-Thomas Batchelor.

The church comprises a chancel, nave, and north and south aisles. The chancel window has angle shafts and good mouldings; the pulpit is formed of bench-ends, on one of which are the initials, M.N. The arcades have each four four-centred arches of granite, supported on monolith pillars of the same material. At the east end of the south aisle are remains of an altar. The rood stairs are in the north wall.

The font is of Tintagel greenstone; the bowl is square and is ornamented with rude heads and stars; it stands on an octagonal shaft with a round base. The tower arch is blocked by a singing gallery.

The south porch is embattled; and there is a niche over its inner doorway. There is also a north door, and a priest's door.

The tower, which is built of good granite ashlar, is of three stages, and is finished with battlements and crocketed pinnacles. The plinth is ornamented with a course of trefoils and quatrefoils. On the west side of the second stage there is a niche. The tower contains six bells.

Monuments in the church bear the following inscriptions:

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Bray, of Jacobstowe, who was buried the First day of March, anno domini 1684.

Here lyeth also the body of John Bray, brothers, who was buried the 11th day of Aprill, anno domini 1685.

Here lyeth the Body of the Famose Math'. Mr. John Wells of this Parsh., who was Buried the 20th of Apr: in ye 51st year of his Age, Anno Dom: 1741.

Underneath lie buried the Bodies of Susanna and Mary, Daughters of the Revd. John Minifie, Clerk, and Mary his wife. Susanna died June 17th, 1745; Mary died February 15th, 1748.

In memory of Mary, Wife of the Revd. John Minifie, Clerk, Who was buried October 11th, 1751; aged 44.

The church, which is dedicated to S. James, formerly had its windows ornamented with stained glass, chiefly representing armorial bearings, and amongst others, *Gules, a dragon sable*. The last was destroyed about the year 1814, merely, as was said, because it darkened the church.

The rectory house, a substantial, handsome, and convenient residence, has been almost wholly rebuilt by the present respected rector.

The manor of Penhallam, supposed to be the *Penhalun* of Domesday, was held in the days of Edward the Confessor, by Erneysus, and temp. William I. by Richard, steward of the household, under the Earl of Cornwall. "*Penallum*," writes *Norden*, "A howse of Sr John Stowells of Somerset." It was afterwards for a considerable time in the family of Phillips of Lower Hampt, in Stokeclimsland, by whom it was sold, about the year 1767, to George Browne, Esq., of whose grandson, George-Francis Collins-Browne, Esq., it was purchased about the year 1802, by the Rev. Charles Dayman. It is most probable that it came into Sir John Stawells family by the marriage with the heiress of the family of Beaupré or Belloprato. Penhallam is now the property of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. The manor extends into the parishes of Poundstock, Week S. Mary, and Boyton.

The barten of Plymwood, some time the property and residence of Mr. Henry French, was sold by his grandson Mr. Nicholas Cory, to Mr. Braund, whose representative, Mr. John Braund, is the present proprietor.

The little barten of Berry Court, is said to have anciently been a seat of the Berry family. The site of the old mansion is surrounded with a moat, but there are no remains of the building, nor is anything known of its history. The estate has of late been the property of the Manatons and Daggs, of the latter it was purchased by Mr. Spry, whose representative Mr. William Spry, is the present owner and occupier.

The manor of Efford or Ebbingford, the site of which is in Stratton, extends into this parish.

Degorie Wheare was born, it is said, at Berry Court in this parish; in 1592, when he was nineteen years of age, he became a member of Broadgate Hall, now Pembroke College, and took the degree of M.A. in 1600. He was elected a probationer fellow of Exeter College, in 1602; and six years after, leaving the college, he travelled into several countries beyond the seas.

On his return he was entertained by Lord Chandos, and by him respected and exhibited to. After the death of his patron, Wheare with his wife retired to Gloucester Hall, where Dr. Hawley, the principal, demised him lodgings; and where he became so well acquainted with Mr. Thomas Allen, that through his intercession he was chosen by Camden to be his first reader of the History lecture which he founded in the university.

Soon after he was made principal of the hall, which with the lectureship, he held till his death. He was considered by some to be a learned and genteel man, and by others a Calvinist.

He wrote several learned works and a life of Camden; his *Prælectiones* on history have been translated into English. He died in August 1647, aged about 74, and was buried in the chapel of Exeter College. After his death his library and MS. passed into the hands of his friend Francis Rous, provost of Eton, and his MS. lectures to the Bodleian library. He left a widow and children, who soon after his death became very poor.

The detached portion of the parish comprises the estate of Ex, measuring 261A. 2R. 9P., the property of Messrs. Oliver Banbury and brother; and the Worrow parks, measuring 41A. 1R. 31P., the property of Earl Fortescue.

The chief village is Southcot; fairs are held at Wainhouse Corner, June 25, September 29, and November 5.

Among the landowners will be found the names of Earl Fortescue, Sir George Stucley-Stucley, Bart., Messrs. Brandreath, Banbury and Uglow.

The parish is situated entirely on the Dunstone rocks.





## S. JOHNS.

*HALS.*—S. Johns is situate in the hundred of East, and bath upon the north Anthony; east, Maker; west, Sheviock; south, the British channel. The modern name John is derived from the tutelar guardian and patron of the church, S. John the Evangelist.

In the Domesday tax this parish was rated under the district or manor of Makertone. In the Inquisition into the value of Cornish benefices, made by the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, 1204, *Ecclesia Sancti Johannis*, in decanatu de Eastwellshire, is valued xls. viij*d.* In Wolsey's Inquisition £12 4. 4; the incumbent Torre. The parish is rated to the 4*s.* per pound Land Tax, 1696, £72 0 8.

*TONKIN.*—The manor of Insworth.

A Peninsula on whose neck, says Mr. Carew, standeth an ancient house of the Champernons; and descended by his daughters and heirs to Fortescue, Monck, and Trevilian, three gentlemen of Devon. The site is naturally both pleasant and profitable; to which the owner by his ingenious experiments, daily addeth an artificial surplusage. This estate (as I am better informed) being in the parish of Maker, I shall there treat more fully of it.

Sir Richard Champernon, of Modberie in Devon, Knt., had by Catherine his wife, daughter of Ralph Daubeney, Knt., two sons, Richard and John. He died in 1418, and gave this place to the said John, who lived here, and left only one son, a Richard Champernon, who by his wife, the daughter and heir of Sir John Hamley, Knt., left three daughters, one of whom married Humphrey Monck, of Potheridge in Devon, Esq.

The said Sir John Champernon was sheriff of Cornwall 24 Henry VI. 1445, as his son Richard was in the first year of Edward IV. 1461.



THE Parish of S. Johns is situated in the deanery of East, and in the south division of the hundred of East; it is bounded on the north and west by the parish of Antony; on the east by the Cornish part of Maker, and by Rame; and on the south by the English Channel.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish are set down at 681*a.* 0*r.* 20*p.*; of which 645*a.* 0*r.* 20*p.* are arable; and 36*a.* meadow, pasture, and orchard.

The tithes were commuted in 1843, at £126; and there is a glebe of 54*a.* 3*r.* 39*p.* in this parish, and 30*a.* 1*r.* 5*p.* with the residence belonging to this parish, in the parish of Antony. The advowson is a rectory in the patronage of W. H. Pole-Carew, Esq.

The parish comprises by actual measurement 698*a.* 3*r.* 4*p.*, of which there are 16*a.* 3*r.* 20*p.* roads and wastes.

Rectors:—

*John of Exon*, who resigned in the summer of 1271.

*Robert de Penhard*, succeeded *John* in September, 1271, on the presentation of Sir William de Alneto, Knt. *William de Hyaunton* was admitted in March, 1276; the same patron.

*William Dawney*, rector of S. Johns *justo Anton*, in 1309.

*Thomas de Downe* was admitted June 6, 1318. Patron, Sir Nicholas de Alneto, Knt. On whose resignation August 3, 1332,

*John Beware* succeeded August 23, same year. Patron, Sir John D'Anney, Knt.

*Richard de Mareys* succeeded October 23, 1333; same patron.

*John de la Pute* was admitted *ad Ecclesiam S. Johannis vacantem*. Dec. 22, 1337; same patron.

*William de Lymington*, December 26, 1339. Patron, Sir John D'Anney, Knt.

*Thomas de Wyttebond* was long rector before his death.

*John Loswick*.

Owing to lapse of time he had been collated by Bishop Brantyngham. Edward III. had claimed the right of presentation against the Abbot and Convent of Tavistock as

Lords of the manor; and on October 24, 1372, Edward III. issued his writ from Westminster to the bishop demanding his right of nomination, *ratione custodie terre et hereditatis Emelyne, que fuit uxor Edwardi de Courtenay militis, defuncte que de ipso Domino Rege tenuit, hæc vice*, patron.

On the writ being shown to *John de Loswyk*, he at once resigned the rectory into the bishop's hands, and *Thomas Tyso* or *Tesheaw*, the king's nominee, was instituted December 21, 1372. On whose death *Robert Belet* succeeded March 9, 1398-9. Patron, Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon. This rector exchanged for Chedynton, in the diocese of Sarum, with

*John Mychel*, February 28, 1401-2. Patron, the same Earl of Devon. On his resignation for Egloshayle *Thomas Watkyngs* succeeded July 18, 1403; same patron. He exchanged for S. Gerend (Gerrans) with *Walter Boway* July 1, 1414. Patron, Sir Hugh de Courtenay, son of the said Earl. He exchanged for Suttacombe rectory with

*Thomas Ralegh* alias *Raly*, Nov. 20, 1416. Patron, Sir Hugh Courtenay, Knt.

*Ralph Drew*, admitted December 18, 1428. Patron, Anne, Countess of Devon, sister of the celebrated *John Talbot*, Earl of Shrewsbury. On *Drew's* resignation

*Richard Rychards*, February 10, 1435. Patron, *hæc vice*, *John Botreaux*, Esq.

*Thomas Fryday*, whose institution is not registered; but on whose death

*Robert Thomson* succeeded May 31, 1519, *ad presentationem Serene mulieris Katharine comitisse Devon*. On whose death

*Richard Woodthorpe* was admitted April 14, 1524; same patroness. On whose resignation

*Richard Haydon* was admitted April 12, 1531. Patron, Henry Courtenay, son of the last named Countess of Devon, Marquis of Exeter. On *Haydon's* death

*William Paschoe*, July 24, 1563. Patron, *hæc vice*, *John Carew* de Anthony, Esq. On whose resignation

*Nicholas Prouse*, October 5, 1582. Patron, queen Elizabeth; but this rector in his terrier, without date affirms that *John Hele*, serjeant-at-law, was the patron. On *Prouse's* death

*Nicholas Lodge* was admitted May 30, 1603. Patron, the Crown.

*James Ameredith*, whose institution is not recorded; but on whose resignation

*Nicholas Oltramere*, of Geneva, was admitted October 4, 1661, on the presentation of Charles II. This rector signed the terrier March 13, 1679, and certified that the glebe consisted of between 55 and 66 acres. On his death

*Robert Hare*, January 17, 1680-1. Patron, the Crown. On whose death

*John Torr* was admitted April 15, 1697; same patron. He signed the terrier August 8, 1721, and mentions his own gift to the church, in 1702, of a silver salver. He must have attained a great age at his death in 1743.

*Ambrose Hodge* succeeded Torr Dec. 28, 1743. Patron, Frederick, Prince of Wales. On *Hodge's* death

*Joseph Smart*, Nov. 11, 1756. Patron, the Crown.

*Mydhope Wallis*, on whose resignation

*Bryan Roberts*, D.D., March 24, on the presentation of George, Prince of Wales. Dr. Roberts married one of the daughters and coheiresses of the Rev. M. Wallis, the preceding rector. On the death of Dr. Roberts

*William Row* was admitted March 26, 1808, on the presentation of William Row, gentleman, of Plymouth. On whose death

*James Campbell Crowley* was instituted February 14, 1844. Patroness, *hæc vice*, Elizabeth Crowley, of Torpoint. On his death

The Rev. *John Lampen*, the present rector, was instituted July 20, 1863. Present patron, W. H. Pole-Carew, Esq.

The church is dedicated to S. John the Baptist; it comprises a nave and chancel, and is 56 feet long by 18 feet wide. The chancel fittings are of oak, and the floor is handsomely tiled throughout. The east window, the gift of the widow of the late rector; is filled with stained glass; it is inscribed,—“In memory of ye Reverend James Campbell Crowley, Rector of this parish, who died April 22nd, Ao. Dni. 1863.” There are two other windows in the chancel, both of which are filled with stained glass in patchwork.

In the south front of the nave is a good stained glass window in three compartments; the first represents Abraham's sacrifice, with the inscription,—*Deus providebit mi fili*; the second represents the restoration to life of the daughter of Jairus (S. Mark, v. 41.) and is inscribed,—*Talitha cumi*; the third represents the raising of Lazarus, (S. John 11, 43.), with this inscription,—*Lazarus adesdum foras*. This window is the pious offering

of Mrs. Margaret Boger, widow of John-Hext Boger, Esq., a son of the late John Boger, Esq., of Wolsdon.

The font is octagonal; the bowl is of Pentewan stone, and it rests on a Bathstone shaft.

The tower arch is plain and springs from coved abaci. The only entrance is a south porch, the walls of which are dated 1605.

The tower is of two stages, and is finished with a pyramidal roof of slate; it contains three bells.

Marble monuments are thus inscribed :—

*Juxta Fratris Cinere  
Condantur Reliquiæ Elisabethæ  
Beele Filice Thomæ Fisher, Armigeri,  
Ex Agnes, dilectâ Conjuge,  
Gulielmi Beele, Clerici, Ebronis,  
Heu desideratissimæ :  
Nec illi Solum Sed Amicis,  
Sed Propinquis, Sed Universim omnibus,  
Quibuscunque Illa aliquando fuerat Cognita  
Meminerunt illi  
Qualis Virgo, Spouas Mulier fuit,  
Omni sexus, Omni Sortis Officio  
Quam Cumulate Satis fecit.  
Inter?Æquales amabilis Facilitas  
Non corruptit Officiorum Integritatem,  
Futuri Cura auxit Munificentiam,  
Humanitatem Consecravit Pietas.  
Hi Mores Non é Sæculi fæce hausti  
Sed, à Cælesti Fonte derivati  
Nunquam exarverunt :  
Quin é pulvere redivivi  
Centuplicem fructum ferent in illo Die.  
Hoc persuasum Conjugi,  
Et tamen exæstuans dolor  
Quæsivit mortalitatis remedium  
Abreptam queri, testari Optimam,  
Ut Cujus forma, decor, quicquid Caducum transiit  
Maneret animi  
Maneret Morum atque Virtutum Imago  
Obiit 26 Martii 1747; Ætatis 42*

Near this place lie the remains of John Sweet, Yeoman, of Millbrook, and Isabella his wife. He died Jany. the 14th, 1786; aged 71. She died July the 1st, 1790; aged 81.

So man lieth down and riseth not again, untill the Heavens be no more.

In the churchyard. A broken tomb has the following quaint epitaph :—

Here Lieth the Body of Edmond H..... the 10 and was Buried  
the 13th of September, 1712.

Fourscore years I Liv'd, & almost four,  
So long on me Death had no pow'r;  
Yet now at length my Thred is spun,  
Which ended well, and well begun.  
See now ye mortals how it is our fate,  
To fade as flowers,—some soon, some late.

Underneath are deposited the remains of the Revd. William Row, 36 years rector of this parish, who departed this life on the 1st Decr. 1843; aged 68 years.

Also the remains of three infant children of the above.

Also in memory of the Revd. William Andrew Row, son of the above, and sometime curate of this parish, who died in the West Indies, 13th Septr., 1829; aged 26 years.

Also Mary Row, wife of the Revd. Wm. Row, died 30th of Novr., 1847; aged 73 years.



Admiral John Allen, youngest son of the late Admiral John Carter Allen, died 4th June, 1853; in his 80th year.

Also Jane Hester, the beloved wife of the above John Allen, died 26th Decr., 1859; aged 76 years. *Thy* will be done.

This pretty little church is now, 1868, in progress of reconstruction in the pews, roof, and internal fittings, under the directions of Mr. White, architect, London.

In a MS. belonging to the Trevelyn family is a copy of the process in the Consistorial Court of Exeter, against Thomas Raleigh, rector of this parish, by the Abbot and Convent of Tavistock. The case commenced on the 24th of March, 1423, and extended over four years. In fact Dr. James Carslegh, the president of the consistory, did not pronounce final judgment until Sept. 25, 1427, declaring that the evidence was manifestly in favour of the abbot and convent,—that the rector had produced nothing effectual in his justification, and condemned him to all costs of the suit. This led to the resignation of the rector.

At the outset the plaintiffs contended, through their proctor, John Lane, that from time immemorial they held possession of the parish of *S. James of Anthony*, until Thomas Raleigh, of the adjoining parish of S. John, had presumed in the years 1421 and 1422 to seize and carry off the tithes on the land of *Pewkystorr*, which notoriously was within the bounds and limits of S. James's parish, Anthony,—that the damage was rated at 6s. 8d., and that he positively refused any satisfaction.

The proctor produced a host of witnesses, viz., Richard Wolsdon, Walter Blerek, Wm. Crabbe, Richard Hoper, Thomas Clerk, and Roger Smyth.

The first, Richard Wolsdon deposed, that he was independent in circumstances, (*libere conditionis*), and a native of the parish of *S. James de Antona*,—that from his birth, more than fifty years ago, had always resided there,—that he had always understood from his elders that his parish church of S. James was absolutely appropriated to the abbot and convent of Tavistock, and that out of its issues they allowed a competent portion to its perpetual vicar,—that he fully believed that the bounds and limits of his parish commenced from the sea shore on the east part, and so ascend by an arm of the sea up to the gate of S. John's rectory, and beyond that to S. John's bridge to the west; which arm of the sea divides the two parishes; so that all the lands lying on the north side of that arm of the sea and the rivulet, are in the parish of S. James (*Antony*), and all that lies on the south side of that arm and rivulet, is in the parish of S. John, and ascending from that bridge by a certain rivulet to the end of a lane of *West Kyngdon*, the rivulet forming the division of the said parishes; then ascending from the end of that lane by a certain fosse or planted hedge, between *West Kyngdon* and *East Kyngdon*, dividing the said parishes unto the king's highway that leads from Crymmell Passage to the sea side called *Frydeshute*, had always been reputed the line of separation.

As for the land of *Pewkystorr*, it ever was within the limits of S. James's parish, and was a stone's throw off on the north side of the said arm of the sea and rivulet,—that this rivulet of fresh water comes and runs down from the mill of the Earl of Devon, towards the east unto the arm of the sea to the bridge aforesaid; and the said place of *Pewkystorr* lies on the west part of the land of Richard Wolsdon, and on the south part of the land of the Earl of Devon, in the parish of S. James of West Antony. He further deposed that Thomas Raleigh, rector of S. Johns, had to his own knowledge, and in his

very sight, seized and carried off the said tithes of sheaf,—that Thomas Teshaw (Tyso), a former rector of S. Johns, did pay offerings to the church of S. James de Antony; and sent as a mortuary his grey horse with a saddle and a double horse cloth of russet, to *Adam Govet*, the vicar of S. James's church,—that he well remembered that John Squirrel died curate of S. John, and that his executors paid to S. James's church a horse of a reddish colour, and that he had never seen or heard before, of any rector of S. John claiming any right to the tithes of *Pewkystorr* before the actual rector, Thomas Raleigh.

He added that he was entirely independent of the abbot and convent of Tavistock,—that he could not take upon himself to affirm which of the two churches, S. John's or S. James's, was the older; but that he did not entertain a doubt of the just claim of the abbot and convent in this affair.

With this evidence concurred that of Walter Blerek, aged 60 years at least; William Crabbe, 55; Richard Hoper, 40; Thomas Clerk, 40; Roger Smyth, 35: and at a subsequent examination William Hopschorte, about 80 years of age, a native of Shevioc, but upwards of fifty years a resident in S. James's, abundantly corroborated the above evidence; but especially Richard Lawrence or Laurence, an independent person, upwards of 70 years old, born in Antony, and always resident there, distinctly stated on oath that Robert Belet, a former rector of S. Johns, had rented *Pewkystorr* for three years, and cultivated it, and paid tithes for it to the abbot and convent, as the legal proprietors of S. James; and that his predecessor, Thomas Tyso or Teshaw, though he did not cultivate, was a tenant, and let it out for grazing, and that Adam Govet, *pro tunc vicarius S. Jacobi, habuit unam animal de suis ibi in pasturâ ratione decime dicte pasture.*

William Antony and John Luke, gentlemen, above 70 years of age; William Holman, 40; Richard Smyth, 60; and Thomas Sargent, 30; all came forward in confirmation of Richard Wolsdon's evidence, and in support of the claim of the abbot and convent.

1794. Extract from the terrier of Antony, signed by the vicar, the Rev. James Furneaux, and by the impropiator, the Right Hon. Reginald Pole-Carew:—

“There is lying within the parish a portion of land, annexed by donation to the rectory of Saint Johns adjoining, by the then possessor of Wolsdon. The rector did for years pay annually at the altar of East Antony church, the sum of one shilling. This custom was long discontinued; but has lately been revived by the present rector.”

“There is no vestige of this estate having ever paid tithes since its separation, though the barton of Wolsdon-Hill, of which it originally formed a part it is supposed, does, and ever has done.”

Two fields containing about four acres, and still called *Pykestor*, part of S. John's rectory land in Anthony, and part of the land referred to in the Antony terrier, furnish in their name evidence that the terrier is incorrect, in so far as it states that the rectory land in that parish never paid tithe.

Richard Wolsdon's ancestors had held the barton of Wolsdon, which he himself held in 1423, from the Norman Conquest, and his descendant, Deeble Boger, Esq., still holds it and resides there.

Thomas Wolsdon of Wolsdon, in 1496, gave lands in the parish of Antony, to the church of that parish, which are still appropriated to it; but the donation to S. Johns referred to in the terrier must have been at a much earlier date.

The rectory house of S. Johns, situate in the parish of Antony, stands on the lands

mentioned in the terrier. The following extract relating to this parish is from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus temp. Henry VIII.*, under Tavistock abbey, *Rectoria Sancti Johannis Baptiste, in predicto comitatu* (Cornwall).

*Percepit annuatim unam annualem pensionem de rectoria predicta per annum . . . . .* £0 1 0.

Walter de Stapledon, bishop of Exeter, licensed S. Goron's chapel in this parish, July 15, 1809.

The manor or reputed manor of Treganhawke, situated in this parish and Rame, is held under the manor of East Antony. It was formerly the property of the Eliot family who in 1635 alienated it to Richard Treville, merchant, from whose family it passed by coheireses to Cross and Trelawny. In 1791 a moiety of the estate was purchased by William Graves, Esq., from whom it descended to his nephew Lord Graves, who purchased the remaining moiety. By the trustees of Lord Graves it was sold to the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and it is now the property of his representatives.

The manor or reputed manor of Withnoc or more commonly Winnow, was purchased by William Graves, Esq., of Francis Wills, Esq., of Wivelscombe. It was also sold to the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, in whose family it remains, by the trustees of Lord Graves.

Frethy was formerly the property of the family of Lugger, of Devonport, but originally of Bodmin. The arms of this family are *Gules, three leopards' heads in fess, cottised or, between as many ostrich feathers erected argent*. They were granted to Nathaniel Lugger, who was mayor of Bodmin in 1662, who according to the preamble of the patent, "faithfully and industriously served his majesty king Charles I. against the rebels, and performed many actions to the advancement of the said king; and when the rebels usurped the power of the kingdom, he remained in foreign parts. Given by Sir Edward Walker, garter at arms, the 20th of December, 1650." Frethey has latterly been sold by William Little, Esq., to Deeble Boger, Esq., the present proprietor.

In the cliff overlooking Whitesand Bay is an excavation called *Sharrow Grotto*. It was formed by the manual exertions of Mr. Joseph Lugger, R.N., who was advised to this laborious employment as a cure for the gout. It is hewn out of the solid rock, and measures fifteen feet long by about eight wide, with stone benches on each side sufficient to seat twenty persons.

On the roof and sides are sculptured poetical effusions, of which we give the following specimens:—

To Miss Eliot, of Port Eliot, dedicated.  
 Not Roman annals of immortal fame,  
 Could boast a higher or more glorious name;  
 Britain! an *Eliot* long thy cause maintains,  
 And nobly scorn'd to forge his country's chains.  
 So great a name, with charms so bright as thine,  
 Have made ev'n *Sharrow's* rough hewn stones to shine.  
*J. Lugger, Naviculator fecit Anno 1784.*

If *Sharrow* down thy wand'ring steps invite,  
 Unerring nature can thy thoughts delight;  
 On its high cliffs securely may'st thou stand,  
 And view the rocks that guard thy native land.  
 But as thou walk'st, should sudden storms arise,  
 Red lightnings flash, or thunder shake the skies,  
 To *Sharrow's* friendly grot in haste retreat,  
 And find safe shelter and a rocky seat;  
 Then listen to the ocean's awful roar,  
 And view the waves dash on its bounded shore.



Behold yon sea, with its self-cleansing wave,  
 Health comes along, and bids you freely lave ;  
 To you who now enervated descend,  
 She will in time her kind assistance lend :  
 By this and exercise here oft endured,  
 The *Gout* itself for many years was cured.

In the village of S. Johns is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

The chief landowners are the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe and Deeble Boger, Esq.

The geology of this parish is the same as that of Antony, to which it adjoins.

## S. JULIOT.

*HALS.*—S. Juliot is situate in the hundred of Lesnewith, and hath upon the north, S. Gennis ; west, S. George's Channel ; south, Lesnewith ; east, Otterham. As for the modern name, it is so called from its tutelar guardian and patron thereof, S. Julius, Pope of Rome and Confessor. In Domesday Tax 20 William I., 1087, it was rated under the jurisdiction of Lesnewth or Otterham. In the taxation of benefices made by the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester in Cornwall, 1294, *ecclesia de Sancta Juliot*, in *decanatu de Major Triggshire*, i.e. before Stratton was dismembered from it, is rated *xii*l. Again, *Capella de Sancta Julyot*, *xxvi*s. *viii*d. ; but where this latter Church or Chapel now stands, I am wholly ignorant ; for in Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, and *Valor Beneficiorum*, both are forgotten or omitted ; the patronage is in Molesworth, and the parish rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1696, £66 16s.

*TONKIN.*—This parish is a donative, the patrons Sir John Molesworth and Mr. Rawle. The name is from S. Juliet, a virgin saint and martyr.



T. JULIOT is situated in the deanery of Trigg Major, and in the hundred of Lesnewth ; it is bounded on the north by S. Gennys ; on the east by Otterham ; on the south by Davidstow and Lesnewth ; and on the west by Minster, Forrabury, and the Bristol Channel.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 2614 acres ; of which 808A. 1R. 17P. are arable ; 809A. 0R. 19P. meadow and pasture ; 10A. 3R. 37P. orchard and garden ; 5A. 3R. 13P. woodland ; 163A. 0R. 7P. furze land ; and 816A. 2R. 27P. common and waste land.

The tithes are commuted at £167 5s., namely to the rector, formerly perpetual curate, £83 12s. 6d., and to the impropiator, £83 12s. 6d.

The rector has also attached to his benefice 70 acres of land situate in the adjoining parish of Otterham, which let at a rental of £12 per annum ; and 12 acres of land at Penpoll, in the adjoining parish of Lesnewth, which let at a rental of £25 per annum.

In addition to the foregoing the rector receives from Lady Molesworth, the impropiator, as her curate, the sum of £3 10s. ; and from Queen Anne's bounty the sum of £3 4s. 10d.

A benefaction made by the Rev. Richard Rawle, the patron, for the benefit of the advowson, was met by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with a grant from the Common

Fund of £733, for the purchase of lands, or for the erection of a residence. This sum was paid to the said Rev. Richard Rawle, who in return assigned his portion of the rent charge, amounting to £83 12s. 6d. for ever, to the incumbent, now rector, for the time being.

The parish contains by actual admeasurement 2674A. OR. 36P.

The rectory of this parish was formerly appropriated to the priory of Launceston. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. "Seynt Julytte" is rated at £6 as a parcel of the property of that priory.

In 1727, the whole impropriation was held by Richard Rawle, gentleman, one moiety by a grant of the Eliot family to his ancestors for a term of 999 years, and the other as lessee under the Molesworths. The perpetual curacy was in the alternate presentation of the Molesworths and Rawles.

Through queen Anne's bounty the sum of £400 was laid out in the purchase of a tenement called Cancer, in the parish of Otterham; to which was added a part of Penpoll in Lesnewth.

In the *Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus Provincialis*, of 1782, the reputed value of the living is set down at £35; and the patrons Sir William Molesworth, Bart. and Richard Rawle, Gent.

The Rev. Digory Jose, who was instituted to the vicarage of Poughill, June 14, 1756, held at the same time the perpetual curacy of this parish; the Rev. John Russell, formerly of Sandhill, in Calstock, and subsequently curate of Southill, and of Crediton in Devon, was instituted to the perpetual curacy in 1810; the Rev. George William Manning, now rector of Little Petherick, was licensed perpetual curate October 16, 1844; he was also curate of the adjoining parish of Lesnewth; and the present incumbent the Rev. Caddell Holder, A.M., the first rector, was licensed January 31, 1863.

Of the patron saint of this church, S. Juliot, Julyot, Julitta, or Juletta, very little is known. She is said to have suffered death, having been accused by a violent and wicked person who had previously taken from her by force some large possessions. There is extant a sermon of S. Basil in praise of this saint, who is commemorated in the ancient Roman Calendar on the 30th of July.

The church comprises a chancel, nave, south aisle, and north transept. The chancel is separated from the nave by carved fragments of the screen. The roofs of the nave and transept are groined into each other, the centre boss being a carved head.

The arcade is composed of five four-centred arches of granite supported on monolith pillars of the same material.

The south aisle is substantially built of granite ashlar, and its roof is in tolerable preservation; near the east end are the royal arms in plaster, on which are the initials and date, C.R., 1681.

There are numerous well-carved bench ends; but damp and time have considerably damaged them. The carving represents sacred monograms, initial letters, and coats of arms; among the last named arc, *Three billets, 2 and 1*; *A chevron between three cinquefoils*; *Three palm branches, 2 and 1*; *On a chevron three cinquefoils*; and a *fleur-de-lis*.

The font is of granite; the bowl is square externally and hexagonal internally; on its western face is the monogram *Ihc*.

The south porch, which is strongly built of granite ashlar, is in the form of a small square tower finished with battlements, it is also vaulted with granite, supported by massive ribs of the like material. The north door is ascended from the interior by steps.

Excepting the south aisle, extreme age has reduced this once superior church to a state of irremediable dilapidation: it is now, 1868, closed for reconstruction.

The tower is of three stages: either through extreme age, or as some say from being struck by lightning, it is in a ruinous and falling state. It contained five good bells, but these have latterly been removed to the north transept for preservation.

Near the south gate of the churchyard is an ancient granite cross in good preservation; on the disc is a boldly sculptured Maltese cross. Another cross near the north gateway was saved from desecration as a gate post, by the late perpetual curate, the Rev. G. W. Manning; it bears a well-defined Greek cross on its disc.

On two tombs are the following inscriptions:—

In memory of F. G. Freeman, Esq., of Castle Froome, Herefordshire, who died at Boscastle Feb. 25, 1866: aged 59 years. Erected by his affectionate children. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. Rev. xiv. 13.

In memory of Anne T. wife of the Revd. C. Holder, rector of this parish, who died June 4th, 1867; aged 60 years.

The wife of Mr. Freeman was Mrs. Holder's sister. The churchyard is tastefully planted with shrubs.

There appears to have been some little confusion respecting the appropriation of the rectory and of the vicarge, which Mr. Whitaker endeavours to explain as follows.

“Mr. Hals has confounded himself by the identity of names. The Rectory of S. Julyot is placed by the first *Valor* in the Deanery of Trig *Minor*, and the *Chapel* of S. Julyot is placed by it: and by the second in that of Trig *Major*. The former too is rated so high as £12, while the latter is only £1 6s. 8d. even at a period so much later. The former therefore is the only large living of Trig *Minor* that is unnoticed in the first *Valor*: Lanteglos, correspondently valued in the second at £34 11s. 3d. And the latter is the present S. Julyot not a Rectory, but a mere Chapel in the first *Valor*, a mere Curacy Parochial in the second, once appropriated to the Abbey of Tavistock, and therefore having only 15s. certified value at present, the old allocation settled upon it by the Abbey.”

A substantial and commodious modern residence for the incumbent was built in 1847; it is surrounded with beautiful and luxuriant gardens and well-kept shrubberies, in an interesting situation.

A little beyond the rectory is a good school premises built in 1864; it comprises a schoolroom and a convenient residence for the master.

The rectory, with its gardens and agreeable grounds, together with the school premises, stand on three acres of land taken from the Tremorell estate.

On the northern side of the parish, near the sea, stand Upper and Lower Beeney or Bunway; on a common belonging to those estates tradition says once stood a cell connected with the Benedictive monastery at Tavistock. The chapel is said to have stood in a close of land adjoining the road leading to Boscastle, and still called the Chapel field. No remains of either are now to be seen.



A little to the west of Beeney stands a bold headland called *Fire Beacon Point*; it is 492 feet above the sea level.

Near the church, in a well-sheltered position, and thickly surrounded with trees, stands the fine old barton house of Hennett, anciently a seat of the Rawle family, who resided here temp. Edward IV., and held considerable estates in the parish. Richard Rawle of Liskeard, one of the representatives of the family, married a Carthew of S. Austell; and his son William married one of the Hingstons of Liskeard.

The arms of this family are, *Sable, three swords in pale, two with their points in base, and the middle one in chief.*

Hennett is now the property and residence of Mr. Edward Lillicrap.

The manor of Tresparrett or Trespervet, supposed to be the *Rospervet* of Domesday, held in the days of Edward the Confessor by *Brixii*, and temp. William I. by *Jovin* under the Earl of Moriton, has been vested in the family of Rawle for many generations; and is now the property of their representative the Rev. Richard Rawle.

The manor of Tremorill or Tremorvill, belonged to the Bottreaux family so early as the reign of Edward I. The last Lord Bottreaux died seised of it 2 Edward IV., 1462. The barton house of this estate, called Small Hill, is situated in the parish of Otterham. Tremorill is also the property of the Rev. Richard Rawle.

The manor of Trewannet, the *Trewant* of Domesday, was one of the manors taken away from *Sitric* abbot of Tavistock, circa 1080, by the Earl of Moriton. This manor, which extends into Tintagel and other parishes, formerly belonged to the Robartes family. By the last Earl of Radnor of Lanhydrock it was bequeathed to Sir James Laroche, Bart., by whom it was sold in 1793 to Charles Rashleigh Esq., who re-sold it to Mr. Edward Pearce of Camelford. Trewannet is now the property of Mr. Male, solicitor and banker, Camelford.

Trevill was occupied by a branch of the family of Rawle, in 1748.

The villages of the parish are Beeney and Tresparrett; at the latter place there is a Bible Christian chapel.

Among the chief landowners will be found the names of the Rev. Richard Rawle, Professor Adams, and Mr. Lillicrap.

The rocks of this parish are nearly allied to dunstone, into which they pass at Tresparrett Downs; some of them however, more nearly resemble the dark coloured pyritous rocks of Forrabury.

Though much of this parish is hilly and comparatively coarse, yet latterly cultivation has made a considerable improvement in its appearance and value.



## S. JUST IN PENWITH.

*HALS.*—St. Just, near Penzance, is situated in the hundred of Penwith, and hath upon the north-east, Morva; west, St. George's Channel and Sennan; east, Sencret; south, Buryan. For the modern name, it is taken from the tutelar guardian to whom this church is dedicated, viz., St. Just the Roman, first Bishop of Rochester, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.

At the time of the Norman Conquest this district passed in tax, either under the jurisdiction of Buryan or Alverton.

In the taxation of benefices made by the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, into the value of Cornish Benefices, 1294, ecclesia Sancti Justi in decanatu de Penwith is rated viii. l.; in Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, £11 11s. 0½d.; the patronage in the Crown; the incumbent Millett; the rectory in possession of Borlase, and the parish rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1696, by the name of St. Just, £133 7s.; which name is derived from the Latin words jus, justus, right, just, lawful, righteous, well-meaning, upright.

At Pen-dene, or Pendaŷn, in this parish, is the dwelling of John Borlase, Esq., Commissioner for the Peace, who married Lydia Harris, of Kenegye, and giveth the same arms as the Borlases of Borlase in St. Wenn and Newland; this gentleman's father greatly advanced his wealth by tin adventures, and is descended from the Borlases of Sythney, as I am informed.

Bray in this parish, situated on the Irish sea coast, gave name and original to an old family of gentlemen surnamed de Bray who by the tenure of knight service, held in this place two parts of knight's fee of land, 3 Henry IV.

I take the Lord Bray of Hampshire to be descended from this family. This place is now in the possession of that well known quaker, John Ellis, Esq.

On the south side of this parish, upon a lofty hill, stands Chapel Carne Bray, that is to say Bray's spar-stone Chapel, and suitable to its name it is situate upon the top of the most astonishing burrow or tumulus of Carnes, or spar stones, that ever my eyes beheld; artificially laid together perhaps upon the bodies of human creatures, interred upon the mountain before the fifth century; on the top of which burrow of stones, which is about fifteen feet high from the ground, stands the chapel itself; which riseth about ten feet higher, well built with moor-stone and lime, with a window in the east, and a durns, or door, on the south of the same stones; the roof all well covered or arched over with large flat moor-stones, wrought with the hammer and strongly fastened together. The chapel being about ten feet broad and about fourteen feet long, as that on Roach Rock, on the outside; and around this chapel may be seen, the down falls of many spar-stone stairs and walks, by which heretofore the people ascended to this chapel, and diverted themselves with a full prospect of the contiguous country by sea and land—St. George's Channel, the British Ocean, and the Atlantic Sea towards the Scilly Islands, of which from hence in fair weather you may have a full view; which lands of Scilly seem to stand in equal height with this chapel, though the ground towards the Land's End, in St. Levan and St. Sennan, on the sea-shore towards it, are at least eighty fathoms lower, or under it, as is the sea itself, betwixt that and the Scilly Islands. Such another chapel as this, though not built upon a burrow of stones, is to be seen on Montague Hill, in Somersetshire, and dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, for half a mile ascended up the hill upon stone stairs, embowed or arched over head right artificially. Thus it appears that this tribe of Bray were heretofore men of great wealth, fame, and renown in those parts; since their name adheres not only to two local places in this parish, but divers others, as Castle Carne Bray in Illogan, Bray in Morvall, and many other places.

In this parish also was formerly St. Ewny's chapel, now dilapidated; see Redruth and Lelant for more of this St. Ewny.

Those spar stone monuments of Carne Bray Castle, and Chapel Carne Bray aforesaid, will I suppose perpetuate the name and memory of those Brays till the final consummation of all things, as aforesaid. Bray, in the Battle Abbey Roll, is recorded to have come into England with William the Conqueror; but by the names of those local places and the fabrics aforesaid, it is probable they were here long before.

In this parish is a large flat stone, on which, as tradition says, seven Saxon Kings at one time and day, dined thereon, at such time as they came into Cornwall to see the Land's End thereof, and of Great Britain; which kings are said to have been: 1, Ethelbert, 5th King of Kent; 2, Cissa, 2nd King of the South Saxons; 3, Kingills, 6th King of the West Saxons; 4, Sebert, 3rd King of the East Saxons; 5, Ethelfred, 7th King of the Northumbrians; 6, Penda, 5th King of the Mercians; and 7, Sigebert, 5th King of the East Angles; who all flourished about the year 600, and were all crowned heads, as Samuel Daniell in his Chronicle tells us.



HE parish of S. Just in Penwith is situated in the deanery and hundred of Penwith; it is bounded on the north by the sea and Morvah; on the east by Madron and Sancreed; on the south by S. Burian and Sennen; and on the west by the sea.

There are two parishes in the county of this name; the other, which forms the eastern boundry of Falmouth harbour, is distinguished as S. Just in Roseland.

It is probable that the both parishes derive their names from Justus or S. Just, who was sent to England by pope Gregory, A.D. 596, with S. Augustine and many other monks, to convert the Saxons. He was consecrated bishop by S. Augustine A.D. 604, and appointed to the see of Rochester by king Ethelbert. In 616 he was made archbishop of Canterbury; and died in November, 627.

Very little is recorded of S. Just, but that little is entirely to his praise; at the command of pope Gregory the Great, he undertook the perilous but successful service of converting the English Saxons; he attained the highest ecclesiastical dignity from the suffrages of those who had been brought by the labours of S. Augustine and his followers, within the pale of the church; and he obtained deserved commendation from pope Boniface the III. or IV., who with one intermediate pope, were the successors of S. Gregory, when the apostolic confirmation of his appointment to the metropolitan see was given, and himself honoured by the investiture of a pall.

The Saxon Chronicle, literally translated, states *here Justus the Archbishop forth stepped*, i.e. died, *on the fourth of the Ides of November*; and the tenth of November is consecrated to him in the Roman Calendar. The parish feast however, is celebrated on the Sunday nearest to All Saints' day, namely November 1.

The parish extends along the coast from seven to eight miles in length, and is from two to three miles wide. It is separated from the adjoining parishes of S. Burian and Sancreed by a high ridge of barren hills which slope gradually towards the rocky cliffs of the sea. The cliffs though not very high are precipitous, craggy, and picturesque, and unapproachable even by small vessels, excepting in very fine weather.

A great portion of the surface of the parish is uncultivated common, yielding but a scanty subsistence to a few sheep belonging chiefly to cottagers renting houses, in right of which they claim a limited share of the pasture. Its temperature is some degrees colder than that of the south coast, being exposed to north and north-west winds. Sea fogs coming from the south are prevalent and somewhat unpleasant, but they are temperate; and unlike those arising from marshes, contain no *miasma*, and are not unwholesome. The air is much charged with saline particles, producing verdure through the greater part of both summer and winter.

The soil in general is shallow and light, consisting of decomposed granite and peat-earth, consequently not adapted to produce heavy crops of wheat, but it is good grazing land, and yields fair crops of barley, oats, turnips, and potatoes; the last named especially is extensively cultivated.

The farms are mostly small, and many are held on lease for lives. The occupiers of them being often interested in mines, the cultivation of the soil has not always been considered so great an object as the adaptation of it to their immediate and more profitable purpose of enabling them to keep a few horses to work at the mines. On the larger



farms the system of cultivation formerly adopted was very bad, but of late years it has much improved through the introduction of machinery and the use of artificial manures.

A custom was commonly adopted by the farmers of letting cows to dairy-men for about £8 per year for each cow for the season of forty weeks. Many of the miners rented a cow, and not unfrequently one was rented between two families, each family milking her alternately.

As the population became dense the demand for land increased, and consequently rents advanced. Garden cultivation has latterly much improved: almost every family raising a quantity of potatoes, which with fish, chiefly salt pilehards, constitute the staple article of food.

A few years since the potatoe was almost the only vegetable cultivated by the miner, nor was a flower to be seen to enliven his squalid place of residence: now a great degree of neatness prevails throughout, and most of the cottages have gardens well stocked with culinary vegetables, and a tasteful selection of hardy flowers. Some of the cottagers have obtained well-merited prizes at the neighbouring horticultural shows.

S. Just is one of the oldest mining parishes in the county, and many remains of very ancient workings are scattered over it. At the Bunny, near Botallack, the excavations on the surface are very curious and picturesque. On the tenement of Bosern, in the side of the hill overhanging the sea, the old workings are extensive, and in many other places are to be traced the comparatively superficial mining of former ages.

On several of the headlands on the sea-shore, Cape Cornwall, Kenidjack castle, and others, are still found traces of ancient enclosures, and the remains of some of these old fortifications so common on all the western coasts. These remains and the tracings yet to be seen of enclosures of land, now lying waste, lead to the conclusion that this part of the country was thickly inhabited many centuries ago.

Though the mines of this parish have been worked for so many ages, they are not yet exhausted. Among the more prosperous ones have been Levant, producing both copper and tin, Boseaswell Downs, Balleswidden, Parkenoweth, Boscan, Wheal Owls, and Wheal Boys, all tin mines. Botallack has also been very rich: both this and Levant are situated on the cliffs, and have workings many hundred fathoms under the bed of the sea, which, particularly in stormy weather, is distinctly and fearfully heard rolling the boulders over the heads of the miners as the waves advance and recede.

"I was once," writes a scientific gentleman, "underground in Wheal Cock, a mine adjoining Botallack, during a storm. At the extremity of the level, seaward, some eighty or one hundred fathoms from the shore, little could be heard of its effects, except at intervals, when the reflux of some unusually large wave projected a pebble outward bounding and rolling over the rocky bottom. But when standing beneath the base of the cliff, and in that part of the mine where but nine feet of rock stood between us and the ocean, the heavy roll of the large boulders, the ceaseless grinding of the pebbles, the fierce thundering of the billows, with the crackling and boiling as they rebounded, placed a tempest in its most appalling form too vividly before me to be ever forgotten."

No headland along the coast has a more wild and fearful aspect than Botallack. The engine houses are built on the rocky crags: and the heavy machinery and building materials had to be lowered 200 feet for the construction of one near the bottom of the cliff.

An unjustifiable claim was once made by the government on account of the Duchy of Cornwall, to the right of minerals raised beyond low water mark, under the bed of the sea, which, in whomsoever the right of the mineral there raised may be, can only be approached through the lands which abut on the sea.

The estimated tithable lands of this parish amount to 6250 acres, of which 2500A. are arable, and 3750A. are commons.

The tithes were commuted in 1843 at £851 10s. ; namely, to the vicar £486 10s., and to the impropiators, the representatives of the Borlase family of Castle Horneck, £365. Attached to the advowson is a glebe of 13A. 3R. 20P.

The parish contains by actual measurement 7391A. 1R. 25P., of which the public roads measure 63A. 2R. 0P.

List of vicars :—

*Richard de Bello Prato*, who died January 3, 1333-4, when

*Henry Marsley* was instituted vicar, *Ecclesiæ Sci. Justi in Penwith in Cornubiâ*, April 20, 1334, on the presentation of Sir Richard de Campo Arnulphi, Knt., by reason of the minority of John, son and heir of Sir Ralph De Bello Prato, Knt., deceased.

*Walter Botreaux* was collated by John de Grandisson, bishop of Exeter, to the parish church, *quo tanto tempore vacavit*, Nov. 12, 1340.

*Richard of S. Austle*, instituted May 27, 1349. Patron, Sir John Beauprè, Knt.

In bishop Grandisson's Register is the deed of appropriation of this parish church to the Provost and Chapter of S. Thomas the martyr at Glasney. Sir John Beauprè and his wife Margaret had offered to convey all their interest in the living to this ecclesiastical community. The above named bishop accepted the offer and confirmed the grant at Exeter, April 15, 1355, and Sir John Beauprè affixed his seal to the instrument *in manerio meo de Lanesely*, May 1, 1355 ; but it was not to take effect until the cession or death of the actual incumbent, Richard of S. Austle.

*John Carbons*, admitted October 8, 1365, on the presentation, for the first time, by the Provost and Chapter of Glasney.

*John Clerk*. He exchanged for *S. Euny justa Lanante*, with

*Thomas de Lamanvâ* Sep. 25, 1393. Patrons, Provost and Chapter of Glasney.

*Nicholas Harry*, on whose death

*John Cunegy* was admitted June 19, 1427. Patrons, Provost and Chapter of Glasney.

*Richard Bagon*, on whose death

*John Raffe* was admitted October 27, 1479. Patrons, Provost and Chapter of Glasney.

*John Luky*, on whose death

*Benedict Tregoo*s was admitted May 15, 1492. Patrons, Provost and Chapter of Glasney.

*William Trelect*, or *Trelike*, on whose death

*Thomas Vivyan*, Junior, was admitted Feb. 15, 1547. Patrons, *Pro hac unica vice*, Thomas Vivyan, Clerk, and John Vivyan, Jun., by virtue of a grant of the next presentation formerly made by the Provost and Chapter of Glasney.

*Benmet Lathon*, admitted by James Tuberville, bishop of Exeter, May 18, 1557, on the cession of the last incumbent. Patrons, Philip and Mary. On the death of this vicar,

*William Drake* was instituted April 4, 1582. Patron, queen Elizabeth. On whose death March 30, 1636,

*Amos Mason* was instituted. On his death, June 2, 1678,

*James Millett* was admitted July 18, 1678. Patron, Charles II.

In the parish register, under the date 1732, it is stated that this vicar was buried April 20, aged 85, in the 54th year of his incumbency, and was succeeded by William second son of John Borlase, Esq., of Pendeen, rector of Ludgvan. Mr. Millett wrote all the entries in the register, in a good clear hand, to the close of 1731, within a few months of his death, and showed but little marks of age.

*William Borlase* was admitted May 22, 1732 ; Patron, George II. On the death of this vicar, *George Pender Scobell* succeeded Nov. 2, 1772. Patron, George III. On whose death,

*Thomas Nankivel* was instituted July 29, 1814. Patron, George III.

*John Buller* was admitted Nov. 14, 1825, on the presentation of George IV.

*George Cornelius Gorham* was admitted February 6, 1846. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

*William Sprainger White*, admitted in 1850; he was son-in-law to Lord Campbell, the then Lord Chancellor.

*George Hadow*, admitted in 1855. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. On his removal to Tiverton, the Rev.

*John Ramsay McDowell*, A.M.; the present vicar, was instituted March 8, 1867.

Bishop Grandisson dedicated the high altar of a church at this place July 13, 1336, the same day with that at Madron; but all that remained of it at that time was pulled down and rebuilt in 1834.

The present church comprises a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and a vestry. When the east end of the chancel was taken down in 1834, an inscribed stone was found in the wall, bearing on one side the words—

#### SELVS IC IACT

On the upper side of the stone, as it now lies in a recess in the north wall of the chancel, is an incised cruciform pastoral staff, clearly indicating that the monument marked the grave of an ecclesiastic of some dignity. In the same wall were found the fragments of a piscina, and the capital of a Norman pier.

The south arcade has six arches of irregular breadths, some pointed and others semi-circular. The north arcade has five arches of similar character. The capitals are richly sculptured with coats of arms, foliage, etc. The arms are those of Arwenack, Boscawenrose, Bray or Brea, and probably of Petit. The material of the arches and pillars is Caen stone. The capital of one of the pillars has an angel with a shield on which are the letters M.J. for *Maria Jesus*. The hood mould terminals of one of the south windows near the porch bear the same letters in reversed order, J.M. The letters are curiously formed and have dots around them.

The font is octagonal; on one of its sides is Noah's ark in debased sculpture. The bowl is of Pentewan stone, and it rests on a granite shaft.

In the wall of the north aisle is a piece of sculptured granite which probably once formed the shaft of an ancient cross.

There are rood stairs in both the south and north walls of the church, each of which is perfect and open.

The tower arch is circular, and has a plain soffit.

The church, now lighted with gas, has four large chandeliers suspended in the nave and aisles, on every one of which is engraved *Ex dono Johanne Edwards de Truthwall, 1746*.

The communion plate consist of the following,—a massive silver flagon, inscribed, *Parochiæ d' St. Just. Ex dono Johannis Edwards d' Truthwall, 1747*,—a bason, inscribed, *Ex dono Jacobi Adams, de Carallack Ecclesiæ Sancti Justi 1742*,—a cup, inscribed, *St. Just in Penwith Ex dono Johanes Borlase 1666*,—and a plate inscribed, *Ex dono Lydiæ Borlase uxoris Johannis Borlase de Pendeen, Ari. 1699*. On the last named plate are engraved the arms of Borlase impaling those of the donor, who was the youngest daughter of Christopher Harris, Esq., of Kenegie, who died in April, 1754, aged 88.

There is a south porch, embattled and supported by buttresses with rudely cut finials; a staircase from the inside, now closed up, led to the roof. There is also a priest's door. In the north wall are a north door and a vestry door, both blocked.



The tower is of three stages, and is finished with battlements and pinnacles; it contains three bells and a clock. The largest bell, weighing about 1200 pounds, was cast in 1741. It is supposed to be an old bell re-cast, and bore the name of the patron saint, S. Just. It is inscribed, *St. Just bell cast at St. Earth, 1741. So bless King George. James Reynolds, James Tregere, & Admiral Vernon, Ch. Wardens.* This was about the time of the admiral's victories in the West Indian seas, and it is probable that in compliment to him, the parishioners named him as an honorary churchwarden for that year.

The two other bells are much older, and were cast at a time when almost every bell was dedicated to some saint whose name it bore. The second bell was called S. Michael, and was inscribed, *see michael ora pro nobis.* The third, S. Mary, with this inscription,—*protege vingo pia, quos convoco sancta maria.*

The church was handsomely and substantially restored in 1866, from the designs and under the supervision of Mr. St. Aubyn, architect.

In removing the plaster from the wall of the north aisle some mural paintings were discovered. The designs were bordered by the running pattern of rude foliage twisted round a straight continuous stem, so common on capitals and woodwork of the fifteenth century. The chief figure represented S. George and the dragon. The hinder part of the horse was unfortunately destroyed before the other parts of the figure were discovered. The head, with a handsome bridle and bit, was of a very spirited design and execution; around the horse's neck were ornamental trappings, and the saddle girth appeared to have been gilt. The rider raised a sword above his head with his right hand, while the left was on the bridle; around him were faces of women. Upon the chest and near fore leg of the horse were the paws of a lion, or some such animal, but very large in proportion to the horse. The claws of the animal were black, and the paws red.

On the wall on the other side of the window near which those figures were found, were drawings of various kinds, and of miscellaneous character; among them a rake, a plough, a balance, a horn, a comb, a boat with a large fish in it, something resembling spectacles, and many things that could not be made out.

Near these drawings were found, buried with a skull and some other bones in the wall, numerous pieces of coloured glass; also a ring, large enough to be worn on the thumb; the metal, an alloy of gold and brass, and on it rudely engraved the letter P, enclosed in a circle, and having on each side four dots.

There was also found in the earth beneath the floor, the upper portion of a floriated cross of gilded copper. It was about six inches in length by four in width, and similarly ornamented on both sides, and had been affixed to a flat surface by copper pins.

The church is fitted throughout with varnished deal, the roofs being of the same material. The chancel is separated from the other parts of the church by a carved screen; and the vestry is tastefully formed at the east end of the north aisle; in it are preserved some fragments of ancient carving. In the chancel is an antique shield bearing the arms of the see.

Affixed to the tower wall is a board with the following inscription:—

The incorporated Society for building, &c. Churches, granted £50, A.D. 1864, towards re-seating and restoring this church, by which additional accommodation has been obtained for 122 persons. The entire area will accommodate 500 at the least. The sittings are free and subject to allotment by church wardens, suitable provision being made for the poorer inhabitants.

Monuments and tablets in the church bear the following inscriptions:—

Sacred to the memory of John Millett, Esq<sup>r</sup>. of Bosavern in this parish, who died Sept<sup>r</sup>. 29th, 1815; aged 65.

Also to the memory of his sons.

Edward Millett, who died at Trinidad May 24th, 1803; aged 16.

Samuel Cornish Millett, who died March 15th, 1813; aged 18.

William Smith Millett, who died April 27th, 1814; aged 32.

And John Millett, who died May 4th, 1814; aged 33.

Their remains are deposited in the family vault beneath.

His widow who survives to deplore the loss of her affectionate husband and children, erects this monument to their memory.

Sacred to the memory of George Thomas Millett, Surgeon, fifth son of John Millett, Esq<sup>r</sup>., of Bosavern, in this parish, who died Sept<sup>r</sup>. 23rd, 1824; aged 34 years.

With health while glowing, sudden Palsey came,

To blast the vigour of his manly frame.

But Faith and Hope, as Angels near his bed,

Made smooth the pillow for his drooping head;

Taught him with hallowing lips the rod to kiss,

And know that sorrow is the path to bliss.

Though yet in Life to feel himself in Death

And anxious for the Summons yield his breath.

C.V.L.G. (C. V. Le Grice.)

This memorial is erected by his sisters in testimony of their affection.

To the memory of Captain William Chenhalls, late of the Royal Stannary Artillery, who died on the 3rd day of February, 1834; aged 58 years.

He united with an active mind great intelligence and considerable talent; and his regard for the interests of his parish was as ardent as the services which he rendered it were various and effectual.

Also to the memory of William Chenhalls, his son, who died on the 11th day of January 1839; aged 33 years.

In memory of Grace the wife of Nicholas Grenfell of this parish, who departed this life March 23rd, 1842; aged 73 years. "She was suddenly summoned hence, but her lamp was trimmed and her light burning."

Also Capt<sup>n</sup>. Nicholas Grenfell, husband of the above, who died June 26th, 1855; aged 85 years.

A tablet bearing the following fanciful inscription was originally attached to one of the pillars; it has latterly been removed.

Reader! The tablet that graces this ancient Pillar is dedicated as a small gratuity to maternal sorrow, by a disconsolate mother, for an only child, born an orphan and well acquainted with the thorny paths of affliction.—Unfortunate Voyager! He received his dismissal the xviii of Feb. MDCCLXXI, from this vale of tears, where the fluctuating scenes of sorrow are perpetually changing, the mournful voice of woe is ever heard, & care, anxiety, & pain, make up the dismal variety.

Alas! gentle passenger! perhaps thou may'st in thy pilgrimage through the the solitary region taste of this bitter cup of affliction. 'But God tempers the wind,' said Maria, 'to the shorn lamb.'

For know, O thou hereditary heir of Corruption, that Adam wept when the archangel recounted to him the misery of human life, 'tho' not of woman born.'

Clarissimo et amantissimo Filio Gulielmo Tregurtha

Supremum Munus Mater mærans posuit.

In the churchyard are numbers of small granite headstones, the greater part bearing initials and dates only.

On the hoodmould terminals of the chancel window are the initials S.B., J.B.

There is good reason to believe that a church existed here long before the days of S. Just, and that its name was *Laf-Rood-dha* or *La Frouda*, still retained in the name of the churchtown tenement, *Lafrouda*. The name is written in ancient documents *La-froudha* and *Lafrooda*, and is evidently derived from *Laf* or *Lan*, the Cornish word for church; *Rood*, *Rode*, or *Rod*, Saxon words signifying a cross, *crucifix*, or an image of the crucifixion; and *Dha*, a Cornish word meaning good. Thus *Lafroodha* most probably

signifies *the church of the good cross*, synonymous with *the church of the holy cross*. Now if there can be any reliance placed on the following traditional story of S. Just's notions of *meum et tuum*, the change in the name has added but little to the church's sanctity.

On a time he went to visit S. Keverne, a brother saint who resided near the Lizard, and was entertained with great hospitality. After enjoying the society of each other for some time, S. Just, remarking that he had some distance to go, took an affectionate leave, grasped his staff and strode away on his journey homeward. He had not been long gone however, before S. Keverne found that some of his most valuable relics were missing. There was no doubt as to who had taken them, so picking up some loose rocks on Crouza Downs, every one of about a quarter of a ton weight, he pursued the thief. As S. Just had expected this, he had made the best use of his time, and had arrived at Germoe before his injured brother overtook him. On the property being demanded he obstinately refused to make restitution. Whereupon S. Keverne had recourse to his ponderous ammunition, which he used so successfully that S. Just was compelled to drop the stolen articles and fly.

In evidence of the truthfulness of this story, the stones that were used in the combat are still to be seen by the road side between Penzance and Helston. They are of the sort called *iron-stone*, and none are to be found elsewhere in that locality; but are plentifully scattered over Crouza Downs. Many times, saith the tradition, the stones used by S. Keverne have been removed for building purposes, but they have always been found in their places by the roadside the next day.

The vicarage is pleasantly situated in a vale at a little distance to the east of the church. The house is commodious and well-built; a portion added by the late Mr. Buller has its gable inscribed "J. B. Vic. 1827." The gardens and shrubberies exhibit a considerable degree of luxuriance. In the grounds are preserved two ancient granite crosses, and a *mén-an-tol* or holed stone.

Cape Cornwall, which is about a mile and half from the church, is one of the boldest headlands of the western coast. The huge head that crowns its extremity appears to have had a beacon or watch-tower on its summit. Borlase speaks of this cape as "the promontorie of Helenus, so called as some think, because Helenus the son of Priamus, who arrived here with Brute, lieth buried there, except the sea have washed away his sepulchre."

"On the isthmus which connects Cape Cornwall with the adjoining hill, in the middle of the plain stand the remains of an old chapel. It was about 45 feet long and 12 broad. The eastern end was faced outside with hewn stone, and had a pretty window to the altar. The chapel yard is enclosed with a circular wall of stone, and directly west of the chapel are to be seen the ruins of a dwelling house which tradition says was a religious retirement."

This place is known by the name of Park-an-chapel, or the chapel field; and it is sometimes called S. Helen's Oratory. The ancient building, with some modern additions is now used as a cattle-shed.

A cross, which is supposed to have been the gable-cross of this chapel, was found in an adjoining water-course; it bore the Greek monogram of Christ. It was removed to the parish church, and a brass plate attached to it, on which its locality was described; it is not now there.



Two chapels formerly stood at Bray, or as the name was anciently spelt, Brea, and Bree; one chapel was attached to the residence, the other stood on the summit of the hill, to which it gives the name of Chapel Carn Brea.

Of the former chapel very little is known. Within memory it conferred a character of respectability on the old mansion, afterwards a farm house, but was demolished to build a barn.

Of the chapel which crowned the top of the hill Borlase gives a full description. "On Carn Brea Hill stand the remains of a chapel, which, as if the natural hill were not high enough, though overtopping all the rest of these parts, has the additional advantage of an artificial hill of stone to rest upon, a work of great labour but of little use, unless to show the folly and superstition of our ancestors, who were weak enough to imagine that the more elevated the place of devotion was, the nearer it would be to heaven."

"The artificial hill rising on the centre of the natural one is 100 paces in circumference. You ascend it by steps to the east and south. The rest was walled round with large stones. The perpendicular height of it may be about 20 feet; it rises into a conic figure. As this makes a large heap or mass of stone, it seemed very probable that some other use might be intended than barely supporting the chapel above, as it is capable of admitting a large vault or grot; we therefore searched as narrowly as possible for openings, thinking that an hermitage might have been concealed among the ruins, but we were disappointed; not the least vestige of that kind appearing. On the S. side, ascending by a large flight of steps, you enter by a small door into the chapel, which is arched with stone well wrought."

This description of Chapel Carn Brea was written more than a century ago; the whole structure is now a shapeless ruin.

The ecclesiastical district of Pendeen, in this parish was gazetted January 9, 1846. The church, which is dedicated to S. John the Baptist, was built in 1854. It was designed by the present incumbent, the Rev. Robert Aitken, on the plan of the ancient cathedral of Iona. He was not only the architect but also the master builder, and the parishioners of the district their own masons and carpenters. This very fine cruciform church which is 135 feet long, and lofty in proportion, cost little more than the value of the materials. It was built entirely by the people of the village, and chiefly in their extra hours. Such circumstances invest Pendeen church with an interest which attaches to no other modern church in the county.

The Rev R. Aitken, who has recently become the patron also of the advowson, was admitted in 1849; the stipend is £197.

At the lower end of Chapel-street in the town, stands the large, commodious, and substantially built chapel of the Wesleyan Methodists. The front is built of granite ashlar, and the entrances are protected by a handsome portico. Adjoining the chapel, and tastefully secured by iron railing, is a cemetery for the use of that religious society.

Near the centre of the town is the site of the amphitheatre originally called *Plán-an-Guare*, the plain of sport, and which still retains a portion of its ancient name, being commonly called "the plain." This was considered to be a most remarkable one, in consequence of its having benches of stone. Borlase, who saw it about a century ago, describes it as an exact circle of 126 feet in diameter; the perpendicular height of the

bank from the area within, 7 feet; but the height from the bottom of the ditch without, 10 feet, formerly more. The seats consisted of six steps, 14 inches wide, and 1 foot high, with one on the top of all where the rampart was about 7 feet wide. Of late years this place has been much mutilated and disfigured, and nearly the whole of the stone benches removed.

The town of S. Just comprises several streets diverging from a triangular space in the centre. A spacious and convenient market-house was built about the year 1840, by James Trembath, Esq., of Sennen, the proprietor of the surrounding land, which on Saturdays, the market day, is well supplied with beef, mutton, and vegetables of every kind. There is also a neat building for the use of the members of the S. Just Literary Institution; the library, reading room, and lecture hall of which are tastefully and conveniently arranged. There are two banks, namely, that of Messrs. Batten, Carne, and Carne; and the Messrs. Bolithos'.

Besides the places of worship already named, there is a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Free Church, and a Bible Christian chapel in the town.

In 1829 a piece of land was purchased of Major Pascoe, R.A., for a new burying ground; it was opened for use on the 12th of April in that year. The cost of purchase, enclosing, and preparing it, amounted to about £400. Another piece of land has been set apart for the same purpose, but it is not yet available.

The manor of Kalinack, Killenick, or Kelynock, supposed to be the *Chelenoch* of Domesday, was held in the days of Edward the Confessor by Godric, and contained a hide of land. It embraced several of the adjoining farms, namely, Bosavern, Hendra, Dowran, Letcha, Bosorn, and other tenants. The manor belonged successively to the families of Longeland and Hankford. John Longeland died 3 Richard II. 1379, seised jointly with Isabella his wife, of the manor of Keleynek, held by Robert Chambron. From Hankford it passed by a female heir to the Bouchiers, Lords Fitzwarren and Earls of Bath. The manor is said to have been sold under a decree of the Court of Chancery, in 1720. Borlase writing under the date 1762, says, "The manor of Killinack belonged in the last generation to Grenville, of Stow, Earl of Bath; and by remains of a like name common in the parish, written Grinfield, Grenfield, and Grenfell, in the parish register, it is probable that a branch of the family was settled in the parish."

In the beginning of the last century the manor of Collinack or Killinack was in possession of John Nicholls, by whose trustees it was sold for the purposes mentioned in his will. Mr. James Millett became purchaser of one part, by whom it was again sold to Mr. George Blewett in 1742, and by whose descendants it was conveyed to Joseph Carne, Esq., of Penzance, whose daughter, Mrs. Johnson, of Bath, is the present proprietor.

In the Itinerary of Solomon de Ross, 12 Edward I. 1283-4, *Kalynack* was estimated at 24 acres; Bree, i.e. Bray, the adjoining property, at 8 acres.

Some years ago ten stone celts were found in one place on Kalinack common; two of them are in the Museum at Penzance.

Bosavern was the residence of a family of that name in 1625. The arms of this family namely, *three scallop shells in pale, between six martlets, 3 in pale on each side*, were carved in wood, and fixed over the old Bosavern pew in the church. John Bosavern married

Margery, daughter of Christopher Arundell, Esq., of Camborne; she was buried May 12, 1622. It has been suggested that this gentleman placed his own arms *between* those of his wife, on the same shield. Bosavern afterwards became the property of J. N. R. Millett, Esq., of Penzance, and Mr. Saundry. Mr. Millett's part had previously been in the possession of the Pendarves family. Mr. Saundry's portion was sold in 1724, by Nicholls, of Treceife, to Thomas Allen, who sold it in 1789, to the family of Saundry.

Busvargus became the property of the family of Lathon or Lothon in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. John Lathon who resided at Busvargus about the year 1560, assumed the name of the estate. He married Jenepher, daughter of John Sparnon, and had issue John, who married Maria, daughter of Thomas Randall, gent., of Mode. Their only issue was John Busvargus, whose mother on the death of his father married in 1611, John Noy, Esq., of Burian. John Busvargus succeeded to his father's estates in 1610, and married Agnes, daughter of John Hill, gent., of Wendron; and had issue William his heir, and Thomas who died unmarried in 1604. William married in 1648, Prudence, daughter of Hugh Pawley, gent., of Lelant, and died in April, 1665, having issue John, born in 1651; Hugh, born in 1663; and Margaret, born in 1649, who married in December, 1671, Thomas son of the Rev. Amos Mason.

John Busvargus the eldest son, married in 1683, Mary daughter of John Ustick, gent., of Botallack, and by her had issue John, William, and Prudence. John married in March, 1707, Hannah, daughter of William Veal, gent., of Trevaylor, and dying without issue in 1710, William his brother became his heir. He married in 1705, Anne Ceeley, who died in 1745, without issue; and on the death of William Busvargus about the year 1755, the male line of this family became extinct.

Prudence Busvargus married the Rev. Jonathan Toup, lecturer, of S. Ives, and by him, had issue the celebrated Jonathan Toup; and a daughter Mary, who married Charles Worth, gent., and died without issue. Mrs. Toup married secondly, the Rev. John Keigwin, rector of Landrake. Mr. Keigwin died in 1761, and his wife February 13, 1773, leaving two daughters, Anne and Prudence. The latter married Mr. Worth, and had issue Anne-Keigwin, born in 1730, and married John Blake, who died in 1763, and left three daughters; Phillis, born in 1751, who married Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq., and died in 1799, without issue; Anne, born in 1760, who married Paul Harris Nicolas, gent., who died in 1788, without issue; and Margaret, born in 1762, who married in 1787, Captain John Harris Nicolas, R.N., and had issue five sons; the eldest son Captain John Toup Nicolas, R.N., became the male representative of the Busvargus family.

From the Nicolas family Busvargus passed to Peter Ellis, Esq., from whom it descended to William Veale Ellis, Esq., who bequeathed it to his relative, Peter Ellis Lawry, gent., the present proprietor.

A substantial modern villa residence has been built within the last few years on Busvargus. The arms of the family of Busvargus were, *Argent, on a fess azure, between two chevronels Gules, three bezants.* Crest,—*A Cornish chough proper.*

Bray or Brea, anciently the property and residence of a family of the same name, retains no traces of its former consequence. The ancestor of the family came in with the Conqueror. In a feodary made out 20 Edward III., 1346, for the purpose of an aid for knighting the Black Prince, Michael de Bray is stated to have held two parts of one



knight's fee in Bray, in Penwith.—*Hundred de Penwith. Mich. de Bray ten. 2. partes unius feod. in Bray.* The same estate, 12 Edward I., 1283, had been charged by the Justices itinerant for eight acres.

Edward Bray was summoned to parliament Nov. 3, 1529, by the style and title of Baron Bray, which honour expired on the death of John, the second lord, Nov. 18, 1557.

Bray was afterwards the property of the Heles, and was sold early in the seventeenth century by John Hele, Esq., to Charles Ellis, Gent., who is said to have previously held it on lease. It appears from an inscribed stone over one of the chimneys that the present house was built by Charles Ellis in 1634. A former member of the family who lived here was a quaker. He enclosed a burying ground not far from the house, in which he was interred under a granite tomb.

Botallack was formerly the property and residence of the Ustick family. The last Mr. Ustick squandered the estate, and through the productiveness of the mine redeemed it again. He afterwards sold it to the widow of Admiral Boscawen in whose representatives it remains. On one of the gables is the date 1663, cut in stone.

Pendeen or Pen-dean, *the head man's place*, is the most important place in the parish. It has long been the property, and occasionally the residence of different branches of the Borlase family. The Rev. Dr. Borlase the antiquary and natural historian was born there.

The mansion itself, though now only used as a farm house, retains much of its ancient respectability of appearance. The structure is of wrought granite, and the chimneys are battlemented; it bears the date 1670.

The ancestor of the family of Borlase, whose original name was *Taillefer*, came in with the Norman Conqueror. In the reign of Charles II. Borlase of Treluddra in Newlyn, the then head of the family, possessed a diploma granted to his ancestor by William Rufus, *circa* 1090, enabling him to assume the name of *Borlâs*, after the estate on which the family had settled.

Their first place of residence was at Borlâs Burgess in S. Wenn. The name appears to have been variously spelled, sometimes Burlacy, Burlacie, Burlass, Burlice, and more correctly, Borlâs de Borlâs, in S. Wenn. One branch settled at Marlowe in Buckinghamshire; and a younger branch at Treluddra or Treluderow. Andrew Borlas was M.P. for Truro, 18 Richard II., 1394. Mark Borlas was M.P. for Helston, 2 Henry VI. 1432. Sir Walter Borlas was a Knight Baneret in the reign of Edward IV. A branch of the family resided at S. Neot in the sixteenth century, and married the heiress of Vivian. The second window from the east in the south aisle of the church of that parish is inscribed *Orate pro animabus Catharinæ Burlas, Nicholai Burlas, et Johannis Vyvyan, qui istam fenestram fieri fecerunt.* Sir John Borlas, Bart., was chief justice of Ireland in 1640.

According to the inscription on a brass in Sithney church, Walter Borlas, of Tranack in that parish, was buried Feb. 28, 1601. This Walter married Mary, daughter of William Langdon, and had issue William, John, Walter, and other children. William, after dissipating the family estate in Sithney, died without issue. John the second son purchased Pendeen, and probably built the present house in 1670.

In the 4 Anne, 1705, John the grandson of the beforesaid John, was M.P. for S. Ives; he was the father of Dr. Borlase the antiquary, who was the fifth of his thirteen children by Lydia his wife, daughter of Christopher Harris, Esq., of Kenegic.

The Rev. William Borlase, LL.D. was born at Pendeen, probably in the year 1695, as his baptism is entered in the parish register of S. Just, as being on "March 2nd, 1695." After receiving the usual preliminary education he was sent to Exeter College, Oxford, when he took the degree of M.A. in 1719. He was ordained a priest in the ensuing year, and in 1722 he was presented to the rectory of Ludgvan, which was followed in 1732 by the vicarage of his native parish; and this was all the preferment he ever obtained. Settling at Ludgvan, where he resided for the last fifty-two years of his life, he applied himself to his professional duties; and to these he added the studies of natural history and antiquities. An *Essay on Cornish Crystals*, which he communicated to the Royal Society, was the cause of his election into that body, in 1749. To this Society he contributed several papers which were published in the *Philosophical Transactions* from 1750 to 1772.

In 1754, he published his *Antiquities, historical and monumental, of the County of Cornwall*, in one volume folio. A second edition with additions, and with additional plates, and a new map, appeared in 1769. He next published *Observations on the ancient and present state of the Islands of Scilly, and their importance to the trade of Great Britain*, in one volume quarto, 1756. His next publication was *The Natural History of Cornwall* in one volume folio, 1758, embellished with twenty-eight plates, most of which were presented to him by the gentlemen of the county. Among those plates were several views of the gentlemen's seats of the county.

A collection of fossils, and remains of antiquity which he presented to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, obtained for him the degree of LL.D. from that university. He corresponded with the poet Pope, and presented him with some Cornish diamonds, and valuable ores and metals. "I have received your gift" wrote Pope on receiving from him a Cornish diamond, "and have so placed it my grotto, that it will resemble the donor, in the shade, but shining."

He also employed much time in studies of a more professional nature, drawing up various paraphrases of parts of Scripture, chiefly for his own improvement; and he had prepared for the press a *Treatise on the Creation and Deluge*, which age prevented him from publishing.

Dr. Borlase died August 31, 1772, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and was buried in the chancel of Ludgvan church. He left two sons both clergymen. His connection with literary characters was very extensive, and he left a large quantity of letters; together with plates, additional notes to his printed works, and other MSS. including a "*History of St. Michael's Mount*"; nearly all of which were deposited with Mr. Lawrence, attorney of Launceston, as security for a considerable sum of money borrowed of his father by Mr. William Borlase, son of the Rev. John Borlase, rector of S. Mewan, who was one of the two sons of the Doctor. Four folio volumes of the Doctor's memoranda in MS. are now in the possession of the St. Aubyn family.

The Rev. Walter Borlase LL.D., the Doctor's brother, was also born at Pendeen; he was Vice Warden of the Stannaries.

Near Pendeen House is one of those ancient caves called *vans* or *faus*. It consists of three passages; the first runs in a straight line, and is twenty-eight feet in length; at its extremity two others branch off, one on each side. The sides are walled up, and

incline towards each other at the top, the better to receive the flat slabs with which the cave is covered. It is uncertain as to the use caves of this sort were appropriated, although they are generally supposed to have been places of security for the ancient Britons, or for the contraband commodities of the smuggler.

The Pendeen Vau is partially fallen in; the outer or first passage may be followed to its extremity, but the fallen stones obstruct further exploration. It was for a long time regarded with superstitious notions by the inhabitants of the locality, and was supposed by them to communicate with the sea, half a mile distant, and to be the haunt of some dreadful hobgoblin.

A little below the old mansion is Pendeen Cove, where a few fishing boats are kept; but so little shelter is there that the boats are drawn up by ropes or chains, and kept suspended during the winter, on the sloping surface of the cliff. There is also a coast-guard stationed here.

At a short distance from Pendeen House is Boscaswell, where it is said, formerly existed an ancient castle. Here were once found near a hundred Roman coins; among others several of Antoninus-Pius.

In a small garden in this village will be found the entrance to one of those subterraneous caverns which are not uncommon in this neighbourhood, called *Fogou*, 'a hiding place.'

There is in a croft called the Reins, on Trewellard, a pair of circles built of large stones set on edge within and without, and the interstice filled with earth about four feet high, opening one into the other. The diameter of the eastern circle within is about 24 feet. The western one is elliptical measuring about 30 feet by 20.

At Trevegan, *the giant's village*, a grave of extraordinary size was found.

Bartinè or Bartinney Castle, is situated on the top of a hill 689 feet above the level of the sea. It has only one vallum with no outer ditch. Within the circular enclosure of earth are three small circles edged with stones on their ends, and contiguous to each other; one is nine yards in diameter, the others seven.

The name Martinè signifies *the lighted eminence*, or *the hill of fires*. The Druids it is said, had their fires on the eve of November, to which the people were obliged to resort and re-kindle the private fires in their houses from the consecrated fires of the Druids, the domestic fire having been for that purpose first carefully extinguished.

On Midsummer-day, in modern times, the inhabitants of this parish were greeted with sounds resembling the discharge of musketry in different directions, proceeding from holes bored in rocks, which being charged with powder were exploded in succession; and on the same day a new flag was displayed on every mine, and the night was ushered in with noisy festivities, and bonfires blazing on many of the hills.

Many urns have been found at different times in this parish. They were mostly discovered in the barrows which had been raised over them for protection. In the year 1733, Ralph Williams, a yeoman, in removing a barrow on the tenement of Chycarn, discovered a great number of urns, finely carved and full of human bones.

At Bosavern Rôs, in 1754, Dr. Borlase examined three barrows and found many urns of various sizes. He also found the carcass of a man at full length. Many years after when an enclosure was being made on the same common, the workmen cut across the remains of an old barrow, and on the level with the surface of the surrounding soil found



three urns of coarse clay, which were unfortunately broken; they contained calcined bones and ashes.

At Cairn Vrës, *the rock of judgment*, the top stone stands on so small a base as to resemble a logan rock; on this is a rock bason. A barrow near this cairn was opened, when a perfectly walled grave was found containing an urn; this grave was not covered again; it is about six feet long and four feet wide in the middle, and contracted at the extremities. This barrow is said to cover several such graves. In another part of the parish a barrow was opened, and a *kist-vaen* found in its centre, in which was an ornamented urn, with several others placed side by side around it, being altogether fifty in number.

Of the Botallack circles very little remains. "Fronting the gate of Botalac town place," writes Borlase, "there is a most remarkable miz maze, if I may so term it, of stones set on end, which if Deucalion himself had thrown behind his back could not sufficiently stood up in greater disorder than they at present appear, but viewing them diligently this March 6th, 1737, I find the largest circle monument there of any I yet have met with, with several subordinate circles, some touching the circumference, some breaking within it; together with two large erected stones, not many paces from the principal ring."

Cairn Kenidjack, Kenajac, or Kenidzhak, *the hooting cairn*, stands near the northern road from this parish to Penzance, and being 640 feet above the level of the sea, it is a conspicuous object for many miles around. Near this extraordinary and gloomy pile of rocks, are other cairns, several stone circles, and numerous barrows.

"*Castle Carnujack*," writes Norden, "the ruynes of an auntiente castle, sett at the verie north-weste pointe of the landes ende, upon a loftie craggie rocke, where yet appeare the ruined walls and forlorne trenches."

The Phœnicians and Greeks, having traded to those parts for many centuries, it might reasonably be expected that some vestiges of their religion should occasionally be found.

In 1832, a workman who was employed at the vicarage in pulling down an old stone hedge, discovered the foundation of an old building, and from the quantity of ashes near, it was supposed that the premises had been burnt. Near this place the labourer found a bronze figure of a bull, about two inches in length. It was shewn to some of the most learned antiquaries of London, who pronounced it to be Phœnician. It was presented to the Museum at Truro, where it may still be seen. At a short distance from the place where this figure was discovered, was found a small plate of iron about the size of the hand, much corroded, to which was attached a sixpence of one of the Edwards.

Cape Cornwall is 229 feet above the sea level. Nearly a mile south-west of the cape are the *Brisons*, two very dangerous rocks, rising about 65 feet above high-water mark; they are sometimes called the *Sisters*. In the Cornish language *Brison* or *Breson* means a prison; and tradition says those rocks were anciently used as such. A melancholy wreck occurred here within the last twenty years.

During a thick fog and a strong gale, early on a Saturday morning, a brig bound from Liverpool to the Spanish Main, struck between those rocks and immediately broke up. The crew consisting of nine men, and the captain's wife, got on the ledge. They were discovered from the shore as soon as day broke, but it was not possible to render them

any assistance. In this condition they remained until about nine o'clock, when a wave washed them all off. Seven out of the ten were drowned. Of the remaining three, one, a mulatto, contrived to get on a portion of the wreck, and after beating about for some hours, he managed with remarkable presence of mind, by means of a plank which he used as a paddle, and a piece of canvas which served him for a sail, to keep clear of the boiling surf. While thus struggling for life, five fishermen belonging to Sennen launched their boat, and succeeded, after encountering great risk, in rescuing him.

When the captain and his wife were carried off the ledge, they were washed to the *Little Brison*. The captain first gained a footing, and then assisted his wife, and for some time both were in comparative safety. Whilst the fishermen were engaged in saving the mulatto, the revenue cutter from Penzance came round the Land's End, being ordered to the scene of the wreck by the commander. A boat put off from her but was soon compelled to return. The gale still continuing nothing more could be done for the day; so the cutter lay to and hoisted her colors to let the sufferers know they were not deserted.

On Sunday morning the wind abated a little and several boats put off but none could approach within a hundred yards of the rock. At last the coast-guard boat, commanded by Captain Davies, proceeded at great risk to throw a line by a rocket; the first fell short, but the second reached the captain who fastened it around his wife's waist, but when she was drawn to the boat life was nearly extinct, and she died before they reached the shore; the captain, though greatly exhausted, was saved.

The following relating to this parish, will be interesting to many of our readers.

Peter Ceely, Esq., to whom the following commission was granted, was a major under Cromwell, and during the Commonwealth held some lands in St. Just, but he left no posterity.

OLIVER P.

Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, to Peter Ceely, Esq., Greeting,

We do hereby constitute and appoint you, Peter Ceely, to be a Captaine of a Troope of Horse, consisting of one hundred of such well affected persons as shall voluntary list themselves under you in the County of Cornwall. Which troope you are by virtue of this commission to receive into your charge as Captaine, and diligently to exercise and keep the same in good order and discipline, hereby requiring and commanding all inferior Officers and Soldiers of the said Troope to be obedient to you as their Captaine, \* \* \* such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from ourselfe or the superior officers of the Army according to the discipline of warr. Given at Whitehall the 28th May, 1655. L.S.

The following orders were afterwards issued by Major Ceely to Captain Francis Arundell.

You are Imediatly to March with yor Squadron to Penzance and theire to quarter untill ffarther order. In case any tumults or disturbbanse of the pease of ye Nation, you are to suppress it the best way you may, and give mee an accompt from tyme to tyme as you have occasion, dated 4th Jan., 1659.

P. CEELY.

To Capt. Francis Arundell, These.

If you see occasion you may Quarter your squadron at St. Just, or ph. of St. or any other place that at Discretion keeping Intelligence with the Mount.

P. CEELY.

Cornwall, St. Just in Penwth.—Wee whose names are under written doe freely & voluntarily engage & pledg to be true & faithful to his Highness the Lord Protector Against all forreigne invaders or dysturbars of the peace of this Nation as it is now settled under the Command of his highness when soever wee bee there unto required of the defence of ye County to the ut most of or. power, & here unto have subscribed or. hands the 1: day of May, 1658.

Under the Command of Captn. Francis Arundell.

Endorsed,—St. Juste Pnth. Liste of Men taken the 5th May, 1658, 155 men. In all the Lists this dash / is for such as willingly subscribed: these without it, Excep the old Souldiers: are refusers.

Among those who subscribed will be found the names of Busvargus, Ustick, Banfield, Edmonds, Mullfra, Williams, Guy, Tonkin, Gillbart, Bennett, Stoye, Ellis, Coode, Oates, Davy, Grenfil, Nicholas, Tregogo, Bottrell, Pender, Edwards, Hansford, Hartland, Penburthy, Robarts, Lawry, Jago, Lawrence, and Drake; nearly all marked as willing subscribers.

Dr. Borlase endorsed this document, many years subsequently,—“N.B. The Borlases of Pendeen are not among these subscribers,—they were for the King.”

One of the commonwealth regulations was that the parish registers should be placed in other hands than those of the clergy; accordingly the Rev. A. Mason, the then vicar, had the register taken from him, and another person recommended to the agent for the Parliament by the following certificate.

We whose names are subscribed, the Inhabitants of the Psh. affore sd. doe certifie your Worship that Anthony Warden of oure parish, is an honest and able man to Register, the first of November, 1653.

Charles Ellis.	John Usticke, Sen.
John Rowelings.	Henry Usticke.
	John Edwards.

Humphery Stone, }  
Martyn Angwin, } Constables.

St. Ives, 5th 9ber, 1653.

Sworne and approved by P. Ceely.

The following is extracted from the parish register, under the date of June, 1648.

“Barnard Welch died of the plague, and presently after him Michael French and his wife and all his children, and were buried in Bossworn near the place where they died. In November, eod: an: (same year) several died of the plague.”

A history of S. Neot, both with reference to the parish of that name in this county, and the town of S. Neots, in Huntingdonshire, was published in 1820, by the Rev. G. C. Gorham, vicar of this parish.

The Rev. John Buller, LL.B. published in 1842, *A Statistical Account of the Parish of S. Just in Penwith, in the County of Cornwall, with some notice of its Ecclesiastical and Druidical Antiquities*; in a thin volume octavo.

A little below the town of S. Just, in Nancherrow Valley, is an iron foundry, established many years ago by the present proprietor, Mr. Holman, for the purpose of supplying the various requirements in that way of the numerous surrounding mines.

The principal villages of the parish are Botallack, Bosavern, Bray, Kelinack, Pendeen, Trewellard, Hendra, Carrallack, Carnyorth, Bosorne, Bostraze, and Tregeseal.

Among the chief landowners will be found the names of Lord Falmouth; Borlase, Millett, and Tremayne, Esquires.

On the tenement of Dowran a singular course of stream tin was found in 1738; the tin ground was between twelve and eighteen inches in depth, and of various breadths. It was first discovered in a moor, having on it a stratum of black soil and gravel about two feet thick. But as the tin course advanced more to the hill, it had a still thicker covering; till entering the rising ground it had all Dowran hill upon it, which was about forty feet in perpendicular height above it, while the tin ground pursued its original horizontal direction,—a rare phenomenon.

At Pormanven a raised beach may be seen; a stratum of rounded boulders and pebbles may be seen in the cliff, elevated many feet above the present line of high water, having the superincumbent-hill of more than a hundred feet in height resting on it.

To the mineralogist and geologist this is a most interesting locality; and probably there is not another parish in the county which has produced so many species and varieties of metallic and earthy minerals, or which presents to view so many geological peculiarities.



This parish has been remarkable from time immemorial for producing tin ; but it is only of late years that it has been discovered to be as rich to the mineralogist as to the miner and the merchant. Indeed, so different is it from every other part of the county that geological discoveries which would be deemed extraordinary elsewhere excite but little astonishment here.

Among the valuable specimens of minerals found here may be named, arseniate of iron, sulphuret of bismuth, native copper, specular iron ore, hydrous oxide of iron. Native gold and silver have been found in small quantities ; also, lead, bismuth, cobalt, arsenic, zinc, antimony, uranium, etc.

The parish, with the exception of a narrow band of slate which skirts the coast from Pendeen Cove to Cape Cornwall, is situated entirely on granite. It has long been celebrated for its mines, which are generally situated on or near the junction of the granite and the slate ; and in consequence of the narrow limits of the latter rock, their workings often extend under the sea. The slate has a basis of compact felspar, and exhibits many interesting varieties of this rock ; but the most rare is that which abounds with disseminated garnets at Botallack.

The Cornish diamonds found in this parish have been much admired, particularly those of Huel Diamond, many of which were opaque on the outside, but perfectly transparent within.

The principal lodes of the parish are somewhat peculiar in their direction, and the little coves are generally covered with beds of diluvium, some of which are composed of large granitic pebbles and boulders, which appear to have once formed a beach, although at present they are elevated above high-water mark.

## S. JUST IN ROSELAND.

*HALS*.—S. Just in Roseland is situate in the hundred of Powdre, and hath upon the north King's Road and other parts of the Sea of Falmouth Harbour ; east, Philley ; south, Gerrans ; west, Anthony ; the modern name of this parish and church is taken from the name of the saint to whom the same is dedicated. viz. St. Just, for in the Domesday Tax it was rated under the jurisdiction of Egles-ros, now Philley, or Tregarada, now Tregare in Gerance, both contiguous therewith. In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester into the value of Cornish Benefices, 1294, ecclesia de Sancto Justo, in decanatu de Powdre, was rated at *iiii. vis. viii. d.* This church was partly endowed by the Dean and chapter of Exon, who received an annuity out of the same of *xxs.*, as appears from that inquisition ; and partly by the Prior and Convent of St. Mary de Val, or Vale, contiguous therewith, and St. Mary de Plym, its superior, who received annually out of it *xiii. s. iv. d.* In Wolsey's Inquisition it was valued at £37. The patronage was formerly in the Prior of St. Mary de Val, now Antony, in right of their manor of St. Mary's, now St. Maws, annexed since the dissolution of that Priory, 26 Henry VIII., to the manor of Tolverne, afterwards in Arundell of Tolverne, now Tredinham ; the incumbent Bedford. The parish rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1696, £172 13 4.

In this parish, upon a cove or creek of Falmouth Harbour, stands the borough of St. Mawes, also St. Marys, so called from the manor of land on which it is situate, heretofore pertaining to the Canons Regular of the Priory of St. Mary de Plym in Devon, both dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, and thence from her donominated St. Mary's. It is the voke lands of two ancient manors, named Tolverne and Bohurra, privileged time out of mind with the jurisdiction of court leets, held before the

Steward or Portreeve, who governs the same, and is annually chosen by the majority of the homage or tenants of the manor of Tolverne Court; the lords of which formerly were the Priors aforesaid. afterwards Arundell of Tolverne, now Tredinham as aforesaid. It sendeth two members to sit in the Lower House of Parliament, who are chosen or elected by the freeholders or freemen of the said borough. It hath a weekly market, and an annual fair on Friday next after Luke's day: and giveth for its arms, *a bend lozengy of six pieces ermine, between a castle in the sinister chief and a ship rigged without sails in the dexter.*

The writ to remove an action at law depending in this Leet to a Superior Court, and the precept for election of Members of Parliament, must be thus directed: *Proposito et Senescallo ville sue de St. Mawes alias St. Mary's in Com. Cornub. salutem.*

At the north end of this borough, upon a well advanced promontory, stands the Castle of St. Mawes. alias St. Marys, first built, fortified, and supplied with a small garrison of soldiers by King Henry VIII. in his French wars, for defence of the harbour of Falmouth, against invasion of enemies; having now about thirty cannon, demy cannon, and culverins pertaining thereto, but scarcely so many soldiers of war. The Captain and Keeper whereof hath from the King £54 15s.; his Deputy £27 7s. 6d.; three Gunners, in all £72.

After the dissolution of the Priory of St. Anthony, 26 Henry VIII., 1535, this Castle and the land whereon it stands, together with the government thereof, as I am informed, was given by that King to Sir Robert Le Greice, Knight, an Arragonist or Spaniard, whose son, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, sold the inheritance thereof to Hanniball Vyvyan, Esq., of Trelowarren, who thereupon was made governor thereof; as some say after his decease, Sir Francis Vyvyan, Knight, his son; after his decease Sir Richard Vyvyan, Bart., his son; after his decease Sir Vyell Vyvyan, Bart., who was so far imposed upon by John Earl of Bath, by licence of King Charles II., as to sell the inheritance of the lands whereon this Castle stands, to him for £500; who forthwith transferred it over to Sir Joseph Tredinham, Knight, who then became Governor thereof, but was displaced by King William III., and the government thereof given to his Privy Councillor, the Right Honourable Hugh Boseawen, Esq., now in possession thereof at the writing of these lines.

There was a great controversy in Parliament, 4 James I., between Coterell and Legrice, about Legrice's lands.

During the interregum of Cromwell, Sir Richard Vyvyan, as a person disaffected to his government, was displaced from the gubernation of this Castle and one Captain Rouse put in his place, which gentleman, as I have been informed, before the war broke out between King Charles I. and his Parliament, was of such low fortune in the world that he lived in a barn at Landrake, and lodged on straw, till he got a commission to be a Captain in the Parliament Army under the Earl of Essex. which brought him into money and credit; so that at length he was posted the Commander or Governor of this Castle, who behaved himself so very proud, grand, severe and magisterial towards the neighbouring gentlemen of the royal party, that it gave occasion to John Trefusis, Esq., to make this short description of him in verse, which the Cavalier party, when they met to drink the King's health, would commonly sing in derision of the Governor, and called it their passado, viz.:

In wealth Rouse abounds;  
He Keepeth his hounds,  
Full fourteen couple and more.  
When he lived in a house  
With a owl and a mouse,  
Oh! they say he was wondrous poor.—Oh! they say.

Part of this barn aforesaid, tempore William III., as I am informed, was converted to a dwelling-house, the other part was made a Presbyterian meeting-house, by Mr. Robert Rouse of Wootton. son of the gentleman before mentioned, who with his family commonly on Sundays met there with great numbers of people of that profession, to hear the predicaments of their priest. This Mr. Robert Rouse married Arrington of Somersetshire, and resided there during his father, the Governor Rouse's life, with his wife, during which stay there he had by her one or two sons; and after his father's death, he came down to Wootton in this county.

As the Captain or Keeper of St. Mawes Castle hath a salary as aforesaid so the Governor of its opposite Castle of Pendenis, hath yearly from the Crown £182 10s.; his Lieutenant Governor £73: the Master Gunner £36; and two other Gunners £36 each; and the like payments are made to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor and Gunners of Scilly Castle and Islands.

TONKIN.—The Patronage of this parish is in Sir Joseph Tredenham, in right of his manor of Tolvern.

A great part of this parish is included in the manor of Tolvern, but as the capital place is in Philly I shall there treat of it.

Treveres: the town in the ways or roads, veres being the plural of ver or vere, a road, way or lane.

This place has been for several generations, by lease from the Arundells and the succeeding lords of Tolvern, the seat of the Jacks, the last of whom, Richard Jack, Esq., dying without issue left this estate to his sister's only daughter, heiress of William Hooker, of Trelisick, in St. Ewe, Esq. and married to John Pomery, Clerk.

Near this place lies Rosecossa, the woody valley, which I am told was formerly the seat of Sir John Rosecossa, who had here a large house and a chapel, but lately demolished. He left two daughters coheiresses, married to Trefry and Woolcumbe. This estate, with another called Tolcarne, that is the stone with a hole bored in it, have descended to Roger Woolcumbe, of Langford Hill, Esq. the present possessor of both.



**S**T. JUST IN ROSELAND is situated in the deanery of Powder, and in the western parliamentary division of the hundred of Powder. It is bounded on the north by Philleigh; on the east by Gerrans and Gerrans Lake; on the south by S. Mawes Creek and S. Anthony's Pool, which separate it from the parish of S. Anthony; and on the west by Falmouth harbour, and that part of Falmouth harbour called S. Just Pool.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 2300 acres, of which 1800A. are arable; 100A. meadow and pasture; and 400A. common land.

The tithes were commuted in 1841, at £525; and the advowson, to which there is attached a glebe of 10A. 2R. 36P., is a rectory, in the patronage of C. H. T. Hawkins, Esq., of Trewithan.

The parish contains by actual measurement 2602A. 0R. 36P.; of which the church and churchyard measures 1A. 2R. 19P.; and public roads 23A. 3R. 35P.

Rectors:—John Tregale, rector in 1536; Jackson, who died in 1620; John Jackson, his brother, died in 1627; James Nicholson was rector in 1627; John Nicholson, in 1646; he was ejected by the Puritans and the rectory given to Edward Sheffield, who was himself ejected under the *Act of Uniformity*. John Day was rector in 1695; John Dillon, in 1709; Joseph Maye, in 1711; Timothy Bedford, in 1722; Jonathan Daddow, in 1733; Thomas Carlyon, he was rector for 51 years, and died May 15, 1797; Joseph Pasmore, 1793; Edward Rodd, D.D., 1803, who resigned on succeeding to the family property at Trebartha Hall, and the Rev. Clement-Winstanley Carlyon, the present rector, who was admitted November 15, 1836.

The church was dedicated to S. Justus, August 14, 1261; it is divided into a chancel, nave, south aisle, and a short north aisle, a portion of which is used as a vestry.

On the bosses of the nave are emblazoned the arms of the landowners of the parish; and on the cornices and principals of the roof are numerous scripture texts, artistically painted in Old English or black letter.

The arcade has seven obtuse arches of granite supported on monolith pillars of the same material. The font is of an octagonal pattern, and the material Pentewan stone.

In the south aisle is an ornamented window, inscribed, "Lieut. W. James, R.N., 1846." A part of an ancient pew has the word *Trevanyon* carved on it; and the Lord's Prayer is subscribed "William Glynn, gent., James Chimoc, churchwardens, Anno 1693." The tower arch is plain.

In the vestry is a superior priest's brass in good preservation; but there is no inscription attached to it, or tradition connected with it.



There is a south porch, the entrance arch of which is paneled; a vestry door, and a priest's door. The rood stair turret is carried above the roof of the church, and finished with a pinnacle.

The tower, which is of two stages, is buttressed at the angles, and embattled, having at the corners stump pinnacles; it contains three bells.

There are north and south entrances to the churchyard through lych gates.

Monuments in the church, of marble and brass, bear the following inscriptions:—

Here Lyeth ye Body of Mary, ye wife of Joshua Thomas, of Nanshuthell, Gent. & was the Daughter of Andrew Frind, of Burrough within Holbeton, in Devon, Gent. who died the First of July, 1698.

I Mourn Maria, fair Maria's dead;

Shee is dead, and all yt is lovely wth. her fled.

—————come hither and bemoan

The charming sweet Maria dead and gon

Thou'rt dead, alas! alas my dear thou'rt dead!

And wth. thee all my Pleasure, wo! are fled.

They're all like fleeting, vanishing dreams past o're,

And Naught but ye remembrance left in store

Of Tasted Joyes, Nere to be tasted more.

Come all ye Muses, come, adorn Maria's herse,

With never fading Garlands, never fading verse.

M.S. M.S. Ad Pedem Hujusce Marmoris, Quod, Superest jace Honorie, filie Unigenite Ricardi Jacke, Generosi, & Honorie Uxoris.

Propius etiam inhumant. corpora Duorum filiorum Ejusdem Ricardi & Honorie.

Anonymorum de Quibus, Si Vixisse

Dicimus, Dicimus, Omnia Sed Honoria—

Heu! nimium brevis Ævi decus, et Desiderium,

Honoria—FUIT.

Obiit Annos nata

Sedecim

Decimo Nono Novembris, Anno Domini 1704.

In memory of Joseph Cornish, son of John Cornish and Duance his wife, who died Jany. 28, 1788; aged 29 years.

John Cornish, father of the above, who died Feby. 28, 1791; aged 52 years.

Sacred to the memory of the Revd. Thomas Carlyon, A.M. second son of Thomas Carlyon, Esqr., of Tregrehan, in this county,) who died the 14th of January, 1793; aged 76 years. Having been 51 years rector of this parish.

And of Ann his wife (daughter and coheirress of William Gwavas, Esqr., of the Inner Temple & of Penzance, in this county,) who died the 15th of May, 1797; aged 76 years.

This tablet is erected as a testimony of sincere & affectionate regard by their surviving children.

(*Mural brass.*) To the memory of John Hunt, R.N., of H.M.S: Glory & Barfleur; Fifth son of Rowland Hunt, of Boreatton, in the county of Salop, Esqr. Who in a life of 16 years performed every duty to his God, his Parents, to the poor, and to his King & Country. Died Feb. 6, 1806.

Sacred to the memory of Robert Iago, who died on the 20th June, 1827; aged 70 years.

Of Mary Anne, relict of the above, who died on the 4th May, 1840; aged 72 years.

Of Robert, John, and William, their sons deceased: and others of their children who died in infancy.

To the memory of Commander George Davey, R.N., who died May 15th, 1829; in his 67th year.

He entered the Royal Navy early in life, followed it zealously, and took part bravely in several actions; among other services he was present at the capture of St. Lucia in 1778, in a severe action off Grenada in 1779, at the relief of Gibraltar in 1782, and at the great naval victories over the French on the 1st June, 1794, and 23rd June, 1795.

His last years were spent in retirement in this parish, where by his kind manners and honourable conduct, he acquired the esteem of all classes of the neighbourhood.

This tribute of respect and affection is erected by his nephew, Richard Spry.

In memory of Rear Admiral Nicholas Cory, born at St. Mawes in this parish 26th July, 1795; died at Plymouth 13th February, 1864.

Looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life.

Also of Mary his wife, who died on Christmas Day, 1863; aged 52.

Also of Nicholas Cory, Elizabeth Cory, John Tippet Cory, and Mary Cory; the father, mother, brother, and sister of the above.

Whose remains lie interred in the adjoining churchyard.

Sacred to the memory of Harriet, the beloved wife of Clement Winstanley Carlyon, rector of this parish, who died March 31st, 1866; aged 54.

Also of their son Reginald Vaughan Carlyon, Navigating Lieutenant, H.M.S. Rattler; who died after a short illness at Shanghai, October 19th, 1867; aged 24.

This monument is erected as a token of sincere affection by their nearest relatives.

In the churchyard:—

Sacred to the memory of Clement Winstanley Carlyon, eldest child of Clement Winstanley Carlyon, rector of this parish, and Harriet his wife, who departed this life Jany. 5, 1838; aged 3 years & 4 months.

Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,  
Death came with friendly care;  
The opening bud to Heaven conveyed,  
And bade it blossom there.

Here lyeth the body of John Williams, who departed this life on the ninth of January, Anno 1757; aged 85 years. He being one of the parish of St. Gurren, &c.

Here lieth also the body of Mary the daughter of Walter and Modlin Pasco, who died July 30th, 1757; in the 12th year of her age.

Adwo Dear Childe so Sweet;  
the grief for You we Bear;  
When we Again in Heaven do meet,  
No Joyes Can then Compare.

*Arms,—Williams impaling Tremayne.*

The manor of Tolverne, in Philleigh, formerly belonging to the Arundells, extends into this parish.

The manor of S. Mawes, otherwise Bogullos, which formerly belonged to the Mohuns, afterwards became the property of the Buller family.

Another manor of S. Mawes, which belonged to the Nugent family, is now vested in the Duke of Buckingham, in right of Mary-Elizabeth, wife of George, second Earl of Buckingham, who was the only daughter and heir of Robert, Earl of Nugent.

It was determined in a suit of law with the late Admiral Spry, at the summer assizes in 1808, that this manor of S. Mawes extended over the whole creek and harbour, and that the lord of the manor had a right to certain duties for anchorage, pilotage, &c., and was entitled to wrecks, &c. It was also proved that the whole of the fishery was free to the public, excepting in the little bay contiguous to Place House, which was declared to belong exclusively to the proprietor of Place, in right of the manor of Bohurra. This manor still belongs to the representatives of the Spry family; but the quay dues, &c., are now the property of the *S. Mawes Harbour and Pier Company*.

The barton of Rosecassa, formerly the seat of the Rosecassa family, and afterwards of that of Hugo or Hewgo, both now extinct, was the property of the late Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., in whose representatives it is still vested. The coheiresses of the Rosecassa family married Treffry and Woolcombe. There appears to have been a very ancient house with a chapel and burying ground, attached to this barton; in the latter a quantity of human bones were dug up in 1762.

The barton of Treverras, Treveres, or Treverys, was formerly the seat of the family of Jacke, by lease under the Arundells of Tolverne. Richard Jacke Esq., dying without issue, left this estate to his sister's only daughter, heiress of William Hooker, Esq., of Trelissick, in S. Ewe, and wife of the Rev. John Pomeroy. Lord Bottreaux died seised

of a manor of this name, 2 Edward IV. 1462. Treverras is now the property of C. H. T. Hawkins, Esq., of Trewithan, who inherits it with the advowson of the rectory from the Tredenams.

It is said that there was formerly a chapel-of-ease near the village of Lane; and that human bones have been found on the supposed site. A field on Lanzeague is still called the Chapel Close.

The little town of S. Mawes stretches along the shore on the north side of Falmouth harbour, and since its disfranchisement in 1832, its appearance has considerably improved; many respectable houses and tasteful villa residences have been built, and, chiefly through the exertions of the present energetic rector of S. Just, a much needed and substantial sea wall has been constructed.

"From S. Just pille or creeke," writes Leland "to S. Mauditus creeke is a mile dim. The point of land betwixt S. Juste creke and S. Maws is of sum caullid Pendinas, and on this point stondith, as yn the entery of S. Maws creek, a castelle or forteres late begon by the king."

"This creke of S. Maws goith up a 2 myles by est-north-est into the land, and so far it ebbith and flowith; and ther is a mylle dryven with a fresh brook that resorteth to the creke. Scant a quarter of a mile from the castel on the same side, upper into the land, is a praty village or fishchar town with a pere, caullid S. Maws; and there is a chapelle of hym, and his chaire of stone a little without, and his welle. They caulle this Sainct there S. Mat, he was a bishop in Britain, and was painted as a scholemaster."

S. Mawes regularly sent two members to parliament from 5 Elizabeth, 1562, to the passing of the reform act in 1832. The first members were O. Carminowe and E. Sexton; since that time it had been represented by several members of the Tredenham family, three or four Vanes, a half a dozen Nugents, and four or five Youngs.

The borough extended over about two thirds of the place; an attempt was once made to extend the franchise, but it failed. The portreeve was the chief magistrate, and he was formally styled the mayor. This officer, and the free and sworn tenants altogether about twenty possessed the right of electing the M.P's.

S. Mawes Castle was built in 1542, 34 Henry VIII. The fortifications are completely commanded by the elevated lands on the north side, and much fault has consequently been found with its position. Mr. Treffry of Fowey superintended the building, and at his request Leland, the author of the Itinerary, wrote some Latin inscriptions to be placed on it. Of the following the two first are not now to be seen.

*Henricus Oct. Rex. Angl. Franc. et Hiberniæ invictiss. me posuit præsidium reipubl. terrorem hostib.*

*Imperio Henrici naves submittite vela.*

Above the royal arms over the entrance

Honora Henricum Octavum Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Regem excellentissimum.

*Honour Henry VIII., the most renowned king of England, France, and Ireland.*

Over the door which faces the entrance of the harbour, with the royal arms repeated.

Semper vivat Aiâ Regis Henrici Octavi, qui ano. xxxivº sui regni hoc fieri fecit.

*May the soul of King Henry VIII. live for ever, who in the 34 year of his reign caused this to be built.*



On the front are cut the three following inscriptions.

*Semper honos, Henrice, tuus laudesque manebunt.*

*Henry, thy honour and praises shall always remain.*

*Gaudeat Edwardo duce nunc Cornubia felix.*

*May happy Cornwall now rejoice Edward being chief.*

*Edwardus fama referat factisque parentem,*

*May Edward resemble his father in deeds and reputation.*

From these inscriptions it will be seen that Henry VIII was succeeded by Edward VI. before the castle was finished.

In Westminster Abbey is a monument commemorating two affectionate brothers, valiant soldiers, and sincere Christians. Scipio Durore, Esq., Adjutant-General of the British forces, Colonel of the 12th regiment of foot, and captain or keeper of his majesty's Castle of S. Mawes. He died from wounds received at the battle of Fontenoy, May 10, 1745. And Alexander Durore, Esq., Lieut.-General of the British forces, Colonel of the 4th or King's own regiment of foot, and Captain or Keeper of his Majesty's Castle of S. Mawes. He died at Toulouse, in France, after 57 years' faithful service, January 2, 1765.

S. Mawes Castle, which consists of a round fort, and a battery mounted with very heavy cannon, is in good condition and effectually commands the entire entrance of Falmouth Harbour; and distant about 2000 yards N.E. from Pendennis Point.

Henry Marshall, bishop of Exeter, charged the church of S. Just *de Lanliocho*, Nov. 22, 1205, with a pension of £2 3s. 4d., to his chapter to find incense and two thuribles at their daily high mass. This must have been before the present church existed.

The ancient chapel of S. Mawes or S. Mauduit is mentioned in Bishop Lacy's Register, August 18, 1427. This chapel was afterwards turned into a dwelling house. A great deal of Pentewan stone was used in its construction, and the floor was formed of blue stone neatly cut into squares. On the north side of the house the ancient well remained nearly entire, early in the present century, and had a small Gothic arch of stone curiously wrought. In building on and near this place human bones were dug up in clearing the foundations. These buildings are styled in their leases the *Chapel Yard* tenement, and the house adjoining the *Chapel* tenement. In this chapel the inhabitants of S. Just had a license to attend divine service since the reformation. The ancient well still exists; the water is good but somewhat hard; the fountain is pre-eminently designated S. Mawes Well.

A Chapel-of-ease in the town was built in 1812 by the Duke of Buckingham, but was not opened for divine service before May, 1837, as it was neither endowed nor consecrated. It has had a recent vote of £20 from the Church Building Society.

Richard Jacke, whose monument is in the parish church, left an annual charity of £2 for the relief of poor widows and fatherless children, not having parish pay; also 10s. yearly to the vicar for preaching a sermon on S. John's day.

S. Mawes Harbour is situated within Carriknarth point in S. Anthony, and Castle point on which S. Mawes castle stands, distant from each other about 800 yards. It extends in a north-easterly direction about 1200 yards, and varies in breadth from 800 to 600 yards. The depth at the lowest spring tides is from  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms, the bottom of coral sand, but in the middle of the upper part is the *Razor Bank*, with only one fathom. At the entrance of this little harbour, 360 yards south from S. Mawes castle is the *Lugo Rock*, covered with only two feet of water at the lowest tides; it is marked with a black

buoy, and is the only dangerous place in or about the harbour so distinguished. A beach near the upper part of the town is sheltered with a substantial pier.

The depth of water in S. Mawes Creek or Harbour is chiefly attributable to the sand barges, of which a great number for many years dredged continually for the coral sand, for agricultural purposes. This sand is said to contain from 70 to 80 per cent of carbonate of lime. The result of this long continued dredging has been the formation of an excellent and comparative deep-water anchorage.

From this anchorage the creek bends to the south-east and forms S. Anthony's Pool, a superior and safe place for coasters, to ride at anchor, and where many of them take shelter in winter. From this point the creek takes a meandering course nearly north. From S. Anthony's Pool to Pencuel or Polcuel is 3000 yards in a straight line. At this place is a ferry from Gerrans to the road on the opposite shore leading to S. Mawes through S. Just. From Pencuel ferry to the highest point of tideway at Trethem Mill is about 1700 yards more, making the entire length of the creek nearly three nautical miles.

On the eastern side of Carrick Road, about a mile and three-quarters north of S. Mawes Castle, is S. Just Creek. This creek extends about three-quarters of a mile to the north-east from its entrance, and portions of it a shallow even at highwater; but it has the very great advantage of the deep channel of Carrick Road, with water from four to fifteen fathoms, sweeping across its entrance. On the south-east side of the creek is a shingle bar which forms an extensive beach, on which was formerly a shipwright's yard; behind this is a little bay which washes the boundary of S. Just churchyard. Near the mouth of the creek was the station of the *Lazaretto*; and outside is the anchorage called S. Just Pool. This place has been named by competent judges as being in every way adapted for a naval arsenal.

It will be seen from the foregoing descriptive statement that the parish of S. Just forms a perfect promontory.

An ancient block of tin, weighing 158lbs. was found in the harbour near S. Mawes; it was marked with a small astragalus, and was in good condition.

Not long ago there was extant an engraved likeness of Mr. William Fittock, mayor of S. Mawes in 1741. He had previously filled the office three times, and never betrayed his trust, though offered large bribes. He was strongly attached to interests of the Boscawen family.

Tregorland House, for some years the residence of Commander Davey, R.N., is the property of Richard-Pendarves Johns, Esq.

Nanshuthell was for several years the residence of a branch of the family of Thomas; the estate belongs to the Bishop of Exeter.

Camerrance is the property of the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert, of Trelissick.

In S. Mawes there are chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, Bible Christians, and Calvinists; there is a Bible Christian chapel at Trethewell, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel at Lane.

The chief villages are Lane, or S. Just Lane, and Trethewell.

The principal landowners are the representatives of the late Sir S. T. Spry, Knt., the representatives of the late Sir C. Lemon, Bart.; Buller, Cregoe, Hawkins, Johns, and Tremayne, Esquires.

The geological characteristics of this parish are precisely the same as those of the adjoining parishes of S. Anthony, Gerrans, and Pilleigh.

## S. KAYNE OR S. KEYNE.

*HALS.*—S. Keyne is situate in the hundred of West, and hath upon the east Leskeard and the Loo river, south, Dulo; west, Lanreth; north, S. Pynnock; at the time of the Norman Conquest this district passed under the jurisdiction of Leskeard, and so in the Domesday Tax as part thereof. In the Inquisition into the value of Cornish benefices made by the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, 1294, ecclesia de Kayne in decanatu de Westwellshire was rated *xxl.* In Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, £5 18 6. The Incumbent Dowering; and the parish rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1696, £53 16 by the name of S. Kain.

The presidial guardian of this church is one of those two holy women mentioned by writers as famous for their piety and supernatural feats; the one of the British blood, the other of Saxon race. That of the British is S. Kayne, daughter of Braghan, king and builder of the town of Brecknock in Wales, who flourished about the year 500; the which King Braghan had issue also twenty-three other daughters, all for the like reasons aforesaid entered into the catalogue or calendar of saints; and also two sons, S. Canock and S. Caddock, to whose honour and memory a chapel in Padstow parish was erected; and still, though disused from divine service, bearing his name. The other S. Kayne was born about the seventh century, upon the river Avon in Somersetshire, at a place which after her decease sprung up to a town, still flourishing in fame and wealth, from her denominated Kainsham, i.e. Kain's house, home, habitation, or dwelling. She is famous amongst agonal writers for miracle working, particularly for turning serpents into stones wheresoever she saw them, so that they had not power either to hurt man or beast; a woman very much wanted now in Cornwall, where adders or serpents abound to the great hurt of man and beast.

She is also highly praised by John Capgrave in his book of the English Saints, for her purity, piety, and chastity.

To one of these two women is also dedicated the vicarage church of Cainham, in Holderness hundred in York; as also Caynham vicarage church in Ludlow hundred in Salop.

In this parish lived some of the Coplestones of Colbrook in Devon, as I take it; which place descended to them by some of the heirs of Flemmen, Berkley, Turvey Courtney, Bonvill, Pawlet, Chichester, Bridges, Graas, Hauley, Huish, Widebury, Fitzwalter, or some others, which they married with successively; and thereby obtained such a mighty estate in Cornwall and Devon that they were generally distinguished by the name of the "great Copelstons." But, alas! maugre all their riches and wealth, the last John Great Coplestone, temp. Elizabeth, for killing his natural son and godson in discontent, was indicted at the assizes at Exeter, tried and found guilty of wilful murder, and sentenced to death for the same; and lay in gaol till he sold thirteen manors of land in Cornwall to obtain a reprieve or pardon; and left of legal issue only one son, named John, who had issue only two daughters that became his heirs; married to Bampfild and Elford, in whom the estate, name, and blood of those Coplestones is terminated, who gave for their arms, *Argent, a chevron Gules, between three leopards faces Azure.* These gentlemen were hereditary esquires of the white spur, who, together with the Champernouns and the Carmenows, possessed and enjoyed the profits of their private estates in Devon and Cornwall, to that great degree in former ages, that the like great riches was not then to be found in any other family for value in those counties, though now I know not of any lands in Cornwall remaining in those tribes, or any of those names now extant there.

*TONKIN.*—Camden, in Somersetshire, mentions Keine as a devout British Virgin, whom many of the last age, through an over credulous temper, believed to have changed serpents into stones, because they find sometimes in quarries some such little miracles of sporting nature. She is said to have been born on the banks of the river Avon in that county, at the place where after her decease sprung up a town, from her denominated Keynesham. She is famous among the agonal writers for her purity, piety, and charity, as also for many miracles, particularly for turning serpents into stones.

There was one other S. Keyne famous among the Britains of Wales, daughter to Brechanus, King, and namer of Brecknock Town. He had twenty-four daughters and two sons all Saints.

It is possible, however, that both these S. Keynes may be one and the same.





HE parish of S. Kayne, anciently called Lametton, is situated in the deanery and hundred of West; it is bounded on the north and east by Liskeard; and on the south and west by Duloe.

The name is variously spelt, S. Kayne, Kayane, Kaine, Keane, Kean, and Keyne; the first is the most ancient way, the last the most common.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 820 acres, of which 771A. are arable, 24A. woodland.

The tithes were commuted in 1840 at £143, and there is a good glebe of 30A. 0R. 32P.

The living is a rectory in the patronage of the Rev. H. C. Cory.

The parish contains by actual measurement 944A. 3R. 34P.; of which the lands occupied by the Liskeard and Looe Union Canal measure 4A. 1R. 24P.; and the public roads 12A. 3R. 38P.

The following list of rectors has been compiled:

*D'n's Joh'es Cowche, nuper Rector ecclesie S'e Kayane*, 1446; Stephen Newton, rector in 1536; Phare, 1620; Dowrest or Dowering, 1672; Powell, 1712; Ham, 1714; Stuart, 1720; Walter Coryndon, 1727; Nicholas Cory, 1756; W. Cory, 1784; R. Cory, 1804; and the present rector, the Rev. Thomas Leah, who was admitted August 3, 1833.

The church is dedicated to S. Keyna; it comprises a chancel, nave, and north aisle. The chancel has this year, 1868, been substantially and neatly rebuilt by the rector. The arcade has three obtuse arches supported on low, monolith, pillars; the material is granite. The north aisle has a good roof with well-carved bosses; and in its east window are two shields of arms, each bearing Kendall impaling others. The font is octangular; the bowl, which is of granite, rests on a circular shaft with a cable moulding. The south wall of the church is inscribed, "1725, John Harris, C.W."

There is a south porch, an unused north door, and a priest's door. The tower arch is moulded and of a superior character; it is hidden by an old fashioned singing gallery.

The tower is of three stages and is finished with battlements and low crocketed pinnacles; it contains six bells, one of which is broken and useless.

Near the church porch is a Latin cross of granite, 4 feet 6 inches in height.

S. Keyna the patron saint of this parish, is said to have lived in the fifth century. From this place she visited S. Michael's Mount, circa 490. The wonderful quality of her well has tended to preserve both her memory and sanctity.

"Next," says Carew, "I will relate you another of the *Cornish* natural wonders, viz., *S. Kaynes* well: but lest you make a wonder first at the Saint, before you take notice of the well, you must understand, that this was not *Kayne* the manqueller, (i.e. the man killer) but one of a gentler spirit and milder sex, to wit, a woman. He who caused the spring to be pictured, added this rime for an exposition: "

*In name, in shape, quality,  
This well is very quaint;  
The name to lot of Kayne befell,  
No over-holy Saint.*

*The shape, 4. trees of diuers kinde,  
 Withy, Oke, Elme, and Ash,  
 Make with their roots an arched roof,  
 Whose floore this spring doth wash.  
 The quality, that man or wife,  
 Whose chance or choice attaines,  
 First of this sacred streame to drinke,  
 Thereby the mastery gaines.*

"S. *Kaynes* well," writes Norden, "a spring rising vnder a tree of a moste straunge condition; for beyng but one bodie, it beareth the braunches of 4 Kindes, oke, ashe, elme, and withye. This *Kayne* is sayde to be a woman saynte, of whome it taketh name, but it better resemblenth *Kayne* the deuill, who had the shape of a man, the name of an apostle, the quallytie of a traytor, and the hands of a Bryber."

Bond, the author of the History of the Looes, who resided in the vicinity of the well writing in 1822, says, "Those trees spoken of by Carew and Norden were blown down in the great November storm of 1703, and it is said that the present trees were planted by Mr. Rashleigh, father of the late Philip Rashleigh, Esq., of Menabilly, some years after that event. The present trees are five in number, oak, elm, and ash; they grow over the well in a very odd manner, and are well worth seeing. The well itself is arched with stone; the trees grow over the arch, or rather on it, and appear all united at the stock or root; on standing between the trees over the well you can touch the trunks of all of them with your hand, without moving from the centre. According to my recollection there are two oaks, two ashes, and one remarkably fine grown elm, very lofty, and about five feet from the ground, seven feet in circumference. One or two of the trees droop over the well like a weeping willow; and they all together form a very beautiful tuft. I sent a sketch of the trees and well to the editor of the "Gentleman's Magazine," and it is engraved in that work for 1799, vol. lxix."

Robert Southey, who was appointed poet-laureate in 1813, wrote the following humorous verses on this well while on a visit to the rector of S. Martins.

#### S. KAYNE'S WELL.

A well there is in the west country,  
 And a clearer one never was seen;  
 There is not a wife in the west country,  
 But has heard of the well of St. Keyne.

An oak and an elm tree stand behind,  
 And beside does an ash tree grow;  
 And a willow, from the bank above,  
 Droops to the water below.

A trav'ller came to the well of St. Keyne;  
 Pleasant it was to his eye,  
 For from cock-crowing he had travelling been,  
 And there was not a cloud in the sky.

He drank of the water so cool and clear,  
 For thirsty and hot was he;  
 And he sat down upon a bank  
 All under the willow tree.

There came a man from the neighbouring town,  
At the well to fill his pail;  
So on the well-side he rested it,  
And bade the stranger hail.

"Now art thou a bachelor, stranger?" quoth he,  
"For if thou hast a wife,  
The happiest draught thou has drunk to-day  
That ever thou didst in thy life.

"Or has your good woman, if one you have,  
In Cornwall ever been?  
For, and if she have, I'll venture my life  
She has drank of the well of St. Keyne."

"I left a good woman who never was here,"  
The stranger he made reply,  
"But that my draught should be better for that,  
I pray you answer me why."

"St. Keyne," quoth the countryman, many a time  
Drank of this crystal well;  
And before the angel summon'd her hence,  
She laid on the water a spell:—

"If the husband of this gifted well  
Shall drink before his wife,  
A happy man thenceforth is he,  
For he shall be master for life.

"But if the wife should drink of it first,  
God help the husband then!"

*The stranger stoopt to the Well of St. Keyne,  
And he drank of the water again!!*

"You drank of the well, I warrant, betime?  
He to the countryman said:

But the countryman smiled, as the stranger spoke,  
And sheepishly shook his head.

"I hastened, as soon as the wedding was done,  
And left my wife in the porch;  
But i' faith! she had been wiser than me,  
For she took a bottle to church.

S. Keyne's Well is situated by the roadside about three furlongs to the south-east of the church; it is still visited, but more as a curiosity than from any faith in its spell. Two trees only remain, the fine elm before spoken of, and an ash; the others fell down many years ago. The well itself is being crushed together by the superincumbent weight.

Travelling from her native home to seek some solitary spot, where she might indulge her religious contemplations undisturbed, S. Keyne passed beyond the Severn, and requested permission from the chief of that part of the country to reside at *Keynsham*, then a desert wood. The prince said he would readily comply with her request; but added that it was impossible for any human being to live in that neighbourhood, as it swarmed with serpents of the most venomous kind. S. Keyne, who had great confidence in the efficacy of her prayers, answered that she would rid the country of them. Accordingly the place was granted to her, and by her prayers all the snakes and vipers were converted into stones. And to this day the stones in that country resemble the windings of serpents, as if they had been so formed by the hand of the sculptor.

The stones here spoken of are the shells of extinct *Nautili*, called *Carnu Ammonis* or *Ammonites*, from their resemblance to the horns sculptured on the statues of Jupiter Ammon. Those stones or shells are found in abundance throughout the neighbourhood of Keynsham.



The festival of S. Keyne was celebrated on the 30th of September.

The manor of Lametton, which originally gave name to the parish, being a parcel of the possessions of Sir Robert Tresilian, chief Justice of the King's Bench, was granted after his attainder, by Richard II. to his son-in-law John Hawley of Dartmouth, whose daughter and heiress carried it in marriage to the Coplestones. It is very probable it was sold at the time that it is said to have cost John Coplestone, Esq., thirteen manors in Cornwall to procure the royal pardon, he having forfeited his life to the laws of his country. The pardon is enrolled, and bears date 4 Elizabeth, August 20, 1561. The barton was the chief seat of the Coplestones in this county. *Temp.* James I. it belonged to the Harrises of Mount Radford, in Devon, from whom it passed soon afterwards, by marriage to the Rashleighs of Menabilly. It is now the property of William Rashleigh, Esq., of Menabilly and Point Neptune, the representative of the family.

Nearly 700 acres of the lands of this parish are the property of William Rashleigh, Esq.

At Highgate, situated near the church, and the only village in the parish, is a Free Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

The Liskeard and Looe Union canal was superseded in 1859 by an extension of the Caradon railway through this parish to the Looe terminus.

This parish is situated entirely on the rocks of the calcareous series, like those of the adjoining parish of Duloe.

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## KEA.

*HALS.*—Kea is situate in the hundred of Powdre, and hath upon the north, Kenwyn and Truro; and the sea channel thereof; south, the Vale River and sea; west, Feock. As for the modern name Keye, it signifies in British a hedge or mound, against sea or land, as *sepes* in Latin; from whence we have our English words key or keys, wharfs for exportation and importation of goods and merchandise over seas; no improper appellation to the circumstances of this place, where are several of that sort. It was taxed in the Domesday Book, 20 William I., 1087, by the name of Landegey, (and from thence the manor of Land-digge in this parish, contiguous therewith, and surrounding the same, is denominated; now corrupted to Lansagey, alias Keye.) From whence it is plainly evident that before the Norman Conquest here was an endowed rectory church that received tithes or tenths, of the profits of of the earth, predial or otherwise, towards the maintenance of the worship and service of God, and doubtless invested with that benefit by the Bishop of Bodmin or Cornwall, before that was united to Kirtan and Exeter.

In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester into the value of Cornish Benefices, 1294, *ecclesia* de Landigh in decanatu de Powdre was rated *viii. vis. viiij.* Vicar ejusdem *xxs.* In the grant of fifteenths, granted by the clergy to the king, the 24th Henry VI., 1447, the parish and church of Landege was rated £2 7s. In Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, Landegge was then rated together with Kenwyn, £16; the patronage formerly in the Bishop of Cornwall that endowed them, now the Bishop of Exeter; the late incumbent Mitchell, now Borlase; and the parish rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1696, £171 8 0.

Nansa-Vallan, in this parish, is the dwelling of Charles Boscawen, Esq., Barrister-at-law, second brother to the Right Honourable Hugh Boscawen of Tregothnan, Esq., who for many years hath retired himself in this place in great esteem and respect of all that know him; doing good to all those that, for his counsel, hospitality, friendship, or charity, make addresses unto him; though he hath hitherto lived a bachelor's life, and whilst he lives I suppose ever will, with a kind of abhorrence of women and marriage. I take this place either to be part of or the voke lands of the manor of Blanchland, i.e. white land, formerly the lands of Albalanda, now Boscawen's of Tregothnan, the waste lands of which lordship is not only abounding in tin and tin mines, but for about twenty years last past hath

yielded its owner about twenty thousand pounds out of its coppermines, though the waste or down in which it is found, is in many places scarce worth eightpence per acre.

Guddarne in this parish, part of Blanchland manor, by lease is the dwelling of Reginald Banden, Gent., that married Pendarves, his father Paynter, his grandfather Trewoolla.

In this place of Guddarne, in my youth, I was showed by Mr. Banden a brass or iron crock, containing about eight gallons; wherein, as he said, his father found by virtue of a dream of one Hendra, under Key Cross, in a tempestuous night of wind, thunder, lightning, and rain, so vast a quantity of gold and silver as not only advanced him from the rank of rack-renter to that of a freeholder, but from the distinction of a plebeian to that of a gentleman.

Kelleho, Kellyow, Killeyow, synonymous words in this parish, i.e. Hazell Copps, a place it seems heretofore notable for those sort of nut trees called hazells, one of the sweetest and best sort of nuts this island affordeth, if left to grow full ripe and well saved. This place is the dwelling of John Hawes, Esq., that married Sprye, his father Vosper, and giveth for his arms *Azure, a fess wavy between three lions passant Or.*

Trelogas, in this parish, is the dwelling of Robert White, Gent., that married Phillips, of Poughill.

From this family was descended Mr. John White, linendraper in London, who having got much money by trading in tin, settled lands of ten pounds per annum beyond reprises for ever, to be divided into four equal parts, between the poor inhabitants of the four ancient coinage towns in Cornwall, viz., Leskeard, Lestwithell, Truro, and Helston; to be distributed by the ministers and churchwardens of those churches on S. John's day yearly; the remainder, being forty shillings, to be divided into four equal parts between the four ministers of those churches, who on that day in their respective churches annually are to preach an anniversary sermon in remembrance of him for ever of which elsewhere.

In this parish of Kea on the open downs, by the highway or street, are situate the four burrows, i.e. the four sepulchres, tumuli, or graves, after the British Roman manner, to put those travellers that passed by in mind of mortality and death; one of them is called Burrow Bel-les, i.e. the far off, remote, broad or large burrow or sepulchre, (viz. on the confines of this parish) and suitable to its other names it is one of the broadest or largest burrows in those parts; into which some tinners, temp. William III., in hopes of finding money, pierced a hole or adit into the centre thereof, where, though they missed their expectations they found in the same two of the broadest and flat moor stones as a cover supported by three perpendicular stones of suitable strength or bigness, that they had seen in the adjacent country. In the vacant space, vault, or arch under those stones, they found decayed or broken pieces of the urn or ossilegium, and about a gallon of black matter and ashes, which doubtless was the gleanings or remains of that once famous human creature, before the fifth century interred here, with many thousands others, doubtless of less degree in the contiguous lands thereof, who had not money to raise such troublesome, labourious, and costly funeral monuments as those four burrows were, and still are.

Cur-Lyghon in this parish is now transnominated to Carlyon; and here for many descents lived the family from thence denominated Curlyghon, who were gentlemen of considerable fame, lands and revenues in those parts, as appeared to me from several old Latin deeds, some bearing date 6 Henry V.; from whence it came by marriage, descent, or purchase to Burleigh, and from him to Hawes, as I was informed.

**TONKIN.**—I take the name to be a corruption of Caius; and that S. Caius, Pope and kinsman to the Emperor Dioclesian, who suffered martyrdom under the said emperor in 296, is the tutelary patron of this church, which is a daughter to Kenwyn, and passes in the same presentation, being valued with it in the King's books at £16. The patronage in the Bishop of Exeter. The incumbent Mr. Mitchell, the oldest clergyman now living in this county; who though aged, and his churches three miles apart from each other, regularly serves them both every Sunday; he is since dead, in 1731, and has been succeeded by the Reverend Walter Borlase, LL.D., and vicar of Maddern.

In this parish lies the extensive manor of Blanchland, Latinized into Albalonda. This manor gave name to a considerable family, in which it continued for many descents. The last of them, Otho de Albalonda, had only one daughter and heir, Johanna, married in his lifetime to John Boscawen, of Tregothnan, in the 31st year of Edward III., and carried this rich inheritance into that family; in which it hath ever since continued, to their very great advantage, having within these fifty years brought them more money for copper than almost all the other mines in the county together, if the last twenty years are excepted, during which time great discoveries have been made in various other places. Neither are the wastrels of this manor destitute of good mines of tin; one of which, called the White Works, occasioned a law-suit between Mr. John Mayo, of Truro, owner of the Tin bounds thereon, and Mr. Hugh Boscawen, lord of the soil, towards the latter end of the reign of Charles the Second.

Mr. Mayo claimed the farm or toll of the copper-ore as well as of the tin, in right of his bounds; but the suit was very justly determined in favour of Mr. Boscawen, as Lord of the soil, for that the right of the tin as bounder was only by the custom of the stannaries, and that no such custom could be pleaded for copper ore.

This one suit put an end to all disputes between the lords of the soil and the bounders, which otherwise would have been endless, and very much to the discouragement of copper mines; and there have not been wanting some designing people of late, who made application to King George II. then Prince of Wales, falsely representing that much tin ore was carried into Wales with the copper ore, and there separated from the copper to his great loss of duties.

Guddern. This place hath been for several generations the seat, on lease from the family of Boscawen, of the Bowdens; perhaps ever since the Albalonda's time, although they were possessed of fair estates in fee elsewhere. Reginald Bowden, Esq., is the present possessor.

Nansavallan. Avallan is an apple-tree, and the name signifies the valley of apple-trees. This I take to have been the chief seat of the Albalondas, as it hath been since of some of the Boscawens; and particularly of late years that of Charles Boscawen, Esq., a younger son to Hugh Boscawen, Esq., and sometime Member of Parliament for Tregony, and a Justice of the Peace. The arms of Albalonda were, *Gules, three bends Argent*; Mr. Bowden's, *Azure, a chevron between seven griffins' heads coupé Or, each head transixed by a dagger, the pommel Or, the blade Proper*.

Adjoining to Nansavallan is Kellion, the groves, this name being the plural of Kelli, a grove. It was once the seat of a family of the same name, but whether they were of the same stock with the Kellios of Lanleke and Roseline I am yet to learn. By a daughter and heir, this place if I am not mistaken, came to Edward Vivian, Esq., a younger son to Vivian of Trenoweth, by whom he had only one daughter and heir, Jane, married to John Haweis, of Redruth, whose great-grandson Reginald Haweis, Esq., is the present owner of it. He was sheriff of Cornwall in the tenth year of George I., 1724, and hath married Susanna, the eldest daughter and coheir of Edward Harris, Esq.; and his brother Edward Haweis, Jane her younger sister, and both have issue. The family of Haweis give for their arms *Azure, a fess wavy between three lions passant Or, armed and langued Gules*.

Trevoster. This place is very pleasantly situated on Truro river, facing the town, from which it is but two miles distant by water. This was a seat of a younger branch of the Trevanion family, for here lived John Trevanion, youngest son of John Trevanion, of Carhays, Esq., which John Trevanion had by his wife, the daughter of ——— Holland, Esq., of Devonshire, a son of the same name, who married Marianne, the daughter of John Somaster, of Painsford, in Devon, Esq., by whom he had three daughters and coheirresses. Mary, married to Richard Trefusis, of Trefusis, Esq.; Joan, to William Bligh, of Botathon, Esq.; and Alice to Nicholas Boscawen, of Tregothnan, Esq.

Since that, Trevoster has been held on lease by one of the family of Davies, and now Mr. Haweis, of Killiow, has a lease of it on lives.

All these estates before mentioned, I take to be within the manor of Blanchland, and I have passed by one place in it to the north-west of the Great Works, called Kelly-freth: this was for several generations the seat, in lease from the Boscawens, of the Winters, a younger branch of that eminent family in Gloucestershire, and the family remained here till very lately, giving for their arms, *Sable a fess Ermine*.

I don't know whether it be worth while to take notice of a place to the south of it, called Chase Water, which being on the great road between Truro and Redruth, and very near the Great Works, hath now several houses built on it.

*The manor of Key, alias Landegy.* I take this to be the same with that called by Mr. Carew Landegy. I find this parish called *Ecclesia de Landigay*.

This manor was forfeited by Francis Tregian, Esq., with the rest of his estate, as may be seen in *Probus*.

About the 8th or 9th Charles I. this manor was given or sold for a small sum by the King to William Coryton, of Newton, Esq., in whose family it hath remained ever since. On the commons belonging to Guddern is a large barrow called Guddern Barrow, near which are several large moorstones; and also at no great distance is another barrow, called Craig Vrause, or the large barrow, remarkable for giving name to some good mines of tin and copper near it.



**K**EA, *alias* Landege or Landegey, is situated in the deanery of Powder and in the Western Parliamentary division of the hundred of Powder; it is bounded on the north by Kenwyn; on the east by the river Fal, which separates it from S. Clements and S. Michael Penkivel; on the south by Feock, Perran-arworthal, and Gwennap; and on the west by the detached portion of Kenwyn, and S. Agnes.



The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 6666A. 0R. 36P.; of which 5660A. 2R. 20P. are arable; 100A. meadow and pasture; 90A. 0R. 1P. woodland; and 815A. 2R. 15P. common land.

The tithes were commuted in 1846, at £671 16s. 0½d., namely,		
To the vicar of Kenwyn .....	£242 12 8½	
To Viscount Falmouth £379 3s. 4d., by purchase } increased to .....	400 3 9	
To the representatives of R. L. Gwatkin, Esq., } the sum of £50, reduced by sale to Lord } Falmouth to .....	28 19 7	
		<hr/> £671 16 0½ <hr/>

The parish comprises by actual measurement 6938A. 3R. 23P.; of which the glebe measures 24A. 1R. 36P.; and roads, creeks, and waste 389A. 2R. 26P.

The advowson of this parish goes in presentation with that of Kenwyn, although Kea was anciently the mother church.

The original church stood at the eastern extremity of the parish near the river Fal, which is by far the least populous portion of it. This church having become considerably dilapidated, a new one, through the instrumentality of the late R. L. Gwatkin, Esq., who contributed largely towards the expense, was erected on the present site from the designs of James Wyatt, Esq. It was opened on the parish feast day, October 3, 1802.

The church is a parallelogram in the most debased style of architecture; improvements in its arrangements were attempted from designs by Mr. Hayward, in 1862. The chancel window is blocked, and in the recess is an emblematic altar piece, painted by the late Mrs. Gwatkin, who was one of the nieces and coheiresses of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The pulpit, reading desk, font, Charles I's. Letter of thanks, and a granite stoup, appear to have been brought hither from the old church. A brazen ewer is inscribed *Grates tibi ago Domine*. H.M.D. The font, which is of Pentewan stone, stands on a round shaft supported by four small pillars; it bears the monogram of the Virgin Mary, and some other emblematic figures.

The tower, which is a tasteless, fragile structure, is of two stages, and is finished with a balustraded parapet and small square pinnacles; it contains three bells which were brought from the old church, two of them are broken.

Marble monuments are thus inscribed:—

In the adjoining churchyard are deposited the remains of Fanny 4th daughter of Robert Lovell & Theophila Gwatkin, who was prematurely cut off by consumption, May 25th, 1814.

So young, so fair, so gentle, so sincere,  
So loved, so early lost, may claim a tear.  
Yet mourn not if the life resumed by heaven,  
Was spent to every end for which 'twas given.  
The part assign'd if she had learned to fill,  
If she obey'd her gracious father's will,  
If humble trust in her Redeemer's love,  
Matured her early for the courts above;  
Could she too soon escape a world of sin?  
Or could eternal bliss too soon begin?  
Then cease her death too fondly to deplore,  
What could the longest life have added more?

H. More.

Near this spot lie interred the mortal remains of John Giddy, who died at Shepherds, in the parish of Newlyn, on the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred, and thirty-five; and in the 76th year of his age.

To commemorate whose worth, and as a testimony of his sincere regard, this tablet has been erected by his friend and kinsman Davies Gilbert.

Let splendid monuments contain,  
The ashes of the rich and vain;  
This simple tablet will suffice,  
To tell us where a good man lies.

In the same grave lie the remains of Mary Giddy, sister of the above, who died at Shepherds, on the 18th of August, 1822; in the 65th year of her age.

In memory of Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Esqre., M.A., of Killiow, in this parish, who died at Plymouth the 5th day of April, 1843; in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

This tablet is placed by his widow Theophila Gwatkin, as a tribute of tender affection to the partner of all her joys, and hopes, and sorrows, through a mercifully protracted life, and of the deepest gratitude to the gracious God who vouchsafed to the last, the full possession of all his faculties, the full exercise of every kindly sympathy, and the full enjoyment of every Gospel hope.

In the churchyard:—

William Daubuz, Februar. XXIV, 1854; aged 48.  
William Baril Daubuz, obit Nov. 15, 1860; ætat 15. R.I.P.  
Catherine Murray, August 25, 1857; aged 72. Rest in peace.  
Allan de Winton Murray, April 18, 1867; aged 12 years & 3 months.

The tower of the old parish church still stands; it was purchased of the parishioners by George-Evelyn, the third Viscount Falmouth, on account of its picturesque appearance from the grounds of Tregothnan. A considerable outlay has recently been made in repairing two of the pinnacles.

The tower is of three stages, buttressed at the angles, and finished with battlements, and crocketed pinnacles having clustered shafts; the pinnacles terminate with balls and crosses. It has been used within memory as a place of confinement for a lunatic.

A tomb in the old churchyard bearing the family arms, has this inscription, —

To the memory of David Howeis, Esqre., of Killiow, in this parish. Died 26th May, 1777; aged 47.  
He was the son of the Revd. Edward Howeis, vicar of Kea, and the last male heir of a branch of his family that flourished many years in Cornwall.

This monument has been erected out of respect by a female connected with this family by marriage.

Another tomb, bearing the family arms, is inscribed to Vivian of Penelewey; and two others, one bearing the family arms, commemorate several members of the family of Giddy, ancestors of the late Davies Gilbert, Esq., P.R.S.

A tasteful little church has been built through the instrumentality of the Rev. Jeffreys-Wilkins Murray, now vicar of Mylor, on the northern side of the old churchyard. It was opened for divine service January 1, 1863. It consists of a chancel, nave, and south aisle.

In the chancel are three windows of good stained glass; the east window, the gift of Miss Monk, of Reading, being to the memory of Mr. Murray's mother, is inscribed,—

To the honour and glory of God, in loving memory of his departed servant Catherine Murray, August 25, 1857; aged 72.

There is a sedile and a piscina in the south wall of the chancel.

The chancel arch springs from shafts with foliated capitals. The arcade has four pointed arches of Bath stone, with octagonal pillars of the like material.

The east window of the aisle represents the *Transfiguration* in richly stained glass;

it was presented to the church by Mrs. Seton, of Perth in Scotland, a member of Mr. Murray's family; the inscription is,—

To the glory of God and in pious memory of Allen Stewart Laing, Esqre., Barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, London, who departed this life February 12th, 1862; aged 74. He was buried February 19th, at Kensal Green cemetery, London.

The west window of the south front is inscribed,—

F. A. Packer, R.M.A., organist of St. David's Cathedral, Hobart Town, Tasmania. Entered into his rest in peace, June 28, 1862.

The west window of the nave is thus inscribed,—

Caroline Jane Worsley, a faithful servant in the family of J. W. Murray, sometime curate of S. Kea. Entered into her rest Oct. 26, 1862.

An heraldic window is placed in the west end of the aisle; it bears the arms of Seaton; Daubuz impaling Arundell; Peebles; Gilbert impaling Carew; Murray; and Vautier, impaling gules, a bear's head between three antique crowns.

There is an ancient octagonal font of S. Stephens porcelain stone, resting on a modern round shaft. At the west end of the church is a bell turret containing one bell. There is a south porch, and a priest's door; outside of the former is the shaft of a very ancient cross of fine granite.

Under the west window of the aisle, near the font, is placed a large slab of granite, weighing about 28 cwt. It was found in a field at Higher Lanner, and is remembered as having formed the larger portion of the basement of Old Kea wayside cross. There is a local tradition respecting this ancient cross to the effect that somewhere about a century ago a *crook of gold* was found under it by a labourer living at Goodern; but it appears that the crook and its contents were unfairly appropriated by Mr. Hugh Bawden, the then possessor of the Goodern estate, to whom he had entrusted the secret of his good fortune.

The legend affirms that Mr. Bawden could never afterwards keep any oxen, sheep, or cattle of any kind on his land unless he previously marked them with a cross, and cross keys.

A neat and substantial residence for the curate was built near the new church about the year 1847.

A commodious schoolroom with a residence attached, was built at a short distance from the church, by the Rev. John Hardie, at the time he held the curacy.

All the legends connected with this parish concur in claiming S. Kea for its patron saint. He was one of the great company of missionaries; and as the ludicrous, almost from a species of fatality, appears to have blended itself with these ancient tales, a large block of granite, hollow on one side, which happened to lie near the bank of the river Fal, was for centuries pointed out as the boat used by S. Kea for his voyage from Ireland to the Cornish shore; and so currently was this story repeated, that if persons went to sea in a vessel not adequate to the service, it was observed they might as well have made a voyage with S. Kea in his moorstone trough.

Either cultivation began on the banks of the river, or a strong feeling of veneration was entertained for the spot where S. Kea landed from his granite boat, but so it happened that the church stood at one extremity of the parish, and that by far the least populous.



The date when the churches of Landege *alias* Kea, and Kenwyn, passed from the Crown to the Bishop of Exeter is not clearly defined. In 1270 Bishop Bronescombe contemplated giving the glebe of Landege to Glasney College, but in August, in the same year, he altered the endowment of the vicarage by assigning to the incumbent of the mother church at Landege, all its small tithes, as well as those of its chapels of *Kenwen*, and of *Tregenseden* or *Tregesdon*, now Tregavethan, except the tithes of beans and peas growing in the fields. The vicar was also to have all the houses with the whole sanctuary belonging to the said church and chapels; but was charged with the payment of £3 to Glasney college. On September 1, 1270, the great tithes followed, with a reservation of the patronage. *Landege cum suis capellis de Kenwen et de Tregesdon, cum tredecem acris anglicanis per perticam mensuratis, ad domos et edificia eorundem, in puram, liberam, et perpetuam elemosynam.* In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII., *Kee et Kenwyn* is valued at £24 3s. 4d. `S. Kya is supposed to have been the patroness of the church; her feast being on the 8th of February.

The manor of Landegay, Landegcy, Landegy, or Landegea, the *Landighe* of Domesday, was held in the reign of Edward the Confessor by *Alsi*, and temp. William I. by *Godwin* under the Earl of Moriton. The manor belonged at an early period to the Archdeknæs; from whom it passed by female heirs to the Courtenays and Carews. The Bodrugans held lands under the Archdeknæs, as of their manor of Landegy, 2 Edward II. 1308.

In the reign of Elizabeth this manor and that of Lanner were among those forfeited by Francis Tregian, and which were granted to Cary Lord Hunsdon, and afterwards repurchased by Francis Tregian the younger. Anterior to 1620 both manors had been sold by Charles Tregian, brother and heir of Francis Tregian the younger, to William Coryton, Esq., ancestor of the late John Tillie Coryton, Esq. By the Corytons these manors were sold to Lord Falmouth, in whose representative it continues.

The manor of Albalanda or Blanchland, partly in this parish and partly in Kenwyn, was for a considerable time the property of the Albalandas. Johanna daughter and heir of Otho de Albalanda carried it in marriage to John Boscawen, Esq., of Tregothnan; from whom it passed by lineal descent to the present Viscount Falmouth.

This manor was held 17 James I., 1619, by Boscawen of Trevanion, as of his manor of Restronguet; and by Trevanion under Launceston Castle.

The feodary of 20 Edward III., 1346, shows that a portion of this manor was held by the family of Baillisbury:—*Will. Baillisbury vaca. vxo. sue ten. in Blanchelond 1. feod.*

Nansavallan, now considered as a barton only, is the property of Viscount Falmouth; as is also Gudern or Godren, for a considerable time the seat of the Bawdens as lessees under the Boscawens.

Kellio House is the property and residence of the Rev. John Daubuz. Reginald Haweis, Esq., mentioned by Tonkin as the owner of this place, received his education as a gentleman commoner of Exeter College; but he spent the remainder of his life in retirement. He used to relate the following anecdote of his college life. He was selected to recite some Latin verses in the theatre, commemorating the victory of Blenheim; in them occurred this apostrophe, *Quo, Tallarde! ruis?* and as Mr. Haweis was actually pronouncing these words the Duke of Marlborough with Marshal Tallard entered the theatre, amidst bursts of applause.

Both Mr. Reginald Haweis and his brother Edward died childless, although they are stated to have had families; and Killiow devolved on David Haweis, Esq., the grandson of an uncle. This uncle had been a beneficed clergyman, but was deprived with the 2000 on S. Bartholomew's day 1662, and was turned out to poverty and persecution.

Mr. Haweis having a family, found himself obliged to dispose of them in any way to procure their own living; and his eldest son submitted to become a barber; and his son on whom the estate afterwards devolved, was apprenticed to the same business. He married Miss Kemp, of Roseland, but persevering in low habits of intemperance, he died at an early age, leaving the property to his widow for her life, with remainder to his sisters. They were married and in stations not more elevated than his; and their husbands pursued the same line of conduct as their brother-in-law, and in consequence the whole reversionary interest was soon dissipated, with the exception of one subdivided portion, transmitted by a sister's daughter, who died early in life, to her only daughter, Mary-Anne Jenkins, a person worthy of her best ancestors.

The family of Haweis of this place, and of Treworgy in Redruth, originally descended from a Suffolk family of the same name. One of them married a coheiress of Tregian: the elder branch married the heiress of Tresilian and a coheiress of Remfry. The heiress of this branch married the Rev. Joshua Howell, rector of Lanreath.

The Rev. Thomas Haweis, LL.B. and M.D., author of the *Evangelical Expositor*, in two volumes, folio, was of the family of Haweis of Kelliow. He was educated at Truro Grammar School under Mr. Conon; and distinguished himself for his classical attainments, and his superiority over the rest of the boys in the public speeches. He was apprenticed to a surgeon-apothecary in Truro; but he left this situation and proceeded to Maudlin-hall, Oxford. On taking orders he became rector of All Saints, Aldwinkle, in Northamptonshire, and Chaplain to the late Countess of Huntingdon. Besides the *Evangelical Expositor*, he wrote several pamphlets, and an elaborate work entitled a *History of the Church of Christ*, in three volumes octavo.

The late Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Esq., purchased Kelliow of the representatives of the late David Haweis, Esq., of whose widow, who appears to have had a life interest in the estate, he had previously taken it on lease. He almost rebuilt the mansion, increased and improved the extensive gardens and plantations, and made the whole into a handsome and tasteful modern residence. Mr. Gwatkin married Theophila Palmer, niece and coheiress of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and sister to Mary, marchioness of Thomond, by whom he had several children.

Penelwey was formerly the residence of the Vivian family, several of whom are interred in the churchyard at Old Kea; it is now the property of Colonel Tremayne, who inherits it from his uncle, the late Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.

Sevecock is situated at the western extremity of the parish. It was formerly the seat of Michael Allen, Esq., and was a genteel and commodious residence. It was sold by John Allen, Esq., to the family of the present proprietor, Lord Falmouth.

Carlyon or Carlian was the property and residence of the ancient family of that name so early as 6 Henry V., 1418; and it is most probable that the Carlyons, of Tregrehan in S. Blazey are of the same family. An heiress of Carlyon of Carlyon married Haweis about the middle of the seventeenth century. Another heiress of this family, the daughter of Nicholas Carlyon, married Rosewarne.

*Thomas the Rhymmer*, whose *Romance* was published in 1804 by Sir Walter Scott, describes Carlyon as the birth-place of the renowned Sir Tristrem, Knight of the round-table, companion of Arthur, and the chief hero of chivalry.

The Christian name of Tristrem occasionally appears in the Carlyon pedigree.

Treleaze, a farm recently belonging to Davies Gilbert, Esq., and still vested in his representatives, is situated on the banks of the Fal, directly opposite to Tregothnan, and is for beauty of natural situation and picturesque scenery, scarcely inferior to the position of Tregothnan itself.

The ecclesiastical district of Baldhu, comprising portions of this parish and Kenwyn, was formed January 1, 1847.

The church, a good specimen of a modern structure, was built in 1847, and dedicated to S. Michael, July 20, 1848.

It consists of a chancel, nave, south aisle, and vestry. The chancel has sedilia, a piscina, and a handsome window of decorated glass; the chancel arch is tastefully formed of wood, and springs from engaged moulded columns of Bathstone with enriched caps. On the panels of the low screen which separates the chancel from the nave, and within which the vestry opens, are painted the evangelists with symbolical emblems.

The arcade has five pointed arches, supported on monolith pillars with enriched caps; the material is Bathstone of the best quality. The font, which is also of Bathstone, is of a modern octangular pattern. The roofs, which are well-designed and substantial, are of open wood work, and spring from stone corbels, on which are painted the arms, cipher, and coronet, of Viscount Falmouth, the principal benefactor of the church.

In the nave is preserved an old tablet of wood inscribed with Charles I.'s "Letter of thanks;" its original position has not been ascertained.

The arch of the tower, which is situated on the north side of the church, springs from enriched corbels, that on the left-hand side being a tolerable head of her present majesty, crowned; and that on the right a head of the archbishop of the province, mitred. The floor joists of the tower are supported on stone corbels, on which are emblazoned the arms of the first Earl of Falmouth impaling Bankes, and the arms of the present Viscount Falmouth impaling those of the Viscountess as Baroness Le Despencer. The church is decorated throughout with scripture illustrations and texts.

There is a good south porch, a north door, a priest's door, and a vestry door.

The tower, which is of three stages, is surmounted with a steeple, and contains six musical bells. They cost about £250, and were the munificent present of the Countess of Falmouth.

The churchyard, in which there is a baptismal well, is entered through a lych gate.

Immediately adjoining the churchyard is the handsome and commodious residence of the vicar, surrounded with luxuriant gardens and tasteful shrubberies, and commanding a fine breadth of rural scenery.

The Rev. William Haslam, to whom the district is mainly indebted for its very superior church, was appointed the first minister, on the nomination of Viscount Falmouth, March 8, 1847. He was succeeded in 1855, by the Rev. John Symonds, the present incumbent, who is the first vicar. The patron is the Viscount Falmouth; and the stipend £220.

The mines in the district of Baldhu, i.e. *the Black Mine*, were remarkable for producing quantities of the sulphide of zinc, commonly called *Black Jack*, whence possibly its name.



The manor of Tregavethan, the *Tregammedan* of Domesday, was held in the reign of Edward the Confessor by *Brietrie*, and in the reign of William I. by *Hamelin* under the Earl of Moriton.

Tregavethan, the detached portion of this parish, is bounded on the north, east, and south, by the parish of Kenwyn; and on the west by Perranzabuloe. It contains by actual measurement 740A. 2R. 18P. The manor is extra-parochial, and pays a tithe rent charge of £23 to the vicar of Kea; and an impropriate tithe rent charge of £70 16s. 8d. to Viscount Falmouth.

12 Edward I. 1284, the extent of *Tregamedon* was set down at six Cornish acres. From the feodary of 1346 it appears that some portion of the manor was held by the Trethake family:—*Mat. de Trethake ten. in Tragameddon 2. feo. par.*

The manor of Tregavethan at an early period belonged to the Tregodicks, from whom it passed by successive sales to the families of Crosse, Bawden, Vincent, and Knight. By Anne the daughter of James Craggs, Esq., secretary of state, and widow of Robert Knight, Esq., of Gosfield Hall, Essex, this manor, with several other estates, passed to Robert, first Earl Nugent, on her marriage with that nobleman in 1737.

The barton had been retained by the Tregodicks; from them it was carried by an heiress to the Langhernes. Captain Digory Langherne, who commanded a troop of horse for Charles I., having been ruined in his circumstances by the civil war, sold the barton, temp. Charles II., to the Vincents. John Langherne, brother of Digory, who was a lieutenant of horse in the king's army, is said to have been more than seven feet six inches in height, and of extraordinary strength. The barton house, which was the seat of the Tregodicks and Langhernes, has long since been pulled down.

Near the manor house was a chapel dedicated to S. Mary, with a cemetery attached. The ruins of this chapel were removed in 1861, and the materials used in the adjoining farm buildings. Memorials of this religious structure remain in the names of two small enclosures, one called *Chapel garden*; the other, the *Old Burying ground*.

Tregavethan, *the inhabitants of meadows*, formerly claimed an aisle or transept in the old church of Kea; since its destruction the north transept of Kenwyn church has been appropriated to the use of its occupiers. This transept was rebuilt in 1855, at the expense of John-Ennis Vivian, Esq., of Truro, the present proprietor of the manor.

In the western part of the parish were several barrows; on opening two of them, some earthen urns in good preservation were found. They were curiously wrought, and contained a portion of glutinous matter, but no human bones.

An alms-house "for such poor people of the parish of Kea, and of the communion of the church of England, not receiving parish pay, as the said house would conveniently hold, being eight in number," was founded under the will of Mr. John Lanyon, bearing date 1724, and endowed with an estate in Gwennap, worth about £50 per annum. This alms-house stands on a part of the Cannon tenement, and with its appurtenances occupy 3R. 36P.

In the busy little village of Calenick, partly in this parish and partly in Kenwyn, is a tin smelting establishment, the property of John Michell, Esq.; there is also a crucible manufactory, and at a short distance a ropewalk.

The Redruth and Devoran tramway crosses a small portion of the parish on its southern side.

There are Wesleyan Methodist chapels at Porthkea, Baldhu, and Hugus; Primitive Methodist chapels at Calenick and Coombe; and a Bible Christian chapel at Kerley Downs.

The chief landowners are Viscount Falmouth; Lord Clinton; the Rev. J. Daubuz; and Robartes and Enys, Esquires.

The southern part of the parish is formed of the same rock as the adjoining parish of Feock; the northern part runs towards the granite, and is similar to the corresponding part of Gwennap; and like it has been much explored by mining.

The mines of this parish in the immediate vicinity of Chacewater, have produced large quantities of the sulphate of zinc, commonly called *Black Jack*, or Blende.

This is a long narrow parish, stretching nearly east and west; on the western portion, which comprises much coarse lands and commons, are numerous mines; the eastern portion, though of very uneven surface, is well cultivated and productive. Baldhu vicarage is a good and encouraging example of what may be done on the comparatively barren common.

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## KENWYN.

*HALS.*—Kenwyn is situate in the hundred of Powdre, and hath upon the north, Peran Sabulo, and S. Allen; east, S. Clement's; south, Truro; west, Kea.

In the Domesday tax 20 William I. 1087, this district was rated under the jurisdiction of Edles. In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, into the value of Cornish benefices, 1294, there is no such church as Kenwyn named then in the hundred of Powdre; if it were then extant, at that time it had no endowment; however, I find in the 15th granted by the Clergy, the 24th Henry VI. 1447, the parish of Kenwyn in Powdre was rated 2*l.* 19*s.*; in Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, Landegge or Keye is consolidated into Kenwyn, the elder church into the younger, and rated as aforesaid 16*l.* The patronage in the Bishop of Exon, who endowed them; the incumbent Mitchell, and the parish of Kenwyn rated to the 4*s.* per pound Land Tax 1697, £196 14. 6.

Near Edles, or Ideless, i.e. narrow breadth, formerly the voke lands of a considerable manor, taxed in Domesday Book as aforesaid, privileged then with the jurisdiction of a Court Leet, is yet to be seen the ruins and downfalls of S. Clare's consecrated and walled well; chapelwise built, by the Nuns of the nunnery-house of Poor Clares in Truro, called An-hell, i.e. the hall; but yet, alas! as tradition saith, they were not so poor as their rule obligeth them to be, for in the walls of this well they had deposited or hid away considerable sums of money, which, by tradition or some dream, was discovered tempore James II. to some of the inhabitants of this parish, who one night pulled down the walls and totally defaced this chapel-well in quest thereof, and probably succeeded in their design and undertaking, for soon after some poor labourers in agriculture became rich farmers and landed men, and others. From this place was denominated a family of gentlemen, surnamed de Idless, whose heir was married to Hamley, tempore Edward III.

Trega-veth-an, in this parish, the grave town or dwelling, so called from the cemetery and free chapel yet extant here, of public use before the church of Kenwyn was erected; which barton and manor for several descents was the lands of a Welsh family of gentlemen surnamed de Langhairne i.e. holy or sacred laws, till the latter end of the reign of King Charles II., when Mr. Langhairne sold this barton to Walter Vincent, Esq., barrister-at-law, and the manor to Mr. Bawden and others. The arms of Langhairne were *Azure, a chevron between three escallops, Or.*

Chyn-coos in this parish, i.e. the wood-house, formerly surrounded with woods, is the dwelling of Thomas Hawes, Gent., that married Hawes of Kea, and Paynter; and giveth the same arms as the H.weses of Kea.

**TONKIN**.—The manor of Tregavethan.

This signifies the dwelling in the meadows, vethan being the same with bither, a meadow; and whoever sees the place will soon be convinced of the truth of this etymology.

Tregodick was lord of the manor and sometimes dwelt here, but having only one daughter and heir, the barton passed with her to — Langhairne, Esq., but the father having reserved the manor, he in consequence of some difference sold it. The Langhairnes, however, continued to reside on the barton in much esteem till the great Civil Wars, in which this family suffered so much as to be compelled to sell it; and it came at last into the possession of Henry Vincent, Gent., of Tresimple, who let out the barton in leases to several tenants, so that it is now become a village, and little of the mansion or house left standing.

To the west of Tregavethan, or the high town, on the confines between this parish and those of St. Agnes and Perran in the Sands, are three great barrows, called the Three Barrows; and about a mile to the westward of these on very high ground are four barrows, one belonging to this manor and the other three to Lambourn in Perran. These barrows give name to the downs, and the great road from London to the Land's End passes between them. They were doubtless the burying places of some principal commanders, and probably Danes. To the left of Tregavethan and within the manor, is Roseworth, the Green Valley. This was once a seat of the family of Cosens; and here lived Nicholas Cosens, Esq., who was sheriff of Cornwall in the year 1660. He dying without issue left it to his widow, and after her death it became the property of Samuel Enys, Esq., by purchase.



**ENWYN** is situated in the deanery of Powder, and in the western Parliamentary division of the hundred of Powder; it is bounded on the north by S. Allen; on the east by S. Clements, the parish of S. Mary, Truro, and the river Fal; on the south by Kea; and on the west by S. Agnes, the detached part of Kea called Tregavethan, and Perranzabuloe.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 9023A. 3R. 18P.; of which 6457A. 3R. 23P. are arable; 350A. meadow or pasture; 256A. 3R. 12P. woodland; 1945A. 1R. 34P. common land; and 13A. 2R. 29P. glebe.

The tithes were commuted in 1843 at £1071 17s. 0d.; and are apportioned as follow:—

To the Vicar .....	£524 11 2
To the Impropiator, Viscount Falmouth .....	538 0 0
To the Appropriate rectors of the parish of Gwennap, namely the Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral, being a moiety of the great tithes of the estate or district of Killiffrith, which measures 139A. 3R. 34P. }	4 8 4
To the Vicar of the parish of Gwennap, all the small tithes of the aforesaid estate or district of Killiffrith }	4 17 6
	<hr/> £1071 17 0 <hr/>

The parish comprises by actual admeasurement 8997A. 0R. 23P.; of which the glebe measures 11A. 1R. 32P.; the church and churchyard 2A. 0R. 37P.; and the glebe of the parish of Merther situate in this parish, 4A. 0R. 28P.

Hitherto this parish and that of Kea have formed a united vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter.

The consolidated benefice is valued in the *Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus Provincialis* at £280.

List of Vicars:—Martin Tryplet, vicar in 1536; Harris, 1636; Walter Wakeham, 1661; he held the living during the commonwealth; Taylor, 1670; Mitchell, 1696; Walter Borlase, 1731; he was Vice-Warden of the Stannaries; John Trist, A.M., 1776; he held successively the livings of the several parishes of Crantock, Talland, S. Stephens



by Saltash, Altonon, Veryan, Kenwyn, and Kea; he died in 1781, and was interred in this church. Richard Milles, 1781; Coleridge, 1823; George-James Cornish, admitted October 1, 1828; Browne, 1850; and the present vicar, the Rev. Richard Vautier, 1857.

This church, *Ecclesiam de Keynwen, juxta Truwerw* was dedicated by Bishop Bronescombe, September 27, 1259, and the day after he consecrated *capella S. Marie de Truru*.

It comprises a chancel, nave, south aisle, south transept, and north transept or Tregavethan aisle.

The chancel was lengthened in 1862; it is paved with encaustic tiles, highly glazed, and arranged in rich patterns.

The east window commemorates the Carlyon family of Truro, and is inscribed,—

To the glory of God, and in memory of Harriet Carlyon, died Jan'y. 15, 1863; aged 74 years.  
Elizabeth Carlyon, died Sept'r. 17, 1861; aged 81 years.  
Clement Carlyon, died March 5, 1864; aged 87 years.  
Mary Carlyon, died July 28, 1861; aged 90 years.  
Anne Carlyon, died Feby. 15, 1856; aged 82 years.

Three smaller chancel windows of painted glass are inscribed,—

1. To the glory of God, and in pious memory of Edward Osler, who died March 7, 1863; aged 64. Certain of his friends erected this memorial.
2. To the glory of God, and in memory of William Mansel Tweedy, of Alverton, Truro, died Palm Sunday, 1859.
3. † In memoriam Georgii Jacobi Cornish, Vicarii.

The arcade has seven four-centred arches of S. Stephens stone supported on pillars of the same material. A part of the north transept or Tregavethan aisle is used as a vestry. It was rebuilt in 1855, by the owner of the manor of Tregavethan. The south transept was rebuilt in 1820, and again in 1862. The roofs are of open woodwork, well proportioned and substantial.

One of the aisle windows is inscribed,—“In memory of John Tippet, 13 years Church Warden of this parish, died July 13th, 1864; aged 64.”

Another thus,—“To the glory of God and in affectionate memory of Elizabeth Blamey, A.D. 1864.”

The font is oblong; it is supported on a round shaft and four small pillars, all of granite.

The tower arch, which is moulded and somewhat heavy, is open to the church.

There are eight windows of handsomely stained glass; the west or tower window bears the arms of the following incumbents, whose names are thus inscribed on it.—

“TRIST, VICAR 1776	“VAUTIER, 1857
“MILLES, 1781	“POLWHELE, CURATE
“BROWNE, 1850	“CORNISH, 1828.

“EDWARD TREWBODY CARLYON, CHURCH WARDEN, 1847.”

A baptismal amphora of brass is inscribed,—“Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.”—Rev. 2, x.

There is a south porch, a priest's door, and a vestry door.

The tower is of three stages, buttressed on the square, and finished with battlements and pinnacles. On the 20th of December, 1860, during a terrific thunder-storm, the tower was struck by lightning and one of the pinnacles and the roof of the nave considerably damaged.

The tower contains eight bells, said to surpass all others in the county; and to have been placed in it when ringing was a favourite amusement with the neighbouring gentry. There is also a clock.

Monuments in the church are thus inscribed:—

This stone as a funeral memorial is sacred to the memory of those persons whose names are inscribed on it.

Edmund Powell, mercer, late of Truro, died in the Lord 6th January, 1784; aged 36.

Also Alexander Allen Powell, died 8th June, 1789; aged 5 years.

What is life? It is even a vapour.

Also Edmund Powell, died 22nd July, 1790; in the 21st year of his age. His days passed away like a shadow.

Also John Allen Powell, died 31st August, 1791; aged 10 years.

The righteousness of Christ alone delivereth from eternal death.

Also Kitty late wife to Thomas Powell, surgeon, died 18th January, 1794; in the 21st year of her age.

She is absent from the body,—and present with the Lord.

These four, with five more who died in their infancy, were all children of the abovementioned Edmund Powell.

Also Elizabeth, sister of Thomas Powell, died 26th Sept., 1790; aged 20 years. She sleeps in Jesus.

Erected in memory of a beloved and only child, George Nicholls John obt. February 4th, 1797; Æ. 8 years.

Sacred to the memories of Christiana Anna Johns who departed this life the 12th day of August, 1805; aged 38 years,

Of George Nicholls John, her only child, who died the 4th day of February, 1797; aged 8 years.

And of George John, Esquire, the husband and father of the above, who departed this life at Trehaverne, in this parish, the 15th day of July, 1808; aged 47 years. Their remains are deposited underneath this place.

In memory of William Michell, Esq., late of Comprigney, in this parish, who died Feby. 5, 1845; aged 69. This tablet is raised by his son in grateful remembrance of a beloved parent.

A mural brass is inscribed,—

A memorial of love and respect from all classes, for James-Lewis Kirkness, surgeon, who was summoned from a life of usefulness on the xiv day of February, in the year of our Lord mdcccxlviii; at the age of xxxv.

Wisdom is the gray hair unto man, and an unspotted life is old age.—*Wisdom c. iv.*

On the floor,—“J. T. vicar, A.M., 1781.”

Near the porch is a tall and elaborately sculptured modern cross, inscribed thus,—

In: te: Domine: speravi: Georgio: Jac: Cornish Pastori: optimo: † in: pace.

In 1819 the church had become so dilapidated through extreme age, that it was considered to be unsafe for further use. At this date the Rev. R. Polwhele, one of the county historians, was the curate, and mainly through his instrumentality the structure was re-edified; it was again opened for divine service October 8, 1820. Recently the whole fabric has undergone a complete and tasteful reconstruction from plans prepared by J. P. St. Aubyn, Esq.

The commodious and pleasantly situated vicarage house was built in 1780; from the grounds there is a fine view of the town of Truro, the river, and the adjoining picturesque country.

A Dominican convent of *Preaching Friars* was founded in this parish by the Reskymer family; but of which few particulars can now be collected. Walter Bronescombe, bishop of Exeter, dedicated their conventual church on Michaelmas day, 1259. It was situated between Kenwyn-street and the river; and the site is now intersected from north to south by Castle-street, and from east to west by Frances-street, crossing each other at nearly right angles.

Though many names of its members occur in the lists of the *ordinandi* in the episcopal registers, and though the community had the reputation of excelling in theological science, the names of two priors only have been ascertained, namely—

*John* was prior in March, 1330.

*Benedict Lugans*, a man apparently of much merit, and highly esteemed by Thomas de Brantyngham, bishop of Exeter. This prior's name often occurs between 1380 and 1390.

John de Grandisson, bishop of Exeter, issued his commission, dated September 10, 1328, to *John de Kylkhampton*, prior of Bodmin, to reconcile the church and cemetery of the Dominicans at Truro, reputed to have been recently violated. The same bishop bequeathed to this convent the sum of 40s.

In 1553, the site of this religious house was granted by Edward VI. to Edward Aglionby, Esq. Within the last century and half, parts of the church, and of a holy well, were distinctly visible in a meadow called the *Friary*. Afterwards a tan-yard occupied the precincts.

It is singular that the convent seal was found in 1842, in the vicarage garden of S. Nicholas Church, Sturry, Canterbury. The centre of the oval is occupied by a seated personage in the act of lecturing or blessing. The legend is,

+ S. CONVENT' FRATRV P' DICATOR' DE. TRIVERV.

Enrolment of a declaration of uses of the will of Ralph Reskymer in favour of the Friar's Preachers of Truro, A.D. 1462.

*To all those to whom this present wrytyng shall come, Rauf Reskymer, squier, send gretynge.*

*Where as I the seid Rauf have enfeofed William Bere, Roger Crestowe, clerk, Michell Sule, clerk, and John Kemp, of and in all my manoirs, londes, and tenementes, rentes and services with thappurtenances in the shire of Cornewail, and estate therof to theym by me delyvered, to thentent to fulfill my wyll, as well that that is conteyned in wrytyng, declared at the tyme of the seid estate made as that that I shulde to theym for my wyll bi wrytynge in tyme aftirward, I will, and bi this present wrytyng declare that my seid feoffees over these thynges conteyned in the seid wrytyng declared upon the seid estate, shall make a sure estate unto the beholf of the priour and co'vent of the house of Freres Prechours of Truru, in the seid counte, of the which house myne auncestres been foundours, of and in a meadowe, two gardeyns, and a culverhous, adjoynynge to the seid house of freres in the west side thereof, beyng now in the handes of John Arundell, squyer, to have and to holde to the seid priour and co'vent and to their successours for evermore, by way of eschaunge for suche londes and tenementes as I have enfeofed my seid feoffees bi their discrecion, to susteyn a masse dayly to be songen for the soules of me and of myne auncestres, aboute the houre of .x. in the chauncel of the seid freres at the auter of the Trinite, before the which auter I will that my seid feoffees provyde for my body to be leyed of the issues and profites commynge of my seid liflode.*

*Also if it so be that eny of myne heirs trouble or interrupt in eny wise my seid feoffees in pursuynge of eny part of my will conteyned as well in this my present wrytyng as of eny part conteyned in the seid wrytyng declared upon the seid estate,*



*than I wil, that my seid feoffees have, holde, and rejoyse, all my seid manoirs, londes, and tenementes, whereof I have enfeofed them accordyng to the dede of the estate therof by me to theym made, to dispose therof for me aftir their discrecions.*

*In witnesse wherof to this my present will I have put my seale. Yoven the xth day of the moneth of November, the seconde yere of the reigne of Kyng Edward the iiijth.*

Et memorandum quod predictus Radulphus venit in cancellariam regis apud Westmonasterium, undecimo die Novembris, anno presenti et recognovit scriptum predictum et omnia contenta in eodem in forma predicta.

The following obiits were kept in the church of the Preaching Friars;—Radulphus Reskymer, arm. obiit. 1465; Radulphus de Albo Monasterio, chevalier; Johannes Beaupre, chevalier; Radulphus de Bello-prato, chevalier, obiit 1329; Dominus Otho de Bodrygan; Matilda Ardell, obiit die 5 Novembris, 1464.

The Chacewater district, a detached portion of this parish is in the form of a triangle; it is severed from Kenwyn on the north by Kea, and is bounded on the south by Gwennap, and on the west by S. Agnes.

At the junction of three inconsiderable valleys stands the little town of Chacewater, which owes its existence solely to the surrounding mines.

On an eminence a little to the south of the town stands the church; it was built in 1828, and is dedicated to S. Paul. The structure is a plain parallelogram, and, excepting the excellent material of which it is built, including its heavily timbered roof, has not a single architectural feature to commend it. It comprises a chancel, nave, three capacious galleries, and a vestry; and is calculated to seat about 1500. It was built under what was termed the "Million Act," and cost upwards of £5000, towards which the church commissioners contributed £3000. At the west end stands a lofty tower of four stages, finished with battlements; it contains one bell.

Neat marble monuments bear the following inscriptions:—

Sacred to the memory of Mark Matthews, of Chacewater, who died of Cholera, in Mexico, August 8th, 1833: aged 28 years.

Also of Thomas Matthews, his brother, who died at Cowes, Isle of Wight, February 26th, 1834; aged 38 years.

This tablet was erected by the inhabitants of Chacewater as a tribute of their respect and esteem.

And to the memory of Joel Matthews, their brother, who died of fever at Las-Santos, Estramadura, in Spain, July 26th, 1843; aged 42 years.

In memory of David Jackson, A.M., five years incumbent of this church, who died 26th of March, 1845; aged 39 years.

Sacred to the memories of Charles Augustus Hocken, B.A., late incumbent of this parish, who died at Torquay Novr. 19th, 1846; aged 29 years; and was buried in a vault in this churchyard.

Of Edward Octavius, his brother, M.D., who died at Chacewater August 10th, 1845; aged 25 years.

Of Elizabeth Mary Wilson, sister of the above, who died in India June 15th, 1847; aged 31 years.

And of Lavinia, their infant sister, who died May 1st, 1814; and was buried at Bristol.

In memory of the Revd. H. W. Phillips, M.A., 17 months incumbent of this place, who was killed at Shrivensham, on the Great Western Railway, on the 10th of May, 1848; aged 29 years.

This tablet has been erected by a few of his parishioners and friends, in commemoration of his many virtues.

In memory of Richard, eldest son of Richard and Caroline Tiddy, of this place. He was born on the 1st of April, 1834: and was accidentally killed by the pit closing on him when at work at the Turon Gold fields, New South Wales, on the 20th of October, 1856; and buried in the churchyard of Sofala on the 22nd.

This tablet is erected by his sorrowing parents in memory of an affectionate and dutiful son.

List of incumbents,—Thomas-John Trevenen, minister August 7, 1828; removed to S. Ewe in 1836. George-James Cornish, January 27, 1829; he removed to Kenwyn. H. T. Oxenham, curate, July 27, 1829. John Hull, curate, Nov. 12, 1830. Christopher-Mends Gibson, minister, March 31, 1832; removed to S. Clements in 1840. Charles Palairret, March 2, 1840. David Jackson, October 14, 1840; died 1845. Charles-Augustus Hocken, March 5, 1845; died 1846. Edward M. Hamilton, Sept. 9, 1846. H. Walter Phillips, the first Perpetual curate, July 2, 1847; killed in 1848. And the present incumbent, and first vicar, the Rev. George-Lemon Church, instituted July 4, 1848.

A monument in the churchyard commemorates the vicar's wife and child; it is inscribed,—

Maria-Elizabeth Church. Born Septbr. 14th, 1818; died Decbr. 22nd, 1856.

George-Alfred Church. Born Septbr. 26, 1854; died Septbr. 30th, 1854.

Is it well with thee? Is it well with thy husband? is it well with the child? And she answered,—It is well.

The living has this year, 1868, been made a vicarage; the patronage in the vicar of Kenwyn. The stipend arises from the following sources, namely, the sum of £1400 invested at £3 per cent. . . . . £42 }  
                     From the vicarial tithes of Kenwyn. . . . . 20 } £300.  
                     From the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. . . . . 238 }

Some years ago the tower was slightly damaged by lightning; and in February, 1866, the north-west corner of the church was greatly injured, several windows smashed, and other damage done, by the same thunder-storm that nearly destroyed the church at Mabe.

Adjoining the churchyard is a substantial, convenient, and pleasantly situated vicarage house.

Between the church and the village stands an excellent school premises, built in 1847, by the late Earl of Falmouth, at a cost of £850. It comprises every requirement for boys and girls' National Schools; the frontage, which is surmounted with a bell-cot and the Boscawen crest, is constructed of well-wrought granite ashlar.

The present Viscount Falmouth has given £150 towards the expenses of the establishment, and subscribes the sum of £30 annually. Another annual subscription of £5 is made from Botton's charity, through the Ironmongers' Company, London.

The ecclesiastical district of Chacewater embraces a portion of the parish of Kea. The village or little town of that name is situated in the manor of *Albalanda* or *Blanchland*; it comprises two or three indifferent streets, a large Wesleyan Methodist chapel built in 1832, a chapel built by a Mr. Moyle, and now used by the Primitive Methodists, and at a little distance, a Bible Christian chapel; there is also a market house, in which a customary market is held on Saturdays. A few houses to the eastward are in the parish of Kea.

At the western angle of Chacewater meet the three parishes of Gwennap, Redruth, and S. Agnes; and the four hundreds of Pydar, Powder, Kirrier, and Penwith. The point of junction, was anciently used as a burial place for *felones-de-se*, and from this circumstance was called *Kyvr an kou*, that is, the place of death.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Chacewater are numerous ancient barrows.

The foundation stone of the chapel of S. John in Lemon street, Truro, was laid April 5, 1827; and the building was opened for divine service in 1828. The Parliamentary Commissioners granted £700 towards the expense of its erection; the remainder was raised by the inhabitants. It is a square decorated building, capable of seating a thousand persons. Over the entrance is a Grecian bell turret containing one bell. The patron is the vicar of Kenwyn; and the stipend £190.

In the list of perpetual curates will be found the names of the following: The Right Rev. John Medley, D.D., consecrated the first bishop of Fredericton in 1845; he was incumbent of this chapel in 1838. Osborne John Tancock, D.C.L., now vicar of Tavistock; he was admitted to the incumbency of this chapel October 30, 1839, and with it held the mastership of Truro Grammar School. Orlando Manley was admitted in 1858; he afterwards became perpetual curate of S. Paul, Devonport. The last perpetual curate, the Rev. Jeffreys-Wilkins Murray, admitted in 1865, has this year, 1868, become vicar of Mylor.

At the higher part of Lemon street are S. Johns Infant Schools, built in 1833.

The ecclesiastical district of S. George, Kenwyn, was gazetted August 11, 1846. The church, which is of Early English style, was built in 1855, from designs by the Rev. Wm. Haslam, at that time incumbent of Baldhu. It comprises an apsidal chancel, nave, north and south transept, and a vestry. The chancel has five windows of good stained glass, the east window representing the crucifixion. A window on the western side of the chancel bears the Wrench arms, and is inscribed,—*P. C. Wrench, S.T.B. Fundator Ecclesie, A.C. 1855; Scholæ Paroch. A.C. 1856; Personæ Domus, A.C. 1857. Laus Deo.* The chancel arch is pointed; it springs from capitals composed of richly sculptured vine leaves. The windows of the transepts are supported internally by slender columns. The roofs, which spring from stone corbels, are open, and of the most substantial description. The ornamented windows of the nave were presents from anonymous donors. The font, also an anonymous gift, is of S. Stephens stone, as are all the internal dressings of this interesting and well-finished church. There is a north porch, a priest's door, and a vestry door.

The west or tower window, which is open to the church, is filled with richly stained glass, the chief figures being S. George and the dragon, and S. Michael; it is inscribed,—“In memory of Alfred son of William Harry and Maria Martin Jenkins, who departed this life at Chanaral, Chili, 24 July, 1866; aged 24 years.” On a brass beneath is inscribed,—“That the young may take encouragement by endeavouring to follow the virtues and good deeds of an exemplary character, this window is erected by subscription to record the death of Alfred Jenkins, one who remembered his Creator in the days of his youth.”

The tower is of three stages, and is finished with a plain parapet and crocketed pinnacles; the roof is drained by gargoyles carved into figures emblematic of the four evangelists.

Adjoining the church are good schoolrooms, built with corresponding taste; and near the west end stands a substantial and convenient vicarage house, one of the gables of which bears the arms of the incumbent, namely, *Gules, three cross crozlets in bend, or,* and the inscription,—“*P. E. Wrench, founder of church, schools, and house, 1857.*”



The stipend is £150 ; and the patronage is in the Crown and Bishop alternately. The present and first vicar is the Rev. Peter-Elwin Wrench, who is also chaplain to the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, to which there is attached a salary of £30 per annum.

At the top of Pydar-street is S. Mary's public cemetery, to which a mortuary chapel is attached.

The Royal Cornwall Infirmary is situated in the district of S. George ; and stands on an eminence at the south-west part of the town of Truro. It was built under the patronage of George IV., then Duke of Cornwall, who subscribed £500 towards the expense of its erection. It is arranged on the same plan as the old Exeter hospital ; and was opened for public use August 12, 1799. It was at first intended for the use of miners only, but it has long been open to the public. The expenses of the establishment were wholly defrayed by voluntary contributions until August, 1810, when, on the governors engaging to receive leper patients, the Court of Chancery assigned to them the rents of the estate of the S. Lawrence Hospital for Lepers, near Bodmin. Recently a new wing has been added to the building.

The manor of Allet or Edles, the *Edelet* of Domesday, was held in the days of the Confessor by *Osulf*, and temp. William I. by *Algar*, Master of the horse under the Earl of Cornwall. It was afterwards in the families of Lansladron and Hamley. In the feodary of 1346, *Serlo de Lanladron ten. in Alet 3. part. 1 feod.* From the last named two-thirds descended to the Arundells of Trevice, who held that portion in the reign of James I. circa 1619. The other third was divided between Boscawen and Trevilian. Many years since the manor belonged in equal portions, to Lord Falmouth, Sir William Lemon, and Lord Galway. It is now the property of Viscount Falmouth and Lord Galway ; the former owns two-thirds, the latter one-third. The woods called Three Lords' wood, and Lady's wood are the property of Viscount Falmouth.

The manor of Newham formerly belonged to the Bodrugan family. On the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrugan it fell to the crown, and was granted by Henry VII. to Sir Hugh Trevanion, whose family held it for many years. By the Trevanions it was leased to the Rev. Wm. Pye ; and the fee was afterwards sold by J. T. P. B. Trevanion, Esq., to Ralph-Allen Daniel, Esq., who also purchased the lease of Mr. Pye. By Mr. Daniel's representatives the estate and manor were sold to the family of the present proprietor, Baron Vivian, of Glynn.

Newham house built by R. A. Daniel, Esq., is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the river Fal, about half a mile below Truro ; it is a tasteful and commodious residence, and stands within a well-wooded lawn. William Michell, Esq., barrister-at-law is the present occupier.

Tregarriek or Tolgarriek, formerly called a manor, was the seat of a family of that name. Robert Trenowith married Maud Tregarriek the heiress of the Tregarrieks of this place ; their only child and heiress, Joan, married Hugh Boscawen, Esq., of Tregothnan, and their son and heir, Hugh Boscawen, Esq., was living 6 Edward IV., 1466.

This estate, now the property of Viscount Falmouth, has been in the Boscawen family four hundred years.

Comprigney a genteel residence, about half a mile from Truro, has long been the property of the Vivian family. The Rev. Thomas Vivian was born here in 1720 ; he received

his education at the Truro Grammar school and at Exeter College, Oxford. He married Mary, daughter of John Hussey, Esq., of Okehampton; and his only preferment was the vicarage of Cornwood, Devon. In 1792 he published *Cosmology, or an enquiry into the cause of what is called gravitation or attraction*. This was followed in 1785 by *The Book of the Revelation of S. John the Divine explained; in an historical view of the past and present state of the Christian world compared with the prophetic visions*. It is remarkable that Mr. Vivian foretold in this treatise the fall of Louis XVI. of France, from scripture authorities. He also published *Three Dialogues*, explaining the principles of the Christian religion. Of this book he published the twenty-second edition in 1788.

Mr. Vivian died at Cornwood in 1793. The following epitaph was written by one of his friends.

O pious Vivian, may thy ashes rest,  
Till the last trumpet calls thee to the blest!  
What tho' no cenotaph thy worth records,  
No splendid monument, no sculptor's words  
Preserve thy memory,—still it shall be dear,  
Still lov'd, still cherish'd, by the heart sincere.  
Who mark'd thy life, clear from sinister ends,  
Knew thee the best of parents, husbands, friends,  
Lov'd thy meek spirit, admir'd thy peaceful life,  
Free from all other faults, as free from strife.  
Oh that my life and death were like to thine!  
Oh grant it heaven!—Grant it O grace divine.—E. C.

Comprigney is the property of Baron Vivian of Glynn, the lineal descendant of the Rev. Thomas Vivian; the mansion is occupied by Capt. B. Holland, R.N.

Bosvigo was the property and residence of the family of Sholl. In 1741, Richard Sholl sold it to the great-grandfather of the late Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.; it is now the property of his representative Colonel Tremayne.

The house, which is situated in an agreeable little valley about half-a-mile from Truro, was built by Francis Benallack, Esq., who afterwards sold it to Henry Rosewarne, Esq., M.P. for Truro, 23 George III., 1782, who enlarged the buildings, and died there about the year 1781. Bosvigo House is now occupied by John R. Paull, Esq., solicitor.

Boswysick, Bosvysack, or Bosvisack, was for several generations a seat of the family of Hacche. It was afterwards vested in the family of John. By Henry John, Esq., it was sold to the late William Harris, Esq., of Rosewarne in Camborne, whose daughter Mrs. Hartley, widow of Winchcombe-Henry Hartley, Esq., is the present proprietor.

Roseveth is the property of John-Samuel Enys, Esq.; it was for sometime the seat of a branch of the family of Cosens of Penzance. Henry Cossen or Cosens was M.P. for Truro, 1 James I. 1603. Nicholas Cossen, of this place, was sheriff in 1659 and 1660. The old mansion has been converted into a farm-house.

Croftwest for sometime the residence of Thomas Michell, Esq., was more particularly noted for its kennel of hounds well known as the *Four Barrow Hunt*, so named from the four ancient barrows in the immediate vicinity.

The estate is the property of Mrs. Hartley.

Chiveala or Chywhela is situated in a sheltered position about two miles to the west of Truro, on the Redruth road. The house was built by F. Benallack, Esq., who afterwards sold it to Mr. Thomas Trestrail, from whom it passed to the family of Viscount Falmouth the present proprietor.

Chyneose or S. Coose was formerly a seat of the family of Haweis, latterly became the property of Mr. Nicholas Brown; it now belongs to Capt. Teague.

Treworder once a seat of the family of Covens, is divided between the heirs of Gully and Ferris.

Beside those already named the parish abounds with handsome villa residences, more especially in the immediate vicinity of Truro, and at Higher Town.

On Creegbraws downs, in the Chacewater district, is a valuable quarry of an elvan similar in colour to the famed Pentewan stone. A good sample of this excellent building material may be seen in Chacewater church. This quarry is the property of Viscount Falmouth.

At Carvedras are the old established Tin Smelting Works of Messrs. Daubuz and Company.

"*Tregauethan*," writes Norden, circa 1584, "the house of John Curran." The family of Coryn resided in this parish four generations before 1620, and the name frequently appears in the parish registers. They bore for their arms *A millrind between four Cornish choughs proper*.

The village of Blackwater, partly in this parish and partly in S. Agnes, is intersected by the high road leading from Michell to Redruth; by the boundary of the parishes; and by the boundary of the hundreds of Powder and Pydar. The principal house in the village was long the property and residence of the family of Sandoe, to whom the greater part of the village formerly belonged.

One of their ancestors married the heiress of Howard of Trevenson, who immigrated from Ireland at the time of the massacre, which occurred in 1641, and not in 1662 as before stated, nor in 1622 as stated by others. Mr. George Sandoe, the last of the male line, considerably improved the property, and died here about the year 1779. He married Sarah, daughter of Gabriel Christowe, by whom he had issue two daughters; Elizabeth, who married William Michell, and Sarah who married Thomas Gilbert. This Thomas Gilbert was the grandson of Thomas Gilbert, of Mawgan in Pydar, and afterwards of this parish. He held several small estates under the Arundells and Boscawens, and having married his cousin, Elizabeth Hicks, of Trevithick, in S. Ewe, had issue by her two sons, Thomas and William. The latter married Cordelia, daughter of Edmund Warne, of Madron, and had issue a daughter, Cordelia, who married her cousin, Mark Hicks; and a son, the before-named Thomas Gilbert, who married Sarah Sandoe. He died early in life in 1770, leaving an infant family.

His only surviving child CHARLES-SANDOE GILBERT was the author of a *History of Cornwall*, in two volumes quarto, published in 1817-20.

Of Mr. C. S. Gilbert's early life very little is known; it is supposed that he passed his school-boy days at, or in the neighbourhood of, either Mawgan or Lower S. Columb. Later in life he kept a large chemist and druggist's shop at Devonport; and he is said to have acquired a considerable knowledge of Cornwall from accompanying as assistant, an itinerant vender of medicine in his tours throughout the county. The Rev. John Wallis, late vicar of Bodmin, who was personally acquainted with him, saw him for the last time in a small house at the end of the Strand church, London; and he is supposed to have died somewhere in London.



The recklessness of expenditure with which Mr. Gilbert has been charged in collecting the materials, illustrating, and publishing his History does not clearly appear. It was published under the patronage of two Dukes of Northumberland, with an aristocratic list of subscribers,—the plates with which it was illustrated, were nearly all presents from the gentlemen of the county,—and the genealogical part, although somewhat defective, yet the most reliable portion of the history, was, it has been stated, the gratuitous contribution of the Rev. Francis-Vyvyan Jago-Arundell, late rector of Landulph.

There are many errors in the topographical portion of the History, and a number of misplaced paragraphs; and nearly the whole of the monumental inscriptions given were imperfectly and carelessly transcribed.

*Five years after the publication of the last volume of Mr. Gilbert's History of Cornwall*, the following announcement appeared in the list of bankrupts, of the *London Gazette* for November, 1825,—*Gilbert, C. S., Devonport, Chemist.*

In the village of Blackwater are chapels for the Wesleyan Methodists and Primitive Methodists.

A considerable portion of the town of Truro is in this parish, the line of division being the little river from Carvedras. This stream passes intact to the north of S. George's road, where it divides, one part branching off to water the town, the other continuing its course as the parish boundary. Between or near the Savings Bank and the Baptist chapel in River-street it crosses into that street, passes under Victoria Place, and after flowing under the bridge in Lemon-street, enters the creek at the Back-quay. Besides the streets already named this portion of the town comprises the greater part of its best street—Lemon-street, together with Fairmantle-street, Calenick-street, Kenwyn-street, Ferris-town, Richmond-hill, and a number of other intermediate streets and lanes. At the top of Lemon-street are two or three tastefully built terraces, and several handsome villas.

In addition to the places of worship already named, there are in this district chapels for the Wesleyan Methodists, in Fairmantle street; Baptists, in River-street; New Connexion, in Castle-street; and for the United Methodists, in Kenwyn-street. There are two large well-attended public schools, namely, the Central School, in Fairmantle-street, and the British School in Back Lane. In Kenwyn-street is the Truro Dispensary, established in 1842; and at the corner of Lemon-quay are the public Gas Works.

A little beyond Richmond Hill is the General Station of the Cornwall, West Cornwall, and Falmouth railways, 300 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles from London, 26 miles from Penzance, and 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  from Falmouth. In close proximity to the station, on the Cornwall line, are two viaducts,—the Carvedras viaduct 83 feet high, and the Truro viaduct 92 feet high. There is a goods' station for the West Cornwall railway at Newham, to which there is a branch line of rail.

At the top of Lemon-street stands a fluted Doric column, erected by public subscription to commemorate Richard Lauder, the explorer of the Niger. It is surmounted with a gigantic statue of the adventurer, from the chisel of N. N. Burnard, the Cornish sculptor.

The column, the material of which is granite, was nearly completed in May, 1836, and fell to the ground a few days after. Its fall drew the following effusion from an

aged historian of the county who resided in the locality,—

“I heard it fall to the ground with a portentous crash that shook all Lemon-street.”

Hark,—hark! from yon column it came! ’Tis the roar

That is heard on the *Niger*—the Lander’s own shore,

And the growl, and the blood-thrilling yell!

Yon column with ominous bodings terrific,

Re-echoes the sound from the deserts of Afric!

Lo, it totters! — That moment it fell.

RICHARD LANDER was a native of Truro, where he was born in 1804; and became a printer. His first hazardous voyage was with Major Colebrook, one of H.M. commissioners of inquiry into the state of the British Colonies, with whom he embarked from Portsmouth on board the *Lady Campbell*, February 13, 1823, and arrived in Simon’s Bay, South Africa, on the 13th of the following July.

During the voyage the vessel with upwards of sixty passengers narrowly escaped destruction three times:—by losing her rudder in a heavy gale; the gun-room taking fire; and the ship striking on a rock.

Lander accompanied Major Colebrook through the colony; he then quitted his service, and sailed for England in 1824. He next lived in the establishment of a kinsman of the Duke of Northumberland, but this situation did not suit his rambling disposition.

On the return of Major Denham and Captain Clapperton from the interior of Africa, Lander, on hearing of arrangements being made for the further exploration of that country, waited on the latter gentleman who at once engaged him as his confidential servant. Many of Lander’s friends endeavoured to dissuade him from this journey; but nothing could alter his determination, and he embarked with Capt. Clapperton, in the *Brazen* sloop of war, and sailed from Portsmouth August 27, 1825. He was then in his twenty-second year.

Of this unfortunate expedition Lander was the only survivor. He succeeded in making his way, defenceless and alone, from Socatoo, in Haussa, where Capt. Clapperton died, to Badagry, on the western coast of Africa.

At Badagry Lander was compelled to drink the fetish ordeal, which was a quart bowl of clear liquid, from the poisonous effects of which he escaped in a marvellous manner.

On his return to England Lander deposited his master’s property at the Colonial office, without having lost a single article from the time he left Socatoo, twelve months previously, although he had travelled throughout the most violent rainy season that had been remembered by the natives for many years. He remained in London three or four weeks, to prepare a rough copy of his Journal and then returned to Truro, whence he had been absent nearly thirteen years.

Consequent on the publication of his Journal the government entrusted to Lander the prosecution of further researches concerning the course of the Niger.

In 1830, he and his brother John succeeded in proving that the Quorra, or Niger, falls by many mouths into the Bight of Benin. The brothers were, however, seized by the negroes and sold to a slave-dealer, but being brought to Cape Formosa, were redeemed by the master of a Liverpool ship. They returned to England in June 1830, and published a *Journal of an Expedition to Explore the Course and Termination of the Niger*.

In 1832, they undertook a new expedition to the Niger in an iron steam-boat, and bought a small island as a British trading station.

In 1833, Richard Lander, with a few companions, made a trading excursion in the delta of the Niger ; but they were assailed by the natives, and Lander received a wound in the thigh, of which he died at Fernando Po, January 27, 1834. John Lander was about three years younger than his brother, and had received a better education ; he was rewarded with an appointment in the Customs ; but died November 16, 1839, from the effects of the African climate.

The government settled a pension on Richard Lander's widow of £70 per annum, and £50 on his only child, a daughter.

The only inscription on the column in Lemon street, is the word **LANDER**.

About twenty-seven years ago, the occupier of one of the tenements erected on the site of the ancient Dominican church, had occasion to cut down a tree which grew near his house, in a garden, the stem of which was about four inches in diameter. As the upper portion fell, a well-defined cross, perfect as if cut with a chisel and stained of a blood colour, appeared upon the heart of the severed trunk. The matter caused some little excitement at the time ; and an engraving of the cross appeared in one of the local newspapers.

About a mile to the north of the parish church, the rivers Kenwyn and S. Allen form a junction, and the united waters flow in a straight course to Truro, a little below which they fall into Truro creek.

Among the chief landowners of the parish will be found the names of Viscount Falmouth, who is by far the largest ; Mrs. Mary-Anne Hartley ; Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. ; Baron Vivian of Glynn ; W. S. Gully, Esq. ; the representatives of the late Sir Charles Lemon, Bart. ; T. J. Agar-Robartes, Esq. ; J. S. Enys, Esq. ; and J. Ennis Vivian, Esq.

The land immediately around the churchtown and near Truro is in a good state of cultivation and highly fertile ; but towards the western extremity of the parish there are large tracts of barren commons studded with heaps of mine rubbish.

The parish lies entirely on slate of the same nature as that of S. Clement and S. Allen.





## S. KEVERNE.

*HALS*.—S. Keverne is situate in the hundred of Kerryer, and hath upon the north S. Martins; east, S. Anthony; west, Ruan Minor; south, the Bristol Channel. As for the modern name, whether it be derived from the Saxon Geferon, Geforan, Genoran, synonymous words, signifying a fraternity, seers, equals, fellows, inspectors, with reference to the six eight, or twelve men of this parish, who as a body politic, corporation, or fraternity, govern the same in joint or equal manner; or from the British Keveren, as schism, separation, or division in church matters or religion; or from Kieran, a famous Bishop amongst the Britons about the fifth century, who perhaps was born in this place, and is the tutelar guardian and patron of this Church; and to him also is dedicated S. Kieran rectory, in decanatu Christianitatis in Exeter: of which every man may think as he please.

In the Inquisition made into the value of Cornish Benefices by the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, 1294, *ecclesia Sancti Kierani*, in decanatu de Kerryer, *xxiil. viiis. iiiid.* Vicar ejusdem *iiiiil. vis. viiid.* In Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, £18 11 <sup>7</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. The patronage in Bulteel, the incumbent Gerry; the rectory in possession of Heale; and the parish rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1696, by the name of S. Keverne, £310 16 4.

Part of this new parish of S. Keverne, at the time of the Norman Conquest, was rated in the Domesday Book, 1087, under the jurisdiction of Treleage, i.e. Physician or Surgeon's town, or the Law Town; it is now the possession of Robert Buggin, Esq., i. e. Bacon, who married Prudence, daughter of John Arundell of Trethall, Esq.; his father, Jane, the daughter of Sir Francis Vyvyan, Knight, a younger branch of Gatecomb House in Devon, originally descended from Zacharias Boggan, Gent., Mayor of Totness, A.D. 1550, whose ancestors were merchants of that town, and gave for their arms, *Sable, a cockatrice displayed Argent, membered and taloned Gules.*

Note further that as *ker*, *kerr*, *kyr*, *kir*, signifies *dear*, beloved, choicely affectioned, in British, Cornish, and the Armorick languages, answerable to *dilectus* in Latin; so from thence proceeds *Kerryer*, a lover, or one dearly affectioned.

Treland in this parish, either the temple town, or a town notable for land, was another district or manor, taxed in Domesday Roll; and I take it, there are yet extant two tenements here called Treland Vear, and Treland Vean; i.e. the greater and the less Tre-lands. One of those places as I am informed, is the dwelling of John Hayme, Gent., Saxon, i.e. a house, home, or covering; that married Tregose; his father Boggans.

In this parish is situate Condura and Tregarne manors formerly pertaining to Condura, Ear of Cornwall.

Lanareh, also Lan-arth, in this parish, is the dwelling of Sampson Sanns, Gent., that married Cood, which tenement or barton was formerly the lands of Kensham, who sold it to the present possessors.

This Mr. Sanns died without legal issue about the year 1696, and left his estate to his brother's son, John Sanns, that married Hamley of S. Neot, now in possession thereof, who in the month of January, in the afternoon, in the year 1702, with seven other persons, men and women of this parish, coming by sea from Falmouth town and harbour towards their own homes in a fishing boat of about five tons burden, without deck or covering, on a fair day; and having got off at sea about a league beyond the said harbour, and within two leagues of their dwelling to the west; suddenly there happened to arise a high and mighty storm of wind against them, which rose the rapid waves of the sea to that degree, that the boatmen or oarmen, with all their skill or strength, were not able to put the boat further forward without its being filled with water or swallowed up with the raging sea.

Whereupon, despairing of getting home to S. Keverne, they all resolved if possible to return back to Falmouth harbour before that tempestuous storm of wind that blew that way, or run on shore on any other part of the country as they could. But, alas! they no sooner attempted those expedients, and turned their boat, but instantly the wind turned and thwarted their design. In this extremity they knew not what to do; both wind and water being thus outrageous against them; and that which added more to their calamity was, that, through their long toiling at sea, the light of the sun was past and night approached.

Then every person present being at their wits' end called upon his God for pardon of their sins, and mercy upon their souls, as despairing of the preservation of their bodies from the merciless element of the seas; when at length, after much fervent prayers, tears, and cries, the watermen proposed, all other their endeavours failing, that the boat must be left to drive before the wind and sea to such port or place as God in his infinite mercy and providence should guide it.

This course was taken, and the boat forthwith, by letting loose its helm, in a dark long night and most tremendous storm or hurricane, followed the current of the wind and waves all night; the passengers every minute casting out of the boat such water as the outrageous seas cast in upon her, least she might thereby be overwhelmed or filled therewith. At length the glimpse of daylight appeared, when they beheld themselves environed with the billows of the great ocean, without sight of either sun, moon, stars, or land. The storm still continuing all that day and the night after, also the third day and the night after, the boat and mariners in the same condition as aforesaid, when afterwards the fourth day in the morning, the wind and seas being somewhat abated of their fury and violence, about ten of the clock they discovered land, and forthwith rowed and steered the boat to the seashore thereof, where they arrived with the boat safely; which happened to be, as I was informed, on the coast of Normandy in France, about a hundred leagues distance from the place the boat first was driven off at sea. Which happened to be at such time as Queen Anne had wars with the French King. As soon as Mr. Sanns and his companions stept on land, they were met by three or four men with fuses, demanding what they were, as they judged, for they understood not French, to which they replied they were English; which one of them that understood the English tongue hearing, demanded the occasion of their coming there, and by what expedient they came over; the particulars of which hearing, as aforesaid, they were all astonished to hear of their hazardous passage, miraculous preservation, and to behold the boat, the instrument thereof next providence.

Upon which discourse, a gentlemen of the company asked Mr. Sanns what part of England he was born in, to which he replied Cornwall! and further interrogated him whether his name were not Sanns, to which he replied that it was; "Why then," said the gentleman, "I know your person, and well remember the kindness you shewed me in my distress many years since at your house, when the ship in which I was, was cast away and lost on the coast of St. Keverne;" understanding which, after they embraced each other. Then he demanded their arms and money, if any; whereupon Mr. Sanns having with him forty guineas that he had received at Falmouth for pilchards, the day before his boat was driven off at sea, he forthwith delivered it to his friend, who told him he and his companions must yield themselves prisoners of war; which accordingly they did, and Mr. Sanns was taken home to the gentleman's house. After which they were all examined concerning the premises before a justice of the peace, who finding matters as aforesaid, ordered that they should not be kept in custody as prisoners of war, but be all permitted to go at liberty and beg the alms of the people; whereupon they found extraordinary charity and favour amongst them, since they were not enemies, but persons by fate or providence, brought there after an especial manner, and preserved from the violence of the seas by the great Maker and Protector of all things.

The news whereof forthwith not only flew over the country, but was transmitted to the cognizance of King Lewis XIV., who thereupon ordered that by the first transport ship for prisoners of war, they should all be sent home freely into England; which happening soon after Mr. Sanns took his leave of his kind landlord in whose house he had been dieted and entertained, and was content to leave the forty guineas aforesaid with him, as his recompence; but contrary to his expectation the gentleman gave the same to him again, saying he would take nothing of that kind at his hands, since God in such a wonderful manner had preserved him and his companions from the great danger of the seas. Whereupon he presented five or six guineas to his wife, who after some reluctancy accepted thereof, and so they parted and went on board a transport ship, and safely landed at Portsmouth; and in about eight weeks after their departure from England, returned safe to S. Keverne, to the great joy and astonishment of their friends and relations, who concluded them all drowned long before.

And that the reader may not think those people's subsistence three nights and four days in their dangerous sea voyage, was as supernatural as their preservation it must be remembered, that one of of Mr. Sanns' companions being a woman that was an innkeeper, had bought at Falmouth town before they departed thence, for to sell to her customers, twelve pennyworth of white bread and three or four gallons of brandy, which proved the material support of their lives. Matthew of Westminster, our Chronologer, tells us that about the year 900, Dusblan, Machreu and one Maxlium, in a boat made of one ox skin and a half, with seven days provisions, in two days and a night arrived miraculously into Cornwall from Ireland, at the Mount's Bay.

TONKIN.—It takes its name from the famous S. Kevern.



HE parish of S. Keverne is situated in the deanery and hundred of Kirrier; it is bounded on the north by Manaccan and S. Anthony; on the east and south by the sea; and on the west by the detached part of Grade, and by the parishes of Ruan Major and S. Martins.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 10158 acres, of which 5751A.

2R. 26P. are arable ; 2168A. 0R. 25P. crofts and moors ; 201A. 3R. 9P. orchards and gardens ; 20A. 2R. 4P. willow plots ; 13A. 0R. 9P. woods ; and 2002A. 3R. 7P. commons and wastes.

The tithes were commuted in 1844 at £1674 13s. 1d. ; namely, to the vicar £512 ; and to the impropiators the sum of £1162 13s. 1d. The impropiators are altogether about 120 in number ; the largest sum received by any one of them is £59, the smallest 3s. The glebe measures 2R. 26P.

The parish contains by actual measurement 10158A. 1R. 18P. ; of which the waste lands, commons, rivers, roads, etc., measure 1531A. 0R. 13P.

The following list of vicars has been compiled :—William Postjoye was admitted June 10, 1266, by Walter Bronescombe, bishop of Exeter, on the presentation of the abbot and convent of Beaulieu, Hants ; Draco Williams, 1536, he also held the vicarage of S. Wenn at the same time ; John Swete died in 1695 ; Gerry, 1696 ; Woodford, 1716 ; at this time the living was valued at £80 per annum ; John Jago, inducted April 27, 1717 ; he was buried February 20, 1746 ; Thomas Pascoe, 1733 ; Anthony Williams, A.M., 1782 ; at this time the benefice was valued at £100 ; James Pascoe, 1817 ; Daniel Evans, admitted August 30, 1839 ; and the present vicar, the Rev. Edward Griffith admitted in 1854.

The church was dedicated in 1266 to S. Keveran, and appropriated to the abbey of Beaulieu in Hampshire, December 5, 1330. It comprises a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and a vestry.

The arcades have each seven acutely pointed arches, to which are added the north and south arches of the tower.

In the north aisle are the rood stairs, and the Letter of Thanks of “Carolus Rex.” Attached to one of the pillars of the south arcade is a shield bearing three birds regardant, impaled with a chevron between three mullets, and the date 1577 ; and near the crown of the adjoining arch is a framed shield bearing apparently the arms of Bogan.

In the western part of the nave and north aisle are a great many bench ends ; everyone bears two shields, whereon are carved the various emblems of the Passion, etc.

The font has an octagonal bowl with angels at the alternate sides ; the breast of every one bearing a saltire cross. On the four main sides are carved the monograms A.O., and jhs. The bowl is supported on a square shaft, curved inwardly.

The tower is built on three well-proportioned boldly moulded arches ; those at the north and south open into the aisles, and may be said to form the eighth arches of the arcades.

There is a south porch, a north door, and a priest’s door.

The tower, which is of two stages, and about 60 feet in height, is surmounted with an octagonal ribbed spire of about 38 feet. On the 28th of February, 1770, there happened in this district one of the most violent thunder-storms on record. The former spire of this tower was rent in pieces ; the roof of the church almost wholly destroyed ; large stones scattered over the floor, and small stones on the outside carried to a distance little short of a quarter of a mile. The vicar, the Rev. A. Williams, was rendered insensible, and nearly the whole congregation fell to the ground stunned, but no life was lost, nor did any sustain a serious injury ; about ten were slightly hurt. The spire was immediately rebuilt, and probably on the model of the one destroyed. The tower contains three bells, the largest of which weighs 22 cwt., and gives a fine sonorous note.



On one side of the tower entrance are two shields of arms; one bearing three flagons or covered cups, the other, three chevronels; being the arms Archdeckne and Pincerna.

There is a tradition that the oak out of which the ancient benches of the church were made grew on Crowza Downs, now a barren and rocky common.

Marble and other monuments in the church are thus inscribed:—

Here lyeth the Body of Robert Hill, Esquire, who departed this life ye 5 of June, Anno Dom. 1637.  
Duram patientia frango.

Here Lyeth the Body of Thomas Toll, of Pennare, Gent. who changed this life for a better the X Day of September, Anno Domini 1668.

Anag. { Thomas  
          { Toll.      Smooth Tall.

In converse Smooth, Faire, Plaine, and voide of guile,  
Of Stature Tall; whose loss wee do bewaile.  
Triumphing death! is this thy Victory,  
By death to give mee Immortality?  
Oh death! by death, for ever live I must;  
I then began to live when into dust  
I did returne; oh death then doe not Say  
That in thy Conquest thou didst winne the day.  
Mine head shall weare the bayes,—thy skull shall be  
Naked and bare vnto Eternity.

Near this Place Lies the Body of George Tregosse, Late of this Parish, Merchant, who Died the 30th day of January, 1710; Ætatis Sux 73.

A Man of Justice, Virtue, Charity,  
Lies here interr'd, whose antient Family  
Old Records tell, and Likewise did inspire  
His Generous Soul with a true British Fire.  
Merchants From Far, the Rich, the Poor, Contend,  
Who had the Greatest Loss in Such a Friend.  
His Candid Temper, Hospitality;  
Firmness to's Church & Steady Loyalty;  
Conjugall Fondness & Parentall Love;  
Entitled him (we hope) to Ioy above.  
Where may he rest From Pain & Trouble Free,  
In Endless Bliss to all Eternity.  
Rest here Awhile my dearest Part of me;  
I'll Shortly come Lie down and Rest with thee.  
Divorc'd by Death A while we must Remain,  
But Time will Come when we shall meet again,  
When the Trump Sounds to Call the Saints to rest,  
Then we with them together shall be blest.

Arms,—*Incedon impaling Tregosse.*

Near this place are deposited the earthly remains of Mary Hosken, daughter of George Hosken and Ann his wife of Tregowris, in this parish. She departed this life on the 24th day of April, 1801; aged 86 years.

The Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of His Majesty's seventh (Queen's-own) Regiment of Hussars, To the memory of Major Geo. Hy. C. Cavendish, Capt. S. G. Dunkenfield, Lieut. the Honble. Edward Waldegrave, and sixty-one non-commissioned officers and privates of the Regiment, who in returning from Spain with Dispatch Transports, unhappily perished in Coverack Cove, the 22nd of January, 1809.

When BRITAIN sends at LIBERTY'S Command,  
Her ready Youth to free a Stranger Land,  
She bears her Slain in Triumph to her Shore;  
And the proud Parent shows the Wounds before.  
But when her Sons, each Form of Danger past,  
Strain their glad eyes to view her Hills at last;  
If then the Tempest rolls,—the foaming Flood,—  
And her own Ocean whelms her bravest Blood;—

When there a DUNKENFIELD, a CAVENDISH here,  
And youthful WALDEGRAVE, press a wat'ry Bier;  
Their mourning Comrades feel a moisten'd Cheek,  
And bid the Marble their dumb Sorrow speak.

TYRANT! the Barrier of thy Rage—the Deep,  
Aids thy fierce Boast,—and English Mothers weep.

The above monument, it appears, was originally erected in the churchyard, where the greater part of the shipwrecked was interred. Major George-Henry-Compton Cavendish, was the second son of the first Earl of Burlington, and was born Oct. 14, 1784. Lieut. Edward-William Waldegrave was the third son of the fourth Earl of Waldegrave, and was born August 29, 1787.

The ship was known to be very old and in bad repair; but although the wind blew with some violence, it would have been a matter of no difficulty whatever to clear the *Manacles*. Seamen have therefore conjectured that the captain kept near the shore for the purpose of stranding the ship, to obtain the overstated value contracted for with the government; and that in attempting this fraud, he struck on the rocks, which caused the loss of every one on board.

Near this place are deposited the earthly remains of Eleanor Hosken, daughter of George Hosken and Ann his wife, of Tregowris. And the last survivor of that family, who were for many years respectable inhabitants of this parish. She departed this life on the 12th day of March, 1812; aged 96 years.

To the memory of Mr. William Digby Sandys, of Trinity Coll: Cambridge, who died at Lanarth on the 25th of September, 1814; as he entered his Nineteenth year.

Having found the blessedness of that state described by the apostle to the Romans,—That being justified by faith we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. Romans 5th, 1 v.

Mark the triumph of faith in the only wise God our Saviour. Jude.

His remains were interred in this church yard.

In memory of Mary Buchanan Sandys, who died at Lanarth 6th of November, 1823; aged 12 years; and was gathered as a Lamb into the bosom of the Great Shepherd.—Described by Isaiah xl. Chap. 11th ver. Thus exemplifying the prophecy in the viii Psm. 2nd ver. See also Mattw. xxi ch. 16 ver., and Luke x ch. 21st ver.

The last hours of this dear Christian child were consecrated by the mercy of God thro' faith in him whom Thomas emphatically pronounced his Lord and his God.

Sacred to the memory of Lieut.-Colonel Sandys, late of the Honble. East India Company's Service, on the Bengal establishment, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Cornwall; who departed this life the 21st August, 1829; in his 70th year, and whose remains are interred in a vault at the west end of this Church.

As a soldier he was conspicuous for intrepidity, particularly in the Mysore war of 1792, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, and was rewarded with high offices on the Staff of that distinguished nobleman when Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in India.

In 1802, on his return to England he settled on his paternal estate of Lanarth, in this parish.

His integrity as a magistrate,—his unaffected piety and extensive benevolence, gained for him the esteem and regard of all around.

His memory will long be affectionately revered and cherished.

He died in the happy realization of the truth and blessedness of that Gospel which had been his stay and solace during a long course of years. His hope was in Christ! His end was peace.

"The memory of the just is blessed."

Sacred also to the memory of Allan Sandys, Esq., M.A., late of Trinity College, Cambridge, son of the above, who departed this life the 21st April, 1828; in his 29th year.

His remains are interred beneath the parish church of St. Andrews, Holborn, London.

Sacred to the memory of Eliza Sandys, relict of the above named Colonel Sandys who died at Truro on the 26th November, 1857; aged 74 years; and is interred in the family vault.

The Lord Jehovah is my strength and my song, he is also become my salvation.—Isaiah 12 c. 2 v.

To the memory of Jacob Lory, gent., of Tregoning in this parish, who died A.D. 1834; aged 83. And was interred in this churchyard.

During a long life of constant industry, temperance, and frugality, he honestly accumulated wealth.

He was a true follower of the Church of England, in whose communion he lived and died a loyal subject to his king, and attached to the institutions of his country.

Near his grave lie the remains of Alice his wife, who died A.D. 1823; aged 70.

She was a kind mother and a faithful wife. She partook his cares and aided his success.

A sincere and humble Christian who never made an enemy. She lived in peace and charity, and died in hope of the resurrection through Christ.

In gratitude to his parents their son Jacob has erected this tablet, 1836.

To the memory of Jacob Lory, of Treleage, in this parish who died Augt. 19th, 1837; aged 57.

In testimony of gratitude for his kindness this monument is erected by his brother, William, R.N.

To the memory of Richard Saunders fourth son of Joseph and Elizabeth Saunders, of this parish. who died at Penang, East Indies, October 4th, 1843; aged 40.

For many years an officer in the E. I. service, and subsequently commander of several East Indianmen. Latterly a member of the firm of Messrs. Saunders, May, and Co., merchants of Calcutta.

Thro' life he maintained a course of inflexible virtue, integrity, and honorable exertion.

As a husband, father, son, brother, and friend, tender, dutiful, and affectionate. He lived a Christian and died a saint. "Them that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." 1 Thess. 4. 14.

Also of Mary Alexandrina, the beloved child of Richard Saunders and Charlotte his wife, who died on board the Dido off Penang, July 16th, 1843; aged 10 months, 22 days. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Sacred to the memory of the Revd. Claudius Sandys, M.A., son of the late Lieut. Colonel Sandys. of Lanarth, and chaplain in the Honble. East India Company's Service, in the Bombay Presidency, who closed his earthly career at Belgaum, in the East Indies, on the 12th July, 1848; aged 41 years.

Deeply lamented by his relatives and friends, and by many to whom he had been a faithful and affectionate pastor.

He shall not be afraid of evil tidings;

His heart is fixed trusting in the Lord. Ps. 112, 7. v.

This tablet is erected to his loved memory by his sorrowing widow.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth wife of Gerveys Grylls, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Saunders. Her remains are deposited in Stoke-Damerel Church yard, in which parish she died November 27th, 1852; aged 54.

"Her spirit is returned to God who gave it."

This tablet is erected by her sorrowing husband and children.

In memory of Revd. Daniel Evans, vicar of this parish, died April 5th, A.D. 1854; aged 83 years.

Also of Hariot, his wife, died October 3rd, 1846; aged 73 years.

To the memory of Elizabeth-Mary, daughter of Gerveys Grylls and of Elizabeth his wife. She fell asleep in Jesus, December 2nd, 1861; aged 24 years. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. Rev. c. 14. v. 13.

Amongst her last words were,—“I am not in the least afraid to die. All my doubts and fears are gone. Jesus is with me.”

In the churchyard, on two ponderous marble slabs are the following:—

M.S. Dominae Loveday Bogan Ex Antiqua et Illustri Vyryanorum de Trelowarren Prosapia Oriunda Nicholai Bogan de Treleage, Armigeri, Per tres annos Et Sex circiter Menses Hen! Breve Nimis Spatium Conjugis Amantissimæ Quæ obiit Decimo Nono die Menses Juni,

Anno { Redemptionis Nostræ } MDCCXI;  
          { Ætatis suæ } xxxi.

Monumentum Hoc Fæminæ Pientissimæ Inter Præstantiores Ævisui Conjuges Semper Memorandæ Maritus Amoris Ergo Mærens Posuit.

Hic Situs Est Nicholas Bogan de Treleage, Armiger, Qui post quatuor et quod excurrit Annos a morbo Charissimæ Conjugis Enumerandos. Juxta ejus in sepultura suæ condiosque voluit In dolore et Ægritudine consumptos Obiit it Domino Die Septimo Octobris

Ann { Æra Christianæ 1715:  
          { Ætatis suæ 38.

Loveday Bogan, Filia Unica et Hæres, Fiduciariis approbantibus  
Marmor Hoc Posuit.

*On each tomb are the arms of Bogan impaling Vyryan of Trelowarren.*



The family of Bogan, Bougins, Buggins, or Buggens, was probably a branch of the Devonshire family of that name, of Little Hempston, near Totnes. William Buggin, Esq., of London, was M.P. for Helston 31 Elizabeth, 1588. Thomas Bougins, merchant, of Helston, is commemorated by a brass in the church of that town. John Bogans, mayor of Helston, was also M.P. for that borough, 1 James I. 1604. Loveday Bogan, who set up the above monuments, and was the sole representative of the family, married her relation, Thomas Vyvyan, Esq., fourth son of Sir Richard Vyvyan, Bart., of Trelo-warren, by whom she had three sons, Thomas, Nicholas, and Robert; and three daughters, Loveday, Prudence, and Bridget. Thomas inherited Trewan, and was sheriff in 1779; he married Peter. He died childless, and all his brothers and sisters died unmarried. The arms of Bogan are,—*Sable a cockatrice displayed argent, membered and taloned gules.*

A new burial ground has been opened within the last few years, adjoining the church-yard.

At the time of the Domesday Survey this church appears to have been collegiate;—"The *Canons* of S. Achebrannus hold Lannachebran, and held it in the time of King Edward: there are eleven acres of land: the arable land is seven carucates: there is one plough; and twenty acres of pasture: when the Earl received it, it was worth 40 shillings: it is now worth 5 shillings."

The prefix *a* to Chebran, according to Borlase, is nothing more than a preposition in the Cornish language, and *Lannachebran*, or *Lan-a-kebran*, means the church of S. Kebran, or Keverne. This however, is doubtful.

This property was granted by Richard Earl of Cornwall to the religious house founded by his father, king John, at Beaulieu, Hampshire, and was confirmed to that monastery by William Briwere, bishop of Exeter, and by pope Gregory IX. In the 30 Edward I. 1301, that abbey was allowed by the justices in eyre extensive liberties in their vill of *S. Kaveran*, under the grants of the two preceding kings.

Until the dissolution of religious houses, the vicars of S. Keverne were presented by the abbot and convent of that Cistercian abbey. After the transfer of the property to the abbey the church does not appear to have retained its collegiate character.

On September 15, 1258, the abbot of Beaulieu paid obedience to Walter Bronescombe, recently appointed bishop of Exeter, *pro ecclesia Sancti Keverane quam habuit in proprios usus.*

On the Tuesday after S. Lawrence, 1269, the same bishop fixed the portion of the vicar, namely, the premises hitherto occupied by his predecessors, *et totum altalagium una cum decimis fabarum et pisorum in antiquis curtisagiis*, reserving to the abbey of Beaulieu the whole tithe of the fishery, and the tithe of beans, peas, and vetches, and of all other things growing within the fields of the parish.

In making his return according to the king's writ, dated Westminster, December 3, 1242, John de Grandisson, bishop of Exeter, certifies, after due research and inquiry, that *dicta ecclesia Sancti Keverani est et fuit die quinto decimo Aprilis, 1342, et per centum annos ante et amplius*, in the possession of the abbot and convent of Beaulieu. On Dec. 5, 1330, this prelate had licensed the absolute appropriation of this church by the said abbey.

"*S. Keverines*, 2 miles from Gilling creak,," writes *Leland*, "and not a mile from the

se. S. Keverine's longgid to Bewle Abbay in Hampshir, and had a sanctuarie privilegid at S. Keverine's."

"Also yn the west syde of the poynt of Hayleford haven, and withyn the land of Meneke or Menegland, is a paroch chireh of *S. Keveryn*, otherwis Piranus; and ther is a sanctuary with x. or xii. dwelling howses, and therby was a sel of monks, but now goon home to ther hed hows. The ruines of the monastery yet remenith."

In the schedule of the property returned to Henry VIII. on the surrender of Beaulieu Abbey, are the following entries, which may yet be found in the Augmentation Office.

Com. Cornub. S. Kivion—Redd. Assis lib. ten. ....	£2	15	10
Redd. et Firm. ten. ad volunt' .....	8	2	4
Terr. dominic. ....	1	16	8
Tregonon ( <i>Tregoning</i> ), firma molend. ....	1	2	6
Opera autumpnal' .....	0	1	6
Perquis' cur' .....	1	7	2
Firma rector .....	57	4	0
Helston redd. annual .....	6	3	4
	<hr/> £78 13 4 <hr/>		

The manor of Lan-Keverne, S. Kyeran, or as it is most commonly called Lan-Heverne, the *Lan-Achebran* of Domesday, was granted by queen Elizabeth to Francis Earl of Bedford; it was afterwards in the family of Bogan, from whom it passed by marriage to Thomas Vyryan, Esq., of Trewan, in S. Columb. From Thomas Vyryan it descended to the Vyryans of Trelowarren, and it is now the property of their representative, Sir R. R. Vyryan, Bart.

On Tregoning, the site of the ancient religious house, remains of the original buildings may still be traced; and sculptured stones, and occasionally human remains, mark the situation of the chapel and cemetery. From the Bogan family Tregoning was purchased by Arscot Beckford, Esq., who sold it to Mr. Jacob Lory, whose grandsons, Messrs. Jacob and Henry Lory are the present proprietors. An ancient cinerary urn was found on this estate some years ago.

The tithe of fish, once the property of Beaulieu Abbey, in right of the religious house before-named, belonged latterly to Mr. Matthew Wills of Helston, in right of his marriage with the only daughter of Mr. Tonkin of Trenance, in this parish. For some years they were of considerable value, but as all tithe of fish is allowed to be in this county a mere matter of custom, the custom then acted on was attacked at law, and after a trial, it was overturned. The celebrated Mr. Dunning was retained in this lawsuit.

The rectory of S. Keverne, which had also been appropriated to Beaulieu Abbey, was afterwards for many years in the family of Hill. About the middle of the last century, the great tithes were sold by this family to the occupiers of the several estates for a term of 999 years. Hence the present large number of the impropiators.

There were formerly chapels at Tregowris, Traboe, Gwinter, Chynals, Trelease, and Nambol; ruins of some of them were to be seen in the last century. The registers of the See record a chapel also at Lesteadar.

In a petition to parliament, temp. Edward IV., mention is made of John Vyryan, Esq.

of Trelowarren, and Honor his wife, the heiress of Ferrars, going on a pilgrimage to the chapel of S. James at Tregowris.

There was anciently a manor in this parish called Rosewick, to which the advowson of the church of Landewednack was attached; but the honorary distinction has long been lost. — Temp. Edward I., this manor was conveyed by John de Ripariis to William de S. Margaret; it was afterwards in the Carminows, from whom it passed to the Reskymers. The site of this manor was probably at Rosewick in this parish.

The barton of Treleage was the property of the Bogan family. Loveday Bogan the heiress of that family carried it in marriage to Thomas Vyvyan, Esq., of Trewan, from whom it descended to Sir Vyell Vyvyan, Bart., of Trelowarren, who sold it to the Lory family. It was recently the property of Commander William Lory, R.N., who dying July 18, 1868, left it to his son Mr. Charles Lory, the present proprietor.

The barton of Trebarvath, to which manorial rights were formerly attached, belonged temp. Richard II. and Edward IV. to the family of Archdeken; it latterly became the property of the Lory family, from whom it descended by marriage to Mr. James Pengelly, the present proprietor.

The manor of Rosenithon belonged, *circa* 1308, to the family of Seneschall, and was afterwards in that of Serjeaux, from whom it passed by female heirs to the Veres, Earls of Oxford; latterly it became the property in moieties of the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart., and Walter-Raleigh Gilbert, Esq., of the Priory, Bodmin, in right of his wife, sister and heiress of the Rev. John Hosken, of Tregowris. The manor is now in severalties.

The barton of Tregowris, for sometime the seat of the Hoskens, also became the property of W. R. Gilbert, Esq., through his wife. It is now the property by purchase, of John Jope Rogers, Esq., of Penrose.

The manor of Tregarnc-Condurra, extending into S. Anthony and other neighbouring parishes, supposed to be the *Tregauran* of Domesday, was the property of Lewric or Leofric, the first bishop of Exeter, in the days of the Confessor and William I. It afterwards became the property of the Earls of Cornwall. Having been for many generations the property of the Arundell family, it was sold in 1737, by Richard Arundell, Esq., of Lanherne, to William Lemon, Esq., ancestor of the late proprietor, Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., from whom the manor has descended to his sister's son, Colonel Tremayne.

The manor of Trythance, purchased by the Lemons of the Trefusis family in 1786, is also the property of Colonel Tremayne.

The manor of Trenoweth-Chammon, probably so called from having belonged to the Chamond family, became the property of the Vyvyans of Trelowarren, in whose representative, Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart., it is now vested.

The manor of Treraboe or Traboe, was a parcel of the possessions of the prior and convent of S. Michael's Mount, and was included, with other appurtenances of that monastery in a lease to the Miltons of Pengerswick Castle, and Harrises, and in the grant to Robert Earl of Salisbury, whose son and successor sold it in 1651 to John Gregor, Esq., ancestor of Francis-Glanville Gregor, Esq., the present proprietor.

Trelayse, for many years a seat of the Kensom family, was sold by George Kensom,



Esq., *circa* 1660, to Sampson Sandys, Esq. It afterwards became the property of the Rev. John Kempthorne under the will of his grandfather, the Rev. Sampson Sandys, rector of Landewednack. It is now the property by purchase of Mr. William Williams.

Trembrose or Trembrase, successively a seat of the Geares and Hills; afterwards became the property of the Vyvyans of Trelowarren, in whose representative it continues.

The manor of Reskymer-Menage, or Manek as it is called in ancient records, belonged to the family of Reskymer as early as the twelfth century. In the early part of the seventeenth century it was vested in the family of Thomas, who sold it in the year 1641, to Mr. Pendarves. This manor, which has sometimes been called Treleaver, became by inheritance the property of the late Lord De Dunstanville, whose representative J. F. Basset, Esq., is the present proprietor.

Kiltor was the birthplace and most probably the property of the person of that name, who with Humphry Arundell and others excited the people to take arms against the government of Edward VI. in 1549. A tolerably correct notion of Kiltor and his companions in rebellion may be formed from a knowledge of their desires,—one of which was the re-establishment of the *Bloody Statute*, or the *Six Articles*, by which every person refusing to acknowledge the king's supremacy over the church was adjudged to be hanged;—and every one conscientiously disbelieving the real presence of Christ's body in the consecrated bread and wine, was condemned to be burnt alive. Kiltor is now the property of George Williams, Esq., of Lanarth.

Roskilley, said to have been the seat of the family of that name, has for a considerable time been the property of the family of Williams; it is now in the possession of their representative, Mr. Wm. Williams.

Lanarth, the principal place in the parish, was for nearly a century and half the property and residence of the family of Sandys. The Rev. Sampson Sandys, rector of Landewednack and Ruan Major, lived here to the age of 82. It has been supposed that he was the grandson to the gentleman whose escape to the coast of France is fully detailed by Hals, under the name of Sanns, which appears to have been the original cognomen of the family, till they adopted the name and arms of the family, of Sandys of Ombersley. The name was always pronounced Sanns or Sands.

Mr. Sampson Sandys was succeeded at Lanarth by his nephew, Colonel Sandys, who rebuilt the mansion, and greatly improved the grounds. He appropriated a portion of the house to the use of the dissenters, both as a chapel, in which he himself frequently preached, and as a Sunday school room.

Early in the seventeenth century two brothers of the name of Sanns or Sands were seated in this parish. William the eldest, inherited the estate of Nambol, where he had attached to his mansion a domestic chapel. Anthony, brother of William, purchased Lanarth of the family of Kensham, in 1617, and resided there. By his will dated June 6, 1649, he settled this mansion and estate on his only son, Sampson, who afterwards possessed considerable landed property in Cornwall and Devon. He married Jane, daughter of John Coode, of Breage, and by her had issue an only child, Philippa, who died unmarried in 1699, and was buried near the remains of her father who died the previous year.

William of Nambol, before-named, had six sons, of whom William, John, Sampson, and James, were officers for the king in the civil wars; and one of them being sought after with great perseverance by the parliamentarians, saved his life with great difficulty, having been obliged to conceal himself for several days among the rocks at Pengarroek. William, the eldest, married Mary, daughter of Samuel Hext, Esq., of Trenarren, and died at Nambol, December 11, 1699, leaving no issue.

John the second brother, was seated at Lanarth, which he inherited under the will of the before-named Sampson Sandys. This is the John Sanns of Hals's narrative, who states that he married Hamley, of S. Neot; another account of him states that he married in 1687, Mary Pearce, and had issue three sons; William, who died at Lanarth in 1765, without issue; Sampson and Richard.

Richard Sandys, Esq., resided at Helston, and married Anne Lukey, by whom he had one son, William, who was for nearly fifty years vicar of S. Minver. He married Maria, daughter of H. M. Praed, Esq., of Trevethow, and dying without issue in 1816, left his property to his sister's son, John Warren, Esq., who assumed the name and arms of Sandys. He left one son.

The before-mentioned Richard Sandys, had also three daughters; Blanche, born in 1733, married Samuel Warren, Esq., and had issue; Loveday, married the Rev. Edward Marshall, vicar of Breage, and left issue three daughters, 1. Mary, married to Sandford, Esq., of Minehead, Somerset; 2. Elizabeth, married the Rev. Charles-Trevanion Kempe, of S. Michael Carhayes; 3. married the before-named John Warren. Mary, third daughter of Richard Sandys, Esq., married first, Humphrey Millett, Esq., and secondly, George Treweeke, Esq., and by both husbands had issue.

Sampson Sandys, before-mentioned, second son of John, also settled at Helston, and died there in 1764. He married Philippa, daughter of George Thomas, of Grugith, in this parish, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. Of the sons, Sampson, the eldest, became a clergyman; he married Eleanor, daughter of Anthony Hosken, Esq., of Tregowris, by whom he had an only daughter, who married Admiral Kempthorne; Hannibal, the second son, died without issue; William, the third son, hereafter mentioned; John, the fourth son, was commander of the *Norfolk*, East Indiaman, and died in 1774, leaving one son father of Major Edwin Sandys. Anne, the daughter, married George Millett, Esq. William, before-mentioned, was of Helston, and after the decease of his brother, the Rev. Sampson Sandys, he removed to Lanarth. He married Mary, daughter of Johns, and died at Bath, where he was interred. By his wife he had issue William, his heir, who became a Lieut.-Colonel; Sampson, who died at Madras, in 1784, unmarried; Hannibal, who married Anne, daughter of William Hill, Esq., of Carwythenick, had the following issue: William, born in 1792, married in 1817, Harriet, daughter of Peter Hill, Esq., of Carwythenick; Hannibal, born in 1794; Sampson, born in 1797; Richard-Hill, born in 1801; Frances, and Elizabeth-Mary; and six others who died in their infancy.

Colonel William Sandys, before-mentioned, was born in 1759, and after a military service of twenty-six years on the Bengal establishment, retired as a Lieut.-Colonel in 1805. He acted for some years as adjutant-general under the Marquis Wellesley in India. He married first at Madras, in 1793, Charlotte, daughter of rear-admiral Sir Digby Dent, of Fareham, in Kent, and by her, who died at Calcutta, in July, 1802, had issue William-

Digby Sandys, born at Calcutta in 1795; died at Lanarth September 25, 1814; Allan Sandys, born at Calcutta October 9, 1799; died April 21, 1828; Charlotte, born at Calcutta, August 15, 1801. He married secondly, Eliza, daughter of John James, Esq., of Rosemunday, by whom he had issue Claudius, born at Helston, in 1806; chaplain in the H.E.I.C.S. at Bombay; died at Belgaum, July 12, 1848; Teignmouth, born in 1808; Eliza; Mary-Buchanan, who died November 6, 1823; aged 12; and Caroline.

Colonel Sandys died August 21, 1829; and his second wife, Eliza, died at Truro, November 26, 1857.

Lanarth has been recently purchased of the representatives of the Sandys family by George Williams, Esq., of Scorrier, who has thoroughly renovated the house, and judiciously improved the grounds, thereby making it a most desirable and pleasant residence.

The Rev. John Swete, vicar of this parish, was a man of considerable learning and application. He left a great many sermons and other MSS. which were preserved in his family. He died in 1695.

Charles Incedon, the noted singer, was born in this parish; his father was a surgeon, and his mother, Loveday Incedon, was living at the churchtown in 1805 at the age of 78. At an early age young Incedon was placed under the care of Mr. Jackson as a choral singer in Exeter Cathedral; but quitting this situation he entered as midshipman on board H.M.S. *Formidable*. He was persuaded to quit the naval service, and to seek an engagement at one of the theatres. His first attempt was at the Southampton theatre as *Dermot* in the *Poor Soldier*, and received considerable applause. Here he soon attracted the notice of M. Ruzzini, the composer, who engaged him to assist at his concerts and musical parties at Bath, Bristol, etc. In the summer of 1787 he obtained an engagement at Vauxhall. The superior powers of Mr. Incedon were soon called into full action, and he was engaged at Covent Garden theatre as first singer till 1814. He soon after made a professional tour of the kingdom, and was about to emigrate to America, but was prevented by new offers at home.

There was an endowed charity-school established in the parish in the early part of the last century. The income which formed the endowment arose from the rents of three small parcels of land, and the interest of £150 stock, amounting together to £26 10s. per annum. Part of the land was given by Sampson Sandys, Esq., in 1698; the remainder was purchased with a moiety of £200, given to the schools by John Hosken, Esq., of Tregowris, in 1770.

The school premises at Lan-Keverne, or as it is commonly, but incorrectly called *Lan-Heverne*, measures 1A. 0R. 6P.

By the side of the highway leading from the churchtown towards S. Martins is a lofty embankment about a furlong in length, locally called the *Deadman*. There is a tradition current in the locality that a battle was fought here, and that the Deadman was the place of sepulture of the slain. It has the appearance of an ancient earthwork.

The Manacles, a dangerous range of rocks, are on the coast of this parish. Those rocks are in view of the church steeple, which is a landmark for sailors, hence probably the name, *Mein-egles*, the church-stones or rocks. The northern part of the same group is called *Mein-Trenoweth*, being in view of Trenoweth, which lies about half-a-mile from the churchtown.



A large bell, attached to a buoy secured by three anchors, has recently been placed near the Manacles, at an expense it is said of nearly £1100. Its tolling can be distinctly heard for more than four miles.

The Nare, a bold headland to the south of Gillan creek; Dranna point, Chynals point, and the Blackhead are all in this parish; on the Blackhead a signal station was established during the Peninsular war, which still continues. Near Dranna point are the little cove of Polkerris and the farm of Tregaminion, relatively situated as the little cove and farm of the same names in Tywardreath.

The parish is well supplied on its coast with fishing coves, and the shores admit of using the pilchard seines. The principal are Coverack, where there was formerly an extensive contraband traffic carried on; Porthalla, commonly called Prala; and Porthoustock, commonly called Proustock.

About a century ago a large shoal of pilchards came into the cove at Porthoustock, while the seine boats were on the outside. One of the boats extended its seine across the entrance and thus secured the whole; but salt in a sufficient quantity could not be procured for saving them, when the fishermen hazarded a voyage to France for a supply in which they were favoured by the continued fine weather. They are said to have exported, on this occasion, a thousand hogsheads.

On May 3, 1855, the *John*, an emigration ship, was wrecked near the Manacles under the most suspicious circumstances. The vessel struck on the rocks, and almost immediately sunk; the cowardly captain, through whose mis-management the disaster occurred, was one of the first to escape in the boat, and with a few others were saved. The remainder, chiefly passengers, were drowned; and 190 were interred in S. Keverne churchyard, in the same ground with the sufferers from the former wreck spoken of.

In the Churchtown is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1839, and a Wesleyan Methodist Association chapel; at Porthallow there is a Bible Christian chapel, and an Independent chapel; at Porthoustock there is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel; at Coverack there is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and a Bible Christian chapel; at Zoar there is a Bible Christian chapel, and another at Ponsongath; and Wesleyan Methodist chapels at Haye Cross, and Tregarne.

Among the chief landowners are George Williams, Esq., Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart., and Colonel Tremayne.

The parish feast is five weeks before Christmas; and fairs are held on January 9, March 5, June 19, and October 2; or on the nearest convenient days.

*No metal shall run within the sound of S. Keverne bells*, was the curse laid on the district by the patron saint of that parish, for the disrespect with which he was treated when he resided in it. Certain it is that many lodes have been found, but they are all what miners term *deaf*, and no mines exist in the locality.

By far the greater part of the parish rests on magnesian rocks; but north of a line drawn from Porthalla nearly due west to Goonhilly Downs, the rocks belong to the calcareous series. The latter rocks may be seen on the coast from Porthalla to the Nare Point, and will be found to resemble the series between Gorran and the Deadman Point. On the left side of Porthalla Cove the blue slate abounds in veins and in irregular nodules of calspar; and at low-water-mark a more compact variety is exposed, which evidently forms the passage into the black lime-stone, loose fragments of which are

sometimes found on the shore. In a small creek within the Nare, near Rostowda, is a large patch of conglomerate, the pebbles and fragments of which have been derived from the rocks which line the banks of the river Hellas as high up as Gweek; but which bear no resemblance to the rock of the immediate vicinity. This is the most decided instance of a fragmentary rock in Cornwall.

The hollow occupied by the little stream which discharges itself at Porthalla, divides the calcareous shale from a rock of totally different nature, namely, serpentine, several varieties of which form the neck of land stretching thence to Dranna Point.

At Porthoustock a glossy lamellar rock, already noticed as joining the serpentine at Cadgwith, forms each side of the cove; but here, on proceeding to the Manacles Point it may be seen passing into diallage rock: the latter extends so far as Coverack, and also inland to the foot of Goonhilly Downs. At Coverack the diallage rock appears to pass into serpentine; but here again, as at Porthalla, the junction is a concrete. The varieties of serpentine near Coverack Pier are numerous, and several of them may be seen passing into each other, which in other parts of the Lizard district form large and apparently independent masses. From Coverack to Kennick Cove the cliffs are very bold, and display different kinds of serpentine and diallage rocks, and at Blackhead a large stratum of indurated steatite, beautifully marked with brown arborescent figures on a yellow ground. At Kennick Cove, red and olive-green serpentine, abounding in scales of diallage, and traversed by numerous veins of asbestos, talc, and calcareous spar, are exposed to view on a grand scale; and at Gwinter, a little north of the cove, diallage rock is accompanied by layers of beautiful violet-coloured jade, or compact felspar, containing large plates of diallage as metalloid as at Coverack.

All the uncultivated land extending over serpentine formation, is clothed with the most beautiful of European heaths; the *Erica Vagans* of Linnæus, so named on account of its being found in various parts of the world, on particular spots. Hudson named it *Multiflora* from its splendid inflorescence; and Dr. Withering, with some others, *didyma*, with reference to double antheræ on each flower. This heath bounds itself almost within a yard to the limits of the magnesian earths.

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## S. KEW.

*HALS.*—S Kew is situate in the hundred of Trigg, and hath upon the north Endellyan; east, S. Eath; south, S. Mabyn; west, Egleshayle and Minver.

In the Domesday Tax, 20 William I. 1087, this parish was rated by the name of Lanquit, or Lanquit; that is to say, the Church or Temple Wood, or a church or temple in a wood; not unsuitable to the former circumstances thereof, surrounded with copse-trees and oak woods; from whence it appears here was an endowed church or temple of that name before the Norman Conquest, implied in the word Lan. In the Inquisition of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester into the value of Cornish benefices 1294, it was rated by the name of Lan-owe, i.e. my church or temple, or the Egge Church

l'emple, for owe is an egg, in decanatu de Minor Trigshire viiil. xiiis. iiid. Vicar ejusdem xls. In Wolsey's Inquisition 1501, by the name of S. Knet, i.e. holy, sacred, or consecrated wood, £19 10. The patronage formerly in the priory of Bodman, who endowed it, now Tregagle. The incumbent Nation; the rectory or sheafe in possession of Tregagle; and the parish rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax 1696, by the name of S. Kew £356 15 10.

The manor and barton of Lanew in this parish, was formerly the lands of the Beavills, of Gwarrnick or Killgygarth; by one of whose heirs, as I am informed it came in marriage to the Grenvills of Stow; and was entailed, together with the barton of Bryn, and other lands, upon the issue of the said Beavill, by Grenvill to be begotten.

Now it happened, tempore Charles I., that Sir Bevil Grenvill being much encumbered with the debts of his ancestors, in order to free the same, sold for a valuable consideration this manor of Lanow and barton of Bryn to William Noye, Esq., Attorney-general to King Charles I., the which William Noye and his heirs quietly enjoyed the same for about thirty years space, till King Charles II. returned from his exile beyond the seas, and was restored to his dominions, 1660; at which time Sir John Grenvill, Knt., afterwards created Earl of Bath, (son of the said Sir Bevil Grenvill) then also in exile with the said King beyond the seas, came back to his native country with the said King; and some time after delivered leases of ejectment, on writs of ejection, firme formedon, or right, to the tenants of Humphry Noye, Esq., then in possession thereof, son of the said Attorney-general Noye, and brought down a venire facias and trial for the same, at Launceston assizes, where on the issue, the verdict passed for the said Earl of Bath; and after judgment was entered up and recorded thereupon, writs of possession were sued forth, and his lordship became seised of those lands, and forced the tenants thereof to double their accustomed rent, on condition of holding their leases. Afterwards Noye's son aforesaid, files his bill in chancery, suggesting the wrong he had received by this verdict at law, whereby he lost his lands and purchase money, which matter coming to a hearing on bill and answer, and issue was directed out of Chancery to try once more this title at common law, on which Noye proved Sir Bevil Grenvill to be tenant in tail for those lands, and that he levying a fine thereon, *come ceo qui il eit de son done*, according to due form of law, with deeds declaring the same to be for the use of the said William Noye, his heirs and assigns for ever, that was a sufficient dock of the entail, and bar to the son and heir of the said Sir Bevil Grenvill, whereupon the sense and judgment of the court then was that according to law the verdict must be for Noye; as accordingly it then passed. Notwithstanding which a cross bill was filed by the Earl of Bath against Noye, about the premises, praying a writ of injunction for stopping further proceedings at common law; whereupon his lordship still kept possession, and Noye grew weary of the controversy, who, otherwise, was a man much depressed with debt, and therefore an unequal contester with the then great Earl of Bath; wherefore he sold his title to those lands in dispute to Mr. Christopher Davies, of Burnewall in Buryan, who revived Noye's drooping case and title to the premises, and delivered ejectments to the Earl of Bath's tenants, then in possession thereof, and accordingly brought down a trial at Launceston upon that plea and demise, tempore James II., when it was manifest his lordship relied more on his privilege as a peer or Baron of the Realm than the right or justice of the merits of his case, for he served all the council, officers, and attorneys of the court at that assizes with writs of privilege; so that no person was permitted to speak or act publicly on the part or title of Noye or Davies; but the case or trial was immerged or was swallowed up without due course or form of law, so that Mr. Davies was only permitted to plead his case himself, which he did with so much judgment, sense, law, and equity, as the court admired at it, being no lawyer. But, alas! he wanted instruction in the grand point in such cases, to have cried out a merger, or emerger, and the verdict must have been for him or Noye the second time.

After which had success, and for that Mr. Davies was threatened to be sued on the statute of *scandalum magnatum*, for words said to be spoken by him reflective on his lordship's honour and reputation, he was terrified into a composition or agreement with the said Earl, by the end of Hillary term then next ensuing, for the consideration of £500 to levy a fine *sur cognizance de droit*, with proclamation on those lands, with deeds declaring the uses thereof to be only to the proper use and behoof of the said Earl of Bath, his heirs and assigns for ever, as accordingly was performed, and so this controversy ended. But, alas! when too late it appeared further, that when Mr. Davies had sold his title to this manor of Lanow, as aforesaid, that there were two tenements of Mr. Noye's paternal estate whilst he was in possession thereof, after his purchase from Grenvill, that he had annexed to the said manor, situate in this parish, and worth £900, which Mr. Davies ignorantly debarred himself of, to his greater loss.

Bo-Kelly in this parish, was the dwelling of the genteel family surnamed Carn-sew, i.e. dry, sterile, or barren sparstone, or rock; perhaps so called from the local place of Carnsew in Mabe, altogether under such circumstances; otherwise Mr. Carew tells us the name of those gentlemen was Carn-deaw, i.e. black sparstone or rock. William Carnsew of this house was sheriff of Cornwall, 18 Edward IV.; William Carnsew was Sheriff of Cornwall 3 Henry VIII.

Richard Carnsew, Esq., afterwards knighted, was Sheriff of Cornwall, 17 Charles I., 1642, whose heir, George Carnsew, as I am told, sold it to Tregagle, and is now by lease in possession of John



Nichols, of Trewane, Esq. The two only daughters and heirs of Sir Richard Carnsew, of Tregarne, were married to Prideaux, of Fewborough, and Godolphin of the younger house, whose arms were, *sable, a goat passant Argent, attired Or.*

Tre-havar-ike, alias Tre-ar-ike, gave name and original to an old family of gentlemen, from thence surnamed de Trehavarike, whose sole inheritrix was married to Cavall, tempore Henry VII., who, out of a supposed allusion to this name, as appears from the glass windows of this house, gave a calf for their arms, viz., *Argent, a calf passant gules*; whereas Leugh is a calf in British-Cornish, and Cavall is a Beehive, cradle, or flasket. They gave also, *Azure, three sails of a ship Argent*; for that as tradition saith, one of this family was admiral of a squadron of ships at sea, under King Henry VI. against the French; finally, about the year 1612, the two sole daughters and heirs of those Cavalls were married to Vivian, of Trenowth in S. Columb, and Hore, of Trenowth in S. Ervan. Upon the division of Cavall's lands, this barton and manor fell to Vivian's share, whose grandson, Thomas Vivian, Esq., sold this barton to John Peter, of Treater, gentleman, for £2100; and the manor to other persons, now in possession thereof, about the year 1700.

At the top of those lands is a field called the the Dower Park, i.e. the water field, where a spring or pool of water commonly stands, which gives the spring, or original of the aforesaid riveret of water, from whence Trehavarike is denominated.

At Tregeare, in this parish, and Resurra in S. Minver, was the seat of the Penkivells, gentlemen of ancient descent, and heretofore of great revenue, now comparatively extinct.

Pen-pons in this parish, now Penpont, synonymous words signifies the head bridge, or the bridge at the head or top of the sea in this place, according to the natural and artificial circumstances thereof, which was the voke lands of an ancient and extensive manor, privileged with the jurisdiction of a court-leet before the Norman Conquest; for by the name of Penpont it was rated in the Domesday Tax 20 William I., 1087; from whence was denominated an ancient family of gentlemen now extinct, surnamed Penpons, whose sole inheritrix was married to Arundell of Tolverne, tempore Queen Mary, from whose heirs and assigns it came to Cole and Arscott of Devon, and others, now in possession thereof. By the Inquisition 12 Edward III., it was rated for twenty-one Cornish acres, before the judges Solomon de Ross and others at Launceston, that is to say, 1260 statute acres. I take the tenure of this manor to be either customary or copyhold lands; near which is till extant Chappell Amble, or Ambhull, i.e. the dull, blockish, or ignorant chapel or chaplain, a free chapel, where the Bishop never visited.

In this parish at Middle Amble is the dwelling of Jonathan Webber, gent., (id est, in Saxon, a weaver so called from his first ancestor, who was of that trade or occupation,) who married Williams, and giveth for his arms, *Gules, on a chevron engrailed Or, charged with three annulets or round plates Azure, pierced in the middle, Or, between three round plates or platters, two in chief and one in the base, Argent.* This family, as it branched downwards to the year 1640, had married with Mathew of the said parish of S. Kew, who gave for his arms *Sable, a crane argent, legged and beaked Gules*; Also with Trewbody and Polwhele. This arms of Webber, consisting of four colours in its field and in its charge, is a ridiculous or contemptible bearing, as heralds tell us all such bearings are.

Note further that Mr. Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, A.D. 1602, tells us, p. 55, that John, the son of Thomas, living at Pendarves, took up the name of John Thomas Pendarves; and that Richard his younger brother took up the name of Richard Thomas Pendarves; and that Trengove, living at Nance, took up the name of Nance; and Bonython living at Carclew in Milor, took up the name of Carclew; and for the same reason two brothers of the Thomases, living at Carnsew in Mabe, another at Roscrow in Milor or Gluvias, took up the names of Carnsew and Roscrow; as did also one of them living at Carveth in Mabe, take up the name of Carveth; and in further testimony thereof, gave one and the same coat armour as Thomas did, viz., in a field *Argent, a chevron between three talbots Sable*, though Pendarves gives a different arms from that of Thomas.

TONKIN.—This parish takes its present name from the patron saint Kew, which, says the author of the English Dictionary, 8vo. London, 1691, is certainly the same with Kebius the Briton. The impropiator of the sheaf and patron of the vicarage, is at present Robert Croker, Esq., by purchase from Mr. John Tregagle. The incumbent Mr. Edward Stephens, Mr. Croker's nephew.

The ancient name of this parish was Lanow.



T. KEW, anciently called Lanow or Lanew, is situated in the deanery of Trigg Minor, and in the hundred of Trigg; it is bounded on the north by Eadellion and S. Teath; on the east by S. Tudy and S. Maby; on the south by Egloshayle and S. Minver; and on the west by S. Minver and Endellion.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 6087A. 0R. 24P.; of which 5666A. 0R. 39P. are arable; 116A. 3R. 30P. meadow and pasture; 192A. 0R. 16P. woodland; 44A. 3R. 10P. orchards and gardens; 21A. 0R. 9P. common land; and 46A. waste and brake.

The tithes were commuted in 1840 at £1261 13s. 9d., namely to the vicar £520 3s. 9d., and to the impropiator, Lady Molesworth of Pencarrow, £741 10s. To the advowson is attached a good glebe of 33A. 1R. 3P. The patron is Mrs. Every.

The parish contains by actual measurement 7514A. 2R. 31P.; of which roads, rivers, and streams, measure 215A. 3R. 24P.; and the church and churchyard, being part of the glebe, 3R. 7P.

The tithes on Bokelly, Rook, Pengenna, etc., comprising 1405A. 3R. 20P., are merged. The tithes on Polingarrow, otherwise Polgarrow, measuring 56A. 3R. 5P., the property of Mr. John West, are covered by a modus of 2s. 6d. payable to the vicar. Of 405 acres, the unmerged small tithes, and tithes of corn and grain belong to the vicar. Coppices subject to tithes measure 172A. 2R. 0P.

The following list of vicars has been compiled:—Nicholas Nycolls, 1536; Thomas Hutton; Robert Bellmain, ob. 1640; Orchard, 1640; Jane, 1675; Nation, 1693; Lamerton, 1696; Edward Stephens, 1724; James Read, A.M., 1737; Henry Bennet, 1760; Joseph Pomery, 1777; he was born November 7, 1749, O.S.; and died the oldest clergyman in the county February 7, 1837; he published in 1829 a small volume, still extant, entitled *An Address from a Minister to his Parishioners*. John-Samuel Scobell, admitted March 7, 1837; he built the present excellent vicarage house, and died suddenly February 26, 1849; and the present vicar, the Rev. Nicholas-Thomas Every, admitted in 1851.

The church, said to be dedicated to S. Keywe or Kebius, comprises a chancel, nave, and north and south aisles. In the chancel is a piscina; and some carved remains of the screen and a few benchends are preserved. The pulpit is ornamented with arabesque carving; and on the adjoining pew, are the arms of Nicholls impaling Mohun, and the same impaling Pomery. The arcades have each five four-centred arches, supported on tall monolith pillars of granite, with well-sculptured caps of Pentewan stone. In the south aisle is a piscina, and over the chief entrance are the royal arms in plaster, emblazoned, and dated C. R., 1661, with the unusual legend *God save the King*. In one of the windows are the arms of Arundell.

In the east window of the north aisle are considerable remains of good stained glass, including the arms of Henry V., namely, France and England quarterly; also argent a chevron between three birds, impaling Carminow; and the arms of the Bere family, namely, argent, a bear passant sable. This last is the "wild boar" of local tradition. This is said to be the window referred to in the ancient accounts of the mayor and churchwardens of Bodmin, dated, *circa* 1469, and still preserved. The entry is as follows:—

"It. y recevyd for a Wyndow of Seynt Kewa, xxvjs. vij*d*."

In another window are the arms of the see. Attached to the west end of the same aisle is a wooden tablet, inscribed,—

"This is to record that within a small Tin Box, deposited in the Parish Chest, are contained the Deeds, Writings, &c., relating to the Estate called the Church Land, bequeathed and appropriated by the Family of Trewarne in aid of the repairs of St. Kew Parish Church for ever.

"There is also deposited a Copy of the Clause in Mrs. Nation's will, by which She has given & devised to the Vicar & Overseers of the Parish of St. Kew, the sum of One Hundred Pounds, to be placed out at Interest, which Interest is by them to be distributed annually to those poor Housekeepers who receive no regular pay from the Parish.

"The Hundred Pounds is vested in the three per Cent Consols from whence the Vicar and Overseers receive half yearly Three Pounds thro' the East Cornwall Bank.

Joseph Pomeroy, Vicar."

In the north wall are the rood stairs. The tracery of one of the windows is of Caen stone.

The font is ornamented with Perpendicular tracery; the material appears to be Tintagel green stone.

The tower arch springs from plain abaci, and is open to the church.

There is a south porch, and a priest's door.

The tower, which is 70 feet high, and buttressed on the square, is of three stages, and is finished with battlements and pinnacles; the turret of the newel rises three feet above the battlements. The mouldings and arch of the tower door and other dressings, are of Caen stone. The belfry contains six bells, which were cast in 1818 and 1845.

Monuments of marble and slate and floor-stones bear the following epitaphs:—

Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Treffry, Esqr., of Rooke, and Place in Fowey, and Elizabeth his Wife Daughter of John Kelligrew, Esq.; he dyed the 31st of January, 1563.

John Treffry, his Son, Married Iane, Daughter of Reginold Mohun, Esqr., had one Daughter; his Second Wife, Emblyn, Daughter of Iohn Tresithnye, Esqr., Nine Sons And Seven Daughters; he Dyed 28th January, 1590.

Matthew Treffry and Elizabeth his wife, Daughter of Sumester, he Dyed in the Reigne of King James the First.

Thomas Treffry and Jane his Wife, Daughter of John Vivian: Trewan, Esqr.; he married 1641.

Edward Treffry Married Susanna, Daughter of John Davie, of Devon, had Five Sons and Five Daughters; he Dyed the 18th July, 1727.

Nicholas Treffry, Youngest Son of Edward and Susanna; he Dyed Decemr., 25th, 1767; Aged 60.

John Treffry, Esq., Son of Nicholas and Mary his Wife, he Dyed April 1st, 1770; aged 24.

*Six shields of arms ornament this tablet, namely, Treffry impaling 3 mascles, for Killigrew; Treffry impaling Mohun; Treffry quartering Tresithney; Treffry impaling Vivian; Treffry quartering Davie; the two coats of Treffry quarterly.*

Hic una suaviter Obdormiunt

Thomas Hutton, Filiolus Dulciss: Puellus

Willimus Opye Nepotulus Infantulus Tenerrimus

Nec Non

Thomas Hutton pater Londinensis. S.S. Theol;  
Bacc: Coll: D: Ioan: Bap: Oxon: socius Ecclie  
Cathed: Exon: Præbend. Rect. Parochiæ N. Lew,  
in Agro Devon, Hujus vicariæ Incumbens, vir  
optima Fid et Moribus. xL Annos Eccles.  
Nulli opere Evangelico Secundus. Ecclie et  
Musæi Captivus. sacris, Lectione Precibus  
Assiduus. septuagenarius Illæso visu:  
Memoria Acumine. Literar: sanctæ  
Græc: Lat: Gal: Ital: callentissus.  
Ad Facetas, Rhotorice et Poeticen Præsentem  
Impetu. Theologus omni Literaturâ Instructissus.  
Apparatissus. Demum Prædicator Nunquam satis  
Predicandus Et Deniq.

Robert Bellmain Mr. Art. Ætatis Flore placidissimi

Ingenij Socris vix prius successor in Ecclesia Quam  
Tumulo cum uxor Philippa Thomæ Primogenita



Fæminâ Eleganti Forma Raris Moribus, et Multum Desideratâ

Ave Viator et Cave

Ætatis omnis sexûs et Aliquot Hic Jacent

Obijt Thomas Hutton P.

prid. D. Thomæ

Æt. 74.

D.M. 40.

10 bris. 20.

Huttonianis Manibus Sacrum vides

Gnatus neposq. Prodrumi Medius Pater

Filiâ, Generq. ut asseclæ. Juxta Hic cubant

Templo et Sepulchro Proximum Nacti Locum

In patrem opt

E Lacrymis utinam solidarer Petra salilli

ut Lapis Imponar te super Alme Pater

Nil super Ingenij est subtus Jacet, Inq. sepulchro

Conditur omne tuo, Nos tibi saxa sumus

Iam Vacua, Ecclesia est Tumulusq hæc saxeâ Moles

Si non in Tumulo Hoc Ecclesia ipsa Jacet

Aliud

Londini cum Sole Oeris. Media Oxoniæ stas.

Luce. Diem et Noctem Das Pater occiduis

Wmus. Hutton Fil posuit Composuit.

- Arms.*—1. *On a fess 3 bucks' heads, cabossed, for Hutton, impaling a chevron between 3 flagons.*  
 2. *Guttee, a cross flory.*  
 3. *On a chevron between 3 garbs 3 hurts for Opie.*

Heere lyeth ye Body of Monor ye wife of John Ghebber of Ambel, daughter to John Calwodley, Esquire, of Padssto, who died ye vith of october, 1601; & had issue Monor, Richard, & Matthew.

*Sculptured figures representing the mother and three children.*

Heere lyeth ye Bodie of John Cavell, Esquier, who departed this Life one the Tenth day of Januarie, Anno Domini 1602.

*Charitas crude litatem constringit.*

- Arms.*—*Ermine, a Calf passant, for Cavell; quartering and old English G crowned for Treharrick.*  
 2. *Cavell, impaling Courtenay, with a mallet for difference.* 3. *Cavell impaling Godolphin.*  
 4. *Same impaling Pomery.*

Here Lyeth John the son of John Hickee of Trewigget, of this Parrish. Born November ye 20th, Baptized Decembr. ye 7th, 1714. Dyed October 7th. Buried ye 9th, 1715.

Blest Innocents remov'd so Soon,

We too officiously bemoan.

The Hoary-headed One day may

Envy this,—This Babe its shorte Stay.

Neare this place Lye the Bodys of Margery, the Wife of John Wills, of this p'rish, who was buried the 11th Day of Decbr. 1725.

And Letticia Froade, her Grand-daughter, who was buried the 24th Day of March, 1720.

Virtuous they lived whilst with us here,

And now ye are gone to live wth. Christ their Saviour dear.

All is vanity but Vertue.

Here Lyeth ye Body of John the son of John and Mary Lang, of Trevinneck, in this Parish, who was buried ye 23rd of April, 1742; Ætatis Suae 28.

My friends forbear to grieve for me so sore,

I'm gone from hence you ne'er will see me more.

My life was short, (you'l say) gone like a blast;

But now my trouble's o're, my pains are past.

Here Lies ye Body of James the son of Constantine and Prudence Moyle of Trethevan, of this Parish, who was buried ye 25th day of May, Ano. Dni. 1744; *Ætatis Suse* 25.

Vain man on Health or Strength do not confide;

These I enjoy'd, yet in my Bloom I dy'd.

Six Days before as likely full to live

As Thou, tho' likely'st of ye Sons of Eve;

By sudden Stroke cut off to let thee see

All but ye Fear of God is Vanity.

Let my short warning then admonish thee.

Here also Lies ye Body of ye above Constantine Moyle. Bury'd ye 11th Day of April, 1746; aged 76, the above Prudence Moyle was Bury'd here ye 7th of Jan. 1750; aged 73.

Sacred to the memory of the Revd. James Read, A.M., many years vicar of this parish, who was buried 12th Septr., 1760; aged 55.

And of his wife Jane, who was buried 25th May, 1752; aged 46; with two of their infant children.

Also their son James Read, M.D., of Tremearc in St. Tudy, who departed this life, 12th Novr. 1800; aged 52.

And his wife Loveday, eldest daughter of Trehan Symons, Esqre., of Trevine in St. Minver, who departed this life 25th March, 1821; aged 71: with several of their infant children.

Also in memory of the sons of James and Loveday Read, the Revd. Trehan Symons Read, A.B. who departed this life 21st May, 1809; aged 27.

And Lieut. John Read of the Royal Marines, who fell gallantly fighting in his country's service at the reduction of Cayenne, 8th January, 1809; aged 20: and was buried in the Ocean.

Underneath this pew lyeth the body of Mary Treffry, Widow, of this Parsh., who was buried the 22d day of July, 1775; Aged 63, and by her will hath Expressly ordered that the ground under this pew shall never be opened or broken up.

In a Vault beneath are deposited, with those of her three infants, the Remains of Mrs. Melloney Pomery, Eldest Daughter of George Scobell, Esqr., Penzance, and wife of Joseph Pomery, A.M. Vicar of this Parish. After a long Series of Bodily afflictions on the 30th of August, 1799, in the 74th year of her Age, her Spirit returned to the God whom She adored.

As the last grateful Tribute of affection to the Memory of a faithful Wife and tender Mother, this Monument is erected by an afflicted Husband.

How lov'd, how valu'd once, avails thee not;

To whom related, or by whom begot.

From human passions now for ever free;

In love divine, Oh! may'st Thou perfect be.

Underneath lieth the body of George, one of the twin sons of the Revd. Joseph Pomery and Melloney his wife, who was buried the 28th day of March, 1782; aged 8 months.

Let no rude hand disturb his dear remains.

Here lieth also Joseph, his brother, who died December 16th, 1783; aged 11 weeks.

Beneath are also deposited the mortal remains of Grace, youngest daughter of the Revd. Joseph Pomery and Melloney his wife, who departed this life June 5th, 1816.

She was exemplary in the faithful discharge of all her relative and social duties; a dutiful and tender child; an affectionate sister; a sincere sympathizing friend; benevolent to the poor; obliging to all; cheerful in health; patient and resigned in sickness. Under the influence of a lively Christian faith, and divine love, she lived in daily communion with her Creator, and died rejoicing in the animating and certain hope of a resurrection to eternal life through the death and merits of her Redeemer.

The following are from tombs in the churchyard:—

Here lyeth the body of John the son of John Ballamy, of Drewsteinton, in the county of Devon, Gent. and Lucy the Daughter of John Nicholls, of Trewane, Esqr., who departed this Life on Tuesday the seventh day of July, 1702; aged 21.

Weep, reader, weep, and let thy mournfull eyes

With tears embalm this young man's obsequies.

On his blest shrine who had the echoing prayers

Of those that knew him; studious were his ways;

His heart so rarely good; piety did rest

With in the closet of his serious breast.

No oath nor curse was from his mouth ere known;

Drunkennes and pride by him were never shown.

Take pattern all young men, extoll his prays;  
 Ballamy deserv'd a double wreath of Bayes.  
 All is vanity but Vertue.

*Arms.—Three crescents between two bendlets, for Ballamy, impaling a pheon for Nicholls.*

Sacred to the memory of the Revd. Joseph Bennett, L.L.B., late of Skisdon, in this county, who died the 17th of May, 1789; aged 49.

Sacred to the memory of the Reverend J. S. Scobell vicar of this parish, who died suddenly the 26th day of February, in the year our Lord 1849; aged 43 years.

Leaving a deeply afflicted widow and five infant children to mourn the irreparable loss of a most affectionate husband and indulgent parent.

In the midst of life we are in death. *Burial Service.*

Watch therefore: for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come. *Mat. 24 ch. 42 v.*

In the Exeter Martyrology is the following note, *Festum S. Kywe Virginis, 8th Feb.* This church, with the manor of Lanow were given by king Edgar, circa 974, to the priory of SS. Peter and Paul at Plympton, *pur la sustenance de deus chanoignes, a devyn servyse ylesques celebrer, et a almongne et poevres doner, et pur pebryns et autres ylesques herberger,* for the support of two canons, eleemosynary purposes, entertainment of pilgrims, etc.

In the 30th of Edward I., 1301, the prior of Plymton, probably *Richard de Tregoney*, petitioned the king in council that the justices in eyre had awarded compulsory process against the canons for neglecting to perform the conditions under which they held certain property by the grant of the king's predecessor, and from which they failed to show any legal discharge. The king by his charter, dated Carlisle, March 26, 35 Edward I., 1306, releases them from the conditions of their tenure to the extent of authorizing them so far as in him lay, to perform them by secular instead of regular clergy.

This petition and charter had special reference to the church of Landoho, Lanow-saint, otherwise S. Kew, and certain lands thereto appertaining.

S. KUE. An obyte in ye paryshe church. Thomas Pore, executor to Thomas Reynolds, ys bound to paye yerely iijs. iiijd. for the keepyng of an obytt of ye profytts of the lands, goods, and catalls of ye sayd Reynolds duryng v yeres to come.

Mem. That a certayn tythe goyng owte of certeyn townships on ye north syde of ye sayd paryshe were gyven by ye prior of ye late monastery of Plemton, as yt shall appere by a composicon thereof remaynyng in the said late monastery to ye vicar of ye sayd parysh of Kue to fynde a prest to syng in ye sayd church, and to praye for the sowles of ye kyngs of the realme; whych prest is comenly called ye kyngs prest.

The priory of Plympton was surrendered to Henry VIII. by John Howe, the last prior, March 1, 1538; but previous to this, Howe had leased the tithes of S. Kew to Richard Fortescue, Esq., and his son Humphrey, for twenty-five years, at a rental of £20.

In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, granting tenths and first fruits of all ecclesiastical benefices to Edward I., S. Kew is thus noticed:—

Decanat' Minor' Triggshire. Ecclia de Lannow, Taxatio £8 13 4 Decima £0 17 4  
 Vicar' ejusdem ... .. 2 0 0

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of the 26th Henry VIII., 1534:—

Cornubia. Manerium de Lanowe Seynt.	£ s. d.	
Redditus assisi liberorum et convencionariorum tenencium ibidem per annum	xj. — xv ob' q'	} £ s. d. xj. ix. iiij.
De perquisitis curie et aliis proficuis ejusdem manerii per annum communibus annis vij. xj.	q'	



And in the *Computus Ministrorum*, 32 Henry VIII., 1540:—

S. Lanowe—Redditus liberorum tenencium ... ..	£0 14 4½
Redditus custumariorum tenencium ... ..	10 6 11
Perquisita curie ... ..	0 8 0

Comitatu Cornubie: Lanowe alias Kewe—Firma rectorie £20.

After the dissolution of monasteries Henry VIII. granted the manor with its appurtenances to John Wollacombe, clerk, and Richard Prideaux, gent. Richard Forteseue, Esq., Howe's lessee, was compensated with a pension of four marks, and was allowed meat, drink, and lodging for himself and two servants, whenever he came to Plympton priory, and a livery-gown for himself or 20s.

The manor afterwards became the property of the Bevills. Through the marriage of Sir Bernard Grenville with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Philip Beville of Killigarth in Tolland, this manor with other lands came into the Grenville family. Sir Beville Grenville sold it to the Attorney-General Noye; but John Earl of Bath, disputing his father's right of alienation, had a suit at law with his heirs, as described by Hals. After a time the representatives of Noye made over their claim to Mr. Christopher Davies, who compromised the matter, and relinquished the manor to the Earl. Some time after this transaction the manor became the property of the Pitts of Boconnoc, whose heiress carried it in marriage to Lord Grenville, from whom it has passed to the present proprietor, the Hon. G. M. Fortescue.

This manor of Lanow, said to be the *Lanehoe*, *Lantloho*, or *Lannohoe*, of the Domesday Books, is supposed to have extended over the whole parish; and Poundstock and S. Gennys were formerly held under it.

"*Lanoe*," writes Norden, "the howse of John Cauile."

William of Worcester, temp. Edward IV. speaks of a dilapidated castle near Bokelly, called Kelly's-bury.—*Castellum Kellysberye dirutum prope Bokchella villa*. Probably Kelly Rounds in the adjoining parish of Egloshayle, were meant. They are situated on the borders of this parish.

Bokelly, described by *Leland* as a "praty house, fair ground, and praty wood about it," is supposed to have anciently been the seat of a family of that name. John de Bokelly was M.P. for Helston 17 Edward III., 1343; and Nicholas Bokelly was M.P. for Bodmin 27 Henry VI., 1448. Soon after this period Bokelly became the property and residence of the family of Carnsew. The original name of this family was Thomas; but a younger branch of the family residing at Carnsew in the parish of Mabe, assumed the name of that place.

William Carnsew married Isabella, daughter of Nicholas Cavell, Esq., of S. Kew, and through her is supposed to have obtained the manor of Bokelly. He left issue William, his heir, and John; also two daughters, Jane and Alicia.

"*Carnsew*, rightly *Carndeaw*," says *Caraw*, "purporteth in *Cornish*, a black rock: and such a one the heire owneth, which gaue name to his ancient possessed mannour, as the mannour to his ancestours. His house Bokelly may be deriued from *Both*, in *Cornish*, a *Goate*, and *Kelly*, which is *test*: and the Goate he giueth for his Armes. This Gent. father married the daughter of *Fits* in *Duron*, and left behinde him three sonnes, *Richard Morison*, and *William*, with two daughters: those brought vp in learning and experience abroad: those in vertue and modesty at home: the fruites whereof, they taste and ex-

presse in a no less praise-worthy then rare-continuing concord, hauing (not through any constrayning necessitie, or constraintiae vowe) but on a voluntary choyce, made their elder brothers mansion a Colledge of single liuing & kinde entertaining. Amongst whom I may not omit the yongest brother, whose well qualified and sweete pleasing sufficiency draweth him out from this cloyster to conuerse with, and assist his friends, and to whose sounder iudgement I owe the thankful acknowledgement of many corrected slippings in these my notes."

"The armes of this family are thus blasoned, *S. a Goat passant, A. attired and tripped Or.*"

Bokelly was sold by the Carnsews *temp.* Charles II. to the Tregagles, from whom it passed to the Molesworths, in whose representatives it continues.

Trewane otherwise Trewarne was for many generations the seat of the Nicholls family. John Nicholls, Esq., of this place had a son and heir of the same name who married Catherine daughter of John Trowbrigg, Esq., of Trowbrigg, in Devon. Their son John Nicholls married Elizabeth Fortescue, of Fallowpit in Devon. Their marriage settlement is dated 40 Elizabeth, 1597; and their son the fourth John Nicholls was seven years old at the Heralds' Visitation of 1620. He was sheriff in 1672. Francis Nicholls brother to the last named married Bridget Pearse of Davidstow, through whom he became possessed of the barton of Davidstow. He died at Trehan in Davidstow, in 1674.

John Nicholls of Trewane and Davidstow married in 1701 Elizabeth one of the daughters of Sir Joseph Tredenham of Tregonan, S. Ewe. Elizabeth, sister and heiress of John Nicholls, married Nicholas Glynn, Esq., of Glynn; but being left a widow in 1744, and childless by the death of her only son William, she devised her estate in certain portions, to Mr. Glynn, of Helston, and to her steward Mr. Bennet of Lostwithiel. Trewane became the property of Mr. Glynn from whom it descended to the Rev. R. G. Grylls of Helston, and to his son and heir the Rev. R. G. Grylls, vicar of Luxulyan, whose nephew and heir, S. M. Grylls, Esq., is the present proprietor.

The manor of Bodulgate in Boconnoc, was purchased June 1, 1591, by John Nicholls, Esq., of S. Kew, of John Roscarrock, Esq.

Trewane mansion, which is now occupied as a farm house, was built near the middle of the sixteenth century. The rooms are spacious and lofty; and the ceilings and cornices enriched with emblems of sacred and profane history and arabesque ornamentation, in plaster.

An ancient cross apparently of *Catacleuse* stone of similar character to the celebrated Mawgan cross, was discovered at this place about thirty years ago, and was removed to Luxulyan vicarage, the residence of the proprietor. On the removal of the late Mrs. Grylls, to Helston, the cross was removed to her garden there. A lithograph of this very ancient piece of sculpture as it stood in a rockery at Luxulyan, was presented by Mr. Grylls to many of his visitors.

Tretane is said to have been the place of residence of the Molesworths at their first coming into the county. It was afterwards a seat of the Keigwins who sold it to Veal, from whom it was purchased by the Curgenvens. It is now the property by purchase of Mr. Magor of Lamellin, S. Tudy.

Pengenna formerly a seat of the Mohuns, became the property of the family of Pocock. The house, over the entrance of which were the initials T. P., is said to have been built by the Rev. Thomas Pocock. It is now the property of Lady Molesworth, of Pencarrow.

The manor of Penpont or more properly Penpons, originally the property of the family of Penpons, has long since lost its manorial privileges. An heiress of the family married Bere, who afterwards resided here, and their arms impaled were preserved in one of the church windows. The barton of Penpont became the property of Mr. Richard Grose, by whose ancestors it had long been tenanted, and by whose representative, Mr. William Grose it is now owned.

"*Poldarnougie*" writes *Norden*, "the hous of Mr. *John Bonell*;" afterwards a seat of the Beres or Beers, is now the property of the Hon. G. M. Fortescue, as the representative of Lady Grenville.


Rooke, formerly the property and a seat of the Treffry family, is occupied by a farmer: it is now the property of Lady Molesworth of Pencarrow.

The manor of Tregoid, Tregoyde, or Tregwide, formerly the property of the Treffrys, now belongs to T. J. Agar-Robartes, Esq.

Skisdon Lodge, which may now be considered one of the chief residences in the parish, was formerly the property of the Rev. Joseph Bennet, rector of Great Wigborough, Essex, who resided in it for many years; it afterwards belonged to the family of Grigg, who sold it to Major William Clode, H.E.I.C.S., only son of William Clode, Esq., of Camelford, and Sarah-Phillis, his wife, daughter of John Holder, Esq. The Major dying in the early part of 1807, unmarried, left his property to his sister and sole heiress, Sarah wife of Henry Braddon, Esq., who on returning from the civil service in India, resided here. He died leaving a widow and seven children, of whom Sarah-Phillis-Clode married in 1819, Captain Edward Kelly, second son of Arthur Kelly, Esq., of Kelly, Devon.

The representatives of the late Mrs. Braddon have recently sold Skisdon Lodge to a gentleman named Maxwell, who however does not reside there.

Treharriek, once the property of a family of the same name, is now the genteel and tasteful residence of Francis-Brown Hambly, Esq.

When Cavell married the heiress of De Treharriek he quartered an old English  crowned, with his arms in commemoration of the event.

Of the Peter family or their representatives the barton of Treharriek was purchased by Mr. Francis Brown of Pendogget, from whom it passed to his son-in-law, Abraham Hambly Esq., who erected the present commodious house. By Miss Brown, his wife, Mr. Hambly had Francis-Brown, the present proprietor of Treharriek, who married Miss Wilton of Wadebridge, and has a family: Edmund, an attorney, of Wadebridge; and Abram, of Bodmin; and a daughter married to Mr. Wilton, of Egloshayle.

There was an ancient free chapel at Chapel-Amble, dedicated to S. Adhelm bishop of Sherborne, from which the village takes its name; and another somewhere in the parish, probably in the churchyard, dedicated to S. Wenn.

There is a fair held at the Churchtown on the 2nd of April; and the feast-day is on the nearest Sunday to the 25th of July, the day of S. James the Apostle.

There are chapels belonging to the United Methodist Free Church at S. Kew Highway, Amble, Tredill, and Pendoggett. The principal villages are the Churchtown, Chapel-Amble, Tregelles, Tredill, Trewethern, Pendoggett, Trequite, and S. Kew Highway.

Among the chief landowners are the Hon. G. M. Fortescue, T. J. Agar-Robartes, Esq., Lady Molesworth of Pencarrow, S. T. Kekewich, Esq., Col. Grylls, and the Messrs. Grose.



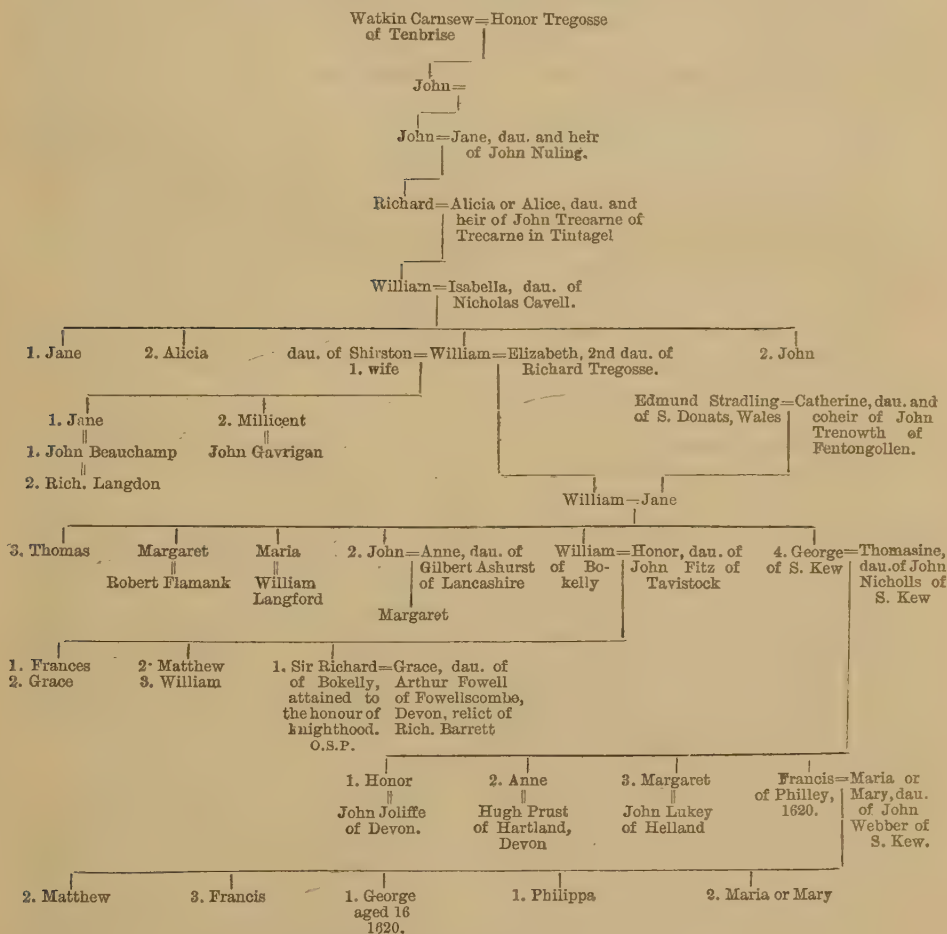
There are not many better parishes in the county for both grazing and corn-growing; but there is a scarcity of trees.

In a geological point of view this parish resembles Endellion, on the northern parts, and Helland and Egloshayle on the southern.

## S. KEW.

## PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF CARNSEW, OF BOKELLY.

(From the Herald's Visitation of 1620.)



ARMS.—Sable, a Goat passant argent, attired and trussed or. CARNSEW.

2. Or, a Bull passant sable. TRECARNE.

3. Faly of six, argent and azure, on a bend gules three cinque-foils or. STRADLING.

4. Argent, on a fess sable three chevronels sideways, of the first. TRENOWTH.

5. Sable, a chevron ermine between three pairs of wings conjoined, argent. NANFANT.

6. Argent, on a chevron sable five bezants, between three torteaux. TREGAGO.

7. Gules, a Lion rampant regardant argent, between nine acorns or. CHENDUIT.

CREST.—On a cap of maintenance, double ermined, a Greyhound passant regardant.

William Carnsew was M.P. for Camelford, 39 Elizabeth, 1596.

William Carnsew, probably his son, was M.P. for the same borough, 43 Elizabeth, 1600.

## KILKHAMPTON.

**HALLS.**—Kilkhampton is situate in the hundred of Stratton, and hath upon the north, Morwinstow : west, St. George's channel : south, Stratton and Poughill, east, part of the county of Devon. For the modern name it is derived from the church, compound of Saxon-British Kirk or Kilk-hampton, i.e. church house or habitation town, answerable to church town in English. In the Domesday Tax, 20 William I., 1067, this district was taxed under the jurisdiction of Orecet, of which more under. In the Inquisition made into the value of Cornish Benefices, in decanatu de Major-Triggshire, ecclesia de Kilkhampton was rated *xliiii. viii. l.* In Wolsey's Inquisition, 1521, £26 3s 10½d : the patronage in the Earl of Bath : the incumbent Corringdon : and the parish rated to the 4s. per pound Land Tax, 1696, £352 10s.

Stowe for many ages hath been the seat of that famous and knightly family now Earls of Bath.

It appears that the Grenvills settled near Bideford, where they are stated to have held knight's fees under the Crown, and also under the honour of Gloucester : and Sir Theobald Grenville in the latter part of the reign of King Edward the Third, was the principal founder and promoter of building the bridge at Bideford : John Grandison was then Lord Bishop of Exeter, who caused it to be proclaimed in his Cathedral, and throughout all other churches in Devon and Cornwall, that all persons whatsoever that would promote or encourage such a work should partake of all spiritual blessings for ever. Sir Richard Gurnard or Gurney was then parish priest of Bideford, who it seems was admonished in his sleep to undertake this work, as Bishop Bronscomb was to build Glasney College in Cornwall : the Goldneys, Ocanettes, and most other families of note in Cornwall and Devon were benefactors to this work, which bridge was finished tempore Richard II., assisted by a bull of indulgencies from Rome.

John Grenvill, of Bideford, that married Burghert, was the first Sheriff of Devon of this family, 15 Richard II., son of Sir Theobald. Thomas Grenvill, that married Gilbert, was the first Sheriff of Cornwall of this family, 21 Edward IV., 1480, also the first of Henry VII., 1485, and probably the first of those gentlemen that settled at Stowe, for at such time as he was Sheriff of Cornwall, 21 Edward IV., one George Grenvill was Sheriff of Devon.

One Robert Grenvill was Sheriff of Cornwall the 2nd, 10th, and 14th Henry VIII. Richard Grenvill was Sheriff of Cornwall 36 Henry VIII. Richard Grenvill was Sheriff of Devon 18 of Elizabeth. Bernard Grenvill was Sheriff of Devon 38 of Elizabeth.

Roger, younger son of Sir Richard Grenvill that married Bonvill of Killigarth, who in the Mary Rose frigate, 37 Henry VIII., 1545, commanded by Sir George Carew, Knight, with more than four hundred men besides, after they had for several days fought the French fleet off the Isle of Wight under the command of Lord Dumbolt, Admiral of France, with great victory and success, unfortunately afterwards as the said ship passed out of the harbour of Portsmouth into the sea, by the neglect and carelessness of the gunner and mariners, one of which had left the cannon or ordnance untrigged or chained, and the latter having left the under port or gun-holes open, by means whereof, when the ship turned upon her lee, the guns fell all on that side of the ship and bore the port-holes under water, so that the sea in an instant abundantly flowing in through those port-holes filled her with water, whereof she sunk into the deep, in the sight of King Henry himself, whereby the captain and all his men were suddenly and violently drowned in the sea.

Of his father, Sir Richard Grenvill, the elder, thus speaks Mr. Carew in his Survey of Cornwall, "he interlaced his home magistracy with martial employments abroad, whereof the King testified his good liking by his liberality." Again, his son, the second Sir Richard, after his travel and following the wars under the Emperor Maximilian against the Turks, for which his name is recorded by sundry foreign writers, and his undertaking to people Virginia and Ireland, made so glorious a conclusion in her Majesty's ship the *Revenge*, of which he had charge as Captain and of the whole fleet as Vice-Admiral, that it seemed thereby, when he found none other to compare withal in his life, he strived through a virtuous way to exceed it in his death : a victorious loss for the realm, and of which the Spaniards may say, with Pyrrhus, that many such conquests would breed his utter overthrow. Lastly, his son John took part of every martial occasion that was ministered him, until, in service against his Highness' enemies, under the command of Sir Walter Raleigh, the ocean became his bed of honour.

Sir Bonville Grenvill, son of Bernard, by Bonville's heir of Killigarth in Tolland, was a gentleman of such urbanity, valour, and integrity in those parts, that my commendations cannot make the least addition thereto, nor I think that of a more florid or able pen : who, as his duty obliged, engaged himself, his life and fortune, on the part and behalf of King Charles I. ; and being first a horse Colonel in the Militia for this County, was afterwards obliged to head or lead those soldiers, he had raised in

Cornwall, by virtue of the King's Commission, under command of Sir Ralph Hopton, Knight, his General in the west, from Launceston into Somersetshire, at a place called Lansdowne, five miles from Bristol, where Hopton and the King's army met and gave battle to the Parliament forces under command of Sir William Waller; in which engagement Sir Beville Grenvill, Knight, charging boldly at the head of his troop, was unfortunately slain, the 5th of July, 1643.

Orcot now Orchard, in this parish, was the jurisdiction under which Kilkhampton was taxed in Domesday Roll, 1087; from which place, I take it, was denominated the family surnamed de Orchard, now in possession thereof; particularly Charles Orchard, gentleman, steward to Sir John Rolle of Stevenston. This gentleman was Sheriff of Cornwall about the year 1703.



ILKHAMPTON, anciently called Kilhamland, is situated in the deanery of Trigg Major, and in the hundred of Stratton; it is bounded on the north, by Moorwinstow; on the east by Bradworthy and Sutcombe, in Devon; on the south by Pancrasweek in Devon, Launcells, and Poughill; and on the west by the Bristol Channel.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 7300 acres; of which 6100A. are arable; 200A. meadow and pasture; 150A. woodland; 100A. glebe; 350A. roads, wastes, and common land; and 400A. the estate of Dunsmouth, the great tithes of which, amounting to £50, are appropriated to the lord of the manor.

The tithes are commuted at £662, namely, to the rector £612, and to the lord of the manor £50. The patron of the rectory is Lord John Thynne.

The parish contains by actual measurement 8077A. 3R. 3½P.; of which the glebe measures 107A. 0R. 21P.

#### List of rectors:—

1312, Richard, second son of Sir Bartholomew Grenville.

1324, Oct. 24, Thomas Stapeldon, brother to Walter de Stapeldon, bishop of Exeter; he was presented by Sir Henry Grenville.

1382, Sept. 8, Thomas Cary, presented by Sir John Grenville.

1524, Sept. 10, John Grenville; he died possessed of this living with that of Week S. Mary, in 1580.

1660, Dr. Nicholas Monk, brother to General Monk. On the 23rd July, 1640, he had been admitted to the small living of Langtree, on the presentation of Charles I., and whilst holding this living he obtained October 7, 1642, a licence to marry Susannah Trosse, a widow of Plymptree. His kinsman Sir John Grenville, afterwards Earl of Bath, transferred him to Kilkhampton, and which in critical times he was enabled to hold unmolested, through the political interest of the General. Thus he was afforded, in conjunction with Sir John Grenville, opportunities of negotiating with the General for the restoration of Charles II. On its successful termination, the king appointed him in July, 1660, to the provostship of Eton College, and soon after to the bishopric of Hereford, to which he was consecrated January 7, 1661; but died at Westminster, on the 17th of the following December.

1661, July 10, Dennis Grenville succeeded his first cousin Dr. Nicholas Monk; but he resigned May 11, 1664. On the 14th of December, 1684, he was installed dean of Durham; but refusing to abjure James II. he was deprived of his dignity in February 1690. He retired to Paris where he died without issue.

1672, March 12, Joseph Coryndon, A.M.; he held the rectory for nearly forty years, and died in 1711.

1711, October 2, Chamond Grenville

1726, March 2, William Leaver

1763, September 20, Dr. William Cokayne

1798, March 23, Joseph Monkhouse

1800, April 12, Thomas Waldron Hornbuckle

1804, March 8, John Davis. On taking the adjoining vicarage of Poughill, he was re-admitted to this, October 2, 1810.

And the present rector, the Rev. Arthur-Christopher Thynne, Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, admitted in 1858.



The church, which is one of the most interesting in the county, is dedicated to S. James. It comprises a chancel, nave, and north and south aisles. In 1860 the whole fabric was repaired and skilfully restored from plans judiciously prepared by George-Gilbert Scott, Esq., architect. The whole of the east end was rebuilt, and three good granite window with rich tracery have taken the places of the old ones. The chancel and side-chapels are parted off by tracery work and carved oak screens. The chancel floor is paved with Minton's encaustic tiles. The chancel window, the munificent gift of Lord John Thynne, the patron, represents in rich and glowing colours the *Passion and Crucifixion*. The east window of the south chapel, which is the Grenville mortuary chapel, represents the *Resurrection*. A brass underneath is inscribed,—“To the Glory of God, and in memory of an ancient, brave, and loyal house, the three windows of this Mortuary Chapel of the Granvilles were enriched with stained glass by their descendants, George Granville, Duke and Earl of Sutherland, K.G.; John-Alexander, Marquis of Bath; George-Granville-Francis, Earl of Ellesmere; Lord John Thynne, D.D., Canon of Westminster; 1860.” The two other windows of this chapel referred to in the inscription, represent the genealogical descent of the Grenvilles from their Norman extraction to the extinction of the male line. In the chantry Lady Cartaret has caused a window of like character to be placed, in memory of the descendants of John Grenville, Earl of Bath, by whom the Kilkhampton property has been transmitted to the present possessor. A brass underneath has this inscription,—“Glory to God. This window was enriched with stained glass by Mary-Anne, widow of John Lord Carteret, in memory of Grace Countess Granville, Viscountess Carteret, widow of George first Baron Carteret, youngest daughter & coheirress of John Earl of Bath, Viscount Lansdowne, Baron Granville of Kilkhampton and Bideford; her heirs and descendants: 1860.”

Under a stained glass window in the south aisle, is a brass inscribed as follows,—“The gift of W. H. E. Bentinck, M.A., Archdeacon of Westminster.” He also presented the east window of the chantry: one represents the four Evangelists; the other the infant life of the Saviour.

The west window of the north aisle contains figures of the four major Prophets; a brass attached is engraved,—“Sir George Stucley, Bart., A.D. 1861. Pro Deo et Grege.”

The west or tower window, seen through the lofty tower arch, was enriched with stained glass at the expense of the rector and his lady, in memory of his brother; beneath it is a brass inscribed,—“To the Glory of God, and the memory of William-Frederick Thynne, Captain 2nd Battallion Rifle Brigade, who fell at Lucknow, March 11, 1858.” “A. C. & G. E. F. J. Thynne, 1860.”

The pulpit is of oak, richly carved; it stands on a solid basement of granite. The lectern is of white metal, with brass ornaments. The old carved oak standards and open benches have been repaired. In the mortuary chapel is a piscina; the rood stairs are walled up. The font is of Norman character.

The arcades have each seven four-centred arches of granite, supported on slender pillars of the same material. The roofs, which are of oak, are of the cradle pattern, richly carved.

The old altar piece, presented by the master builders of the mansion of the Earl of Bath at Stowe, which represented Moses and Aaron, the Earl's arms emblazoned, etc., has been judiciously removed.

The arms of the Grenvilles, etc., have been restored and re-embalazoned. The entrances are a south porch, a north door, a vestry door, and the Grenville chapel door. The south doorway is considered to be the richest specimen of Norman architecture in the county. The circular arch comprises a course of the beak-headed moulding, and two double courses of the chevron moulding. Over the doorway are inscribed the words "Porta Cæli," and the date 1567.

The lofty tower is of three stages, and is finished with battlements and pinnacles; it contains six bells.

Monuments in the church bear the following inscriptions:—

Here lyes all that was Mortal of the most noble & truly Valiant Sir Bevill Granville, of Stowe in the County of Cornwall, Earl of Corbill and Lord of Thorigny & Granville, in France & Normandy, descended in a direct Line from Robert second Son of ye Warlike Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, who after having obtained divers signall Victoryes over ye Rebels in ye West, was at length slain with many Wounds at the Battle of Lansdowne, July ye 5, 1643. He was born ye 23d day of March, 1595, and was deposited with his Noble and Heroick Ancestors in this Church ye 26th of July, 1643.

He Marry'd the most Virtuouse Lady, Grace, Daughter of Sir George Smith of ye County of Devon, by whom he had many Sons, Eminent for their Loyalty & firm adherence to ye Crown and Church; And severall Daughters, Remarkable Examples of true Piety. He was indeed an excellent Person, whose activity, Interest, and Reputation, was ye foundation of what had been done in Cornwall; and his temper and affections so Publick that no accident which happen'd could make any impressions in him. And his Example kept others from taking any thing ill, or at least seeming to do so; in a word A brighter Courage, and a gentler disposition were never marry'd together, to make ye most chearfull and innocent conversation.

Vid: Earl of Clarendon's History of ye Rebellion.

To ye Immortall memory of his Renown'd Grandfather, this Monument was erected by ye Right Honble. George Lord Lansdowne, Treasurer of ye Household to Queen Ann, and one of Her Majesty's most Honble. Privey Counsel, &c., in ye year of our Lord 1714.

Thus slain thy Valiant Ancestor did ly,  
when his one Bark A Navy did defy:  
when now encompass round He Victor stood,  
And bath'd his Pinnacle in his co'quering blood;  
Till all his purple Current dry'd and spent,  
He fell and made the waves his monument.  
where shall ye next fam'd Granvill's ashes stand?  
Thy Grandsyre fills the Seas, and thou ye land.

Martin L. Lewellin.

Vid: Oxford University Verses, Printed 1643.

A collection of verses, by the University of Oxford, on the death of Sir Bevill Grenville, was printed in 1643, and reprinted in 1684. Martin Llewellyn was a poet and physician; and was sometime principal of S. Mary Hall in Oxford. In the latter part of his life he resided at High Wycomb, and died there in 1682, and lies buried in the north chancel aisle of that church.

Near this place lieth the body of John Warmington, Gent. (and Steward to the Right Honourable John Earl of Bath;) who died the 12th day of December, A.D. 1699; and in the 61st year of his age.

This monument was erected in memory of Richard Westlake, of Emsworthy in this Parish, Gent. who was interred near this place on the 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1704; Atatis suæ 76.

Also Bernard, his eldest Son, who was buried the 28th of April, 1723; aged 68.

This monument was erected in memory of Mr. John Courtis, of this Town, Mercer, who was interred near this place on the 20th day of August, 1705; Atatis suæ 65,

And also of Marget his wife, buried January 15, 1719; 69.

In momory of the Rev. Joseph Coryndon, A Mr. of arts, the 5th son of John Coryndon, of Bratton Clovelly, Gent., who faithfully and conscientiously served as Rector of this Parish about 40 years, till it pleased God to take him to himself on the 15th of September; in the 66th year of his age, A.D. 1711.

Here Lyeth ye Body of Sarah ye Wife of Alexr. Cottell, of Aldercombe, in this Parish, Gent. who departed this life ye 7th of August, 1727; in ye 30th year of her age.

Brasses in the chancel are inscribed:—

Rev. Chamond Granvill, 1726.  
 Thomas Gist, 1726.  
 Rev. Daniel Bollen, 1672.  
 Rev. Oliver Rowse, 1651.

Rebecca Gréenville, 1729.  
 Elizabeth Gist, 1767.  
 Margaret Bollen, 1689.  
 Priscilla Rowse, 1646.

William Bollen, 1665.

A brass over the principal entrance is thus engraved:—

In memory of the Rev. John Davis, Rector of this Parish, for 53 years; died 18th of January, 1857; aged 78.

Also of Elizabeth his wife; died 10th of April, 1859; aged 82.

And of Mary Ground, sister of the abovenamed Elizabeth Davis; died 21st October, 1858; aged 90.

Floor stones bearing the following inscriptions have been removed:—

Here lyeth the body of the Rev. Chamond Granvill, who served as rector of this parish about 15 years, and was buried the 11th day of September, 1726; in the 66th year of his age.

Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Rebecca Granville, widow, who departed this life the 20th September, Anno Dom. 1729; aged 60.

The following interesting records, relating to the Granville family, are from the parish registers:—

#### BAPTISMS.

- 1555, Oct.; Martha filia Richard Grainvile, ar. bap. die viii.  
 1588, Julie; Bernardus filius Thomæ Greinvile, gener. die v.  
 1589, October; Elizabetha filia Thomæ Grenvile, gener. die quinto.  
 1591, Jan.; Brigetta filia Thomæ Grenvile, gener. baptiz. die xxvi.  
 1595, Bevill the sonne of the Worshipfull Bernerde Greynvyle, Esq., was born and baptized at Brinn in Cornewall, Ao. Dom. 1595. In the margin of the register is the following note,—Born the 23rd daye, baptized the 25th day of March.  
 1597, Maye; Gertrude filia vener. viri Bernardi Grenvile, armig. die viii.  
 1600; Richard the sonne of Barnarde Grainvile, Esq. 26 Junii.  
 1601; John the son of Barnard Grainvile, Esq. 29 Sept.  
 1621; Richarde the eldest sonne of the Right Worsh. Bevill Grenvile, Esq. was born at Tremeere, in Lanteglos by Foye, the 19th March, 1620; the year beginning the 25th March; and was baptized by Mr. Nicholas Hathe, the vicar there, the 25th March next following, in the year 1621, after ye old stile, and in the 18th yeare of the raygne of K. James over England.  
 1626; Bevill the sonne of the Right Worspl. Bevill Grenvile, Esq. & Grace his wife, was born on the 23th of June, baptized 16th of Julye, Ao. Dom. 1626.  
 1628; John the sonne of the Right Worshipl. Bevill Grenvile, Esq. & Grace his wife, was born ye 29 of August, baptized ye 16th Sept. A. Dom. 1628.  
 1629; Bridget ye daughter of ye Right Worshipl. Bevill Grenvile, Esq. & Grace his wife, was born ye 30th of January, & baptized 14th February.  
 1630; Bernarde ye sonne of ye Right Worshipl. Beville Grenvile, Esq. and Grace his wife, was born ye 4th day of March, & baptized the 20th day of the same month.  
 1632; George the sonne of ye Right Worspl. Beville Grenvile, Esq. & Grace his wife, was born 22nd day of August, & baptized the 2nd September.  
 1633; Roger the sonne of ye Right Worsple. Beville Grenvile, Esq. & Grace his wife, was born ye 3 of November, & baptized the 17 of November.  
 1635; Joane ye daughter of ye Right Worsple. Beville Grenvile, Esq. and Grace his wife, was born ye 30th Sept. & baptized 14th Octr.  
 1636; Dennis ye sonne of ye Right Worll. Beville Grenvile, Esq. and Grace his wife, was born the 13th Febr. and baptized 26 Feby.  
 1638; Marye ye daughter of ye Right Wors. Bevi le Granville, Esq. and Grace his wife, was born ye 4th June, and baptized 8th July.  
 1653; Jane the eldest daughter of the Right Worsh. Sir John Grenville, was born the 23rd of August, 1653, and baptized the same day, at St. Giles' in the Fields, London.  
 1654; Grace the second daughter of the Right Worsil. Sir John Grenville, & Dame Jane his wife, was born in Lincoln Inn Fields, in the parish of St. Giles, in London, on the 3rd day of September, 1654, and baptized the same day.  
 1655; Mary the daughter of Sir John Grenville, & Dame Jane his wife, was born in Plymouth on the 3rd day of August, and baptized the 13th.



- 1656; Bridget the daughter of the Right Worsh. Sir John Grenville, Knt. & Dame Jane his wife, was borne the 6th day of February, and baptized the 20th February.  
 1661; Charles sonne of John Earl of Bath, & Dame Jane his wife, was baptized at St. James 31st August.  
 1665; John sonne of John Earl of Bath, & Dame Jane his wife, was baptized at St. James, London, 12th April.

## MARRIAGES.

- 1586; Arthurus Tremaine, gen. et Maria Grenville, gener, die 11 June.  
 1610; William Prowte & Bridgett Greinville, 20 Augusti.  
 1644; Robert Fortescu, Esquire, & Grace Grenville, 20 February.  
 1645; Peter Prideaux, Esqr., and Elizabeth Grenville, 17 Novr.

## BURIALS.

- Anno Domini 1550, March, Richardus Greinville, miles, die xxiii.  
 1550, April, D'na Matilda Greinville, die xxv.  
 1565, December, Rogerus filius Richardi Grenville, die x.  
 1580, Maye Johes Greinville cler. rect. eccles de Kilkhampton, die quinto.  
 1588, September, Bernardus filius Thomæ Greinville, gen. die primo.  
 1593, August, Maria filia Thomæ Greinville, gener. die xv.  
 1605, Elizabeth the daughter of Bernerd Greinville, Esquire, 12 Sept.  
 1625, Thomas Grenville, gent. 10th Julye.  
 1631, Katherine Grenville, 12 Feb.  
 1635, Roger Grenville, 5th June; Bevill Grenville, 21 Feby.  
 1636, Sir Bernarde Grenville, Knight, 26 June.  
 1639, Mary Grenville, 4th August.  
 1643, Sir Bevill Grenville, Knight, 26th July.  
 1644, Grace Lady Smith, 16th January.  
 1647, Grace lady Grenville, 8th June.  
 1701, John Earl of Bathe, Septem. ye 22. Charles Earl of Bath, Sept. ye 22.  
 1726, Chamond Granville, rector Sept. 11.  
 1729, Mrs. Rebecca Granville, Sept. 22.

The manor of Kilkhampton, said to be the *Chilchetone*, or *Kilchetona* of the Domesday Books, is supposed to have belonged to the Grenville family from about the time of the Conquest.

Two brothers, Robert surnamed Fitz-Hamon, Earl of Corbill, and Lord of Thorigny and Granville in France and Normandy, afterwards Lord of Glamorgan in Wales; and Richard surnamed De Grenvill, are said to have come first into England as military officers under William the Conqueror, in 1066. Earl Robert was made general of all the conqueror's forces in England; and his brother Richard, being a man of great valour and experience in war, had settled upon him at Bideford, where he resided, three knight's fees of land.

"Richard de Granville, knight," says *Dugdale*, "who first settled himself at Bytheford, was a great assistant to his brother Robert Fitz-Hamon in his expedition against the Welsh, when he slew Rees Ap Theodore, prince of South Wales, and Jestin lord of Glamorgan; for which noble services the said Robert divided that country among those twelve knights which had so faithfully assisted him, whose names are these,—William de Londres, Richard de Grenvill, Pain Tuberville, Robert St. Quintin, Richard Siward, Gilbert de Humfraville, Reginald de Sully, Roger de Berkrells, Peter de Soore, John Le Fleming, John de St. John, William Le Esterling *alias* Stradling.

"Sir Richard Granville had as a reward of his valour and courage, for his partage, the town and county of Neath, in Glamorganshire, allotted unto him; who to manifest his piety as well as generosity, according to the devotion of those days, gave it all to God and his church; erecting and endowing a monastery at Neath aforesaid, dedicated to the Virgin Mary for Cistercian Monks, upon whom, 'tis said, he bestowed all his military

acquiesce for their maintenance; so that at the dissolution of those houses, it was valued at an hundred and fifty pounds *per annum*. Having finished and settled this foundation, he returned to his patrimony at Bytheford, where he lived in great honor and reputation the rest of his days."

In 1653, a Mr. John Nichols of Hartland had in his possession a prophecy said to have been found in Neath Abbey, which was kept in a curious box of jet, written in the year 1400, concerning the founder of that monastery; it was as follows:—

Amongst the trayne of valliant Knights that with King William came,  
Grenville is great, a Norman borne, renowned by his fame.  
His helmet rais'd and first unlac'd upon the Cambrian shore,  
Where he in honour to his God, this Abbey did decore  
With costly buildings, ornaments, and gave us spacious lands,  
As the first fruits which victory did give unto his hands.  
Now let me see what happiness shall light upon his line  
Or what endowments shall succeed to his in future time.  
They shall in honour long subsist, and fortune still shall smile,  
Until at length (ah woe is me!) when Merlin with a wife  
Shall them subdue, and bodily in woman's shape appear,  
To shew them Mars his shield, which they kept full many a year  
Within Carnarvon; and in brass, still seeks to have immur'd,  
But never finding means indeed, by Mars to be secur'd;  
Because that Vulcan crav'd a boon of Jupiter the strong,  
That Mars his arms should never free a suppliant from wrong.  
Then shall that famous name decline from worldly wealth awhile;  
But then again Charles-Magne's reign shall grace them with a smile.

This prophecy was originally written in Latin, and kept at Neath Abbey in parchment, *anno* 1400.

It has been stated that the manor of Bideford, which was held as of the manor of Gloucester, was the inheritance of the Grenvilles in the reign of Henry II. *circa* 1160; and that the heirs male until 1295, all bore the christian name of RICHARD.

We give the following interesting pedigree of the lineal descent of the family.

1. Sir Richard de Grenville, Knight, above referred to, married Constantia, or Constance, said to have been the daughter of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckinghamshire and Longueville. He had endowed, before the year 1135, S. Mary's Monastery at Neath in Glamorganshire. The foundation deed may yet be seen in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, and is attested by Robert de Granville. Until the suppression of religious houses, its abbot and convent expended £4 *per annum* in alms for the souls of the said founders, Richard de Grenville and his wife Constantia.

2. Sir Richard de Grenvill, Knt., their son and heir succeeded to the estate. He married Gundreda; and died before 1205.

3. Sir Richard, son of the last named, inherited the family property. He is supposed to have married the heiress of Thomas Fitz-Nicholas de Middleton, and to have died *circa* 1217.

4. Sir Richard the next lineal heir, is supposed to have married Jane, daughter of William Trewynt. In consideration of a fine levied 22 Henry III. 1237, he conveyed the advowson of the church of Kilkhampton in Cornwall, and the advowson of the church of Bideford in Devon, to Ralph, abbot of Tewkesbury. Notwithstanding, he on April 26, 1261, presented Henry de Bratton to the rectory of Bideford. At his death he left two sons, both in their minority, *Richard* and *Bartholomew*.

5. Sir Richard de Grenville. Owing to his minority *ratione custodie Richardi de Grein-villâ*, Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester presented to the church of Bideford, and about a fortnight later to Kilkhampton.

30 Edward I., 1301, Richard de Greynville was summoned by *Quo warranto* to answer to the lord the king by what warrant he claimed to have a market, the setting of the assize of bread and beer, view of frank-pledge, shedding of blood, hue and cry, pillory, waifs, estrays, and other privileges in his *manor of Kilkhampton*. And the said Richard appeared in court, and pleaded that he and all his ancestors from the time *whereof memory did not exist*, had used the liberties aforesaid, which fact being found by the jury, judgment was given for the said Richard de Greynville, and the said liberties allowed him. Those liberties had been before claimed, before the justices itinerant.

7 Edward II., 1313; a fine was levied between William Greynfield, brother and heir of *John Greenfield, Knight*, of the *manor Kilkhampton*, with the appurtenances; and of one messuage; one ploughland; and of the advowson of the church of *Kilkhampton*.

Sir Richard dying without issue, the estates devolved to his brother.

6. Sir Bartholomew Grenville who presented to the church of Bideford, September 13, 1318. To him and his wife Amy or Ann bishop Stapeldon had granted a license for the celebration of divine service six years before, *in capellâ suâ de Bydyford*.

7 Edward II., 1313; a fine was levied between Bartholomew de Greynfield and Richard de Greynfield, *parson of the church of Kilkhampton*, of one messuage, four ploughlands, sixteen acres of meadow, twenty-seven acres of wood, and 72s. rent. in Kilkhampton near Pogewell.

10 Edward II., 1316, there was a suit in the Court of Common Pleas wherein Margaret, who was the wife of Joyce de Dinham was summoned to answer Bartholomew de Greynville and wife of a plea of covenant between them concerning *the manor of Kilkhampton* with the appurtenances.

1 Edward III., 1327, there is a precept or mandate upon the Exchequer rolls from the king to his escheator in Cornwall directing him to deliver certain lands, woods, and rents, *on the manor of Kilkhampton*, with their appurtenances to Ann who was the wife of Bartholomew de Greynville, and stating that the manor aforesaid was holden of the Earl of Gloucester as of his honor of Wynkeleigh, being in the hands of the king by forfeiture of Hugh le Despencer, junior, holden by the service of one knight's fee. And the precept further directs that sufficient security be taken of the aforesaid Ann to pay £20 annually for the same during the minority of the heir.

It should be noticed here, that in the feodary of the 20 Edward III., 1346, is the following entry,—*Comes Gloc. ten. 2. magna feod. in Kilkham land.*

There is no satisfactory evidence that William de Grencfylde who died archbishop of York, December 6, 1315, was one of this family. Sir Bartholomew left two sons, *Henry* his heir, and *Richard* rector of Kilkhampton.

7. Sir Henry Grenville. He presented Thomas Stapeldon to the rectory of Kilkhampton; and the Rev. Henry de Truro to Bideford, December 25, 1324. Dying in 1326 he left by his wife Ann Vivian,

8. Theobald, who married Joice, daughter of Thomas Beaumont. This juvenile knight or tryo of the military profession,—*juvenis miles sive tiro statûs militaris*, as bishop



Grandisson describes him, incurred the bishop's severe displeasure for wanton invasion of the manor and vicarage of Bishop's Tawton, at the head of a mob of 500 persons, on the Saturday after S. Benedict's feast, in July, 1347.

On September 5, 1348, he was guilty of flagrant outbreaks at Kilkhampton; but the determined spirit of the prelate brought the knight to his senses. His act of humiliation in the bishop's palace at Cludleigh, January 14, 1349, was performed in the presence of his sureties, John de Raleigh and John de Dynham, knights, and of Almaric Fitzwaryn, sheriff of Devon.

Sir Theobald is said to have been a great benefactor towards Bideford bridge, which was probably rebuilt about this time.

Trinity term, 22 Edward III., 1348, John de Grandisson, bishop of Exeter, was summoned before the justices of the common pleas to answer Theobald de Greneville of a plea, wherefore he the bishop, had incumbered the church of Kilkhampton, pending an action of *quare impedit* between the said Theobald and John de Raleigh.

Theobald pleaded that the said church of Kilkhampton was vacant by the death of the presentee of his late father Henry, to whom the presentation of the said church belonged as heir to his father. Whereupon a dispute arose between the said Theobald and John de Raleigh which was brought into the court of King's bench, 16 Edward III., 1342, and a writ of prohibition was issued to the bishop. By inquisition it was found that the said John de Raleigh was the true patron, and the jury adjudged that 200 marks should be recovered against the said bishop for wrongfully having admitted a clerk against the king's prohibition, but the said Theobald eventually recovered his right of presentation and the fine imposed upon the bishop was remitted.

9. Theobald, son and heir of the last named, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Hugh Courtenay, Knt., of Hacombe and Bocconoc. At his death he left two sons, *John* and *William*.

10. Sir John Grenville, married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Burghurst, Knt., and was knighted by Richard II. He presented Robert Braybroke, afterwards bishop of London, to Bideford, July 26, 1381; and Thomas Cary to Kilkhampton. In his favour bishop Brantyngham licensed a chapel in the mansion at *Stouce*, August 13, 1386. This sets aside the conjecture of Hals relative to the first resident of the family at that place.

Sir John, who had been M.P. for Devon in several parliaments, died without issue in 1411.

11. Sir William Grenville succeeded his brother. He presented to the church of Kilkhampton, April 12, 1427, and again March 13, 1449. He appears to have married twice: by Thomasine his first wife he had no issue; by his second wife Philippa, daughter of William, Lord Bonville de Chuton, he had one son, namely,

12. Sir Thomas Grenville, who married first Anne, daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay, Knight, the second of that name, of Powderham. Bishop Laey authorised their marriage in Atherington church, Sept. 7, 1447. By his second wife Elizabeth, sister of Sir Theobald Gorges, he left a son and heir,

13. Sir Thomas Grenville, married first Isabella daughter of Otho Gilbert, Esq., of Compton. In the obituary of Tywardreath Priory is the following entry relative to this couple,—*Mati 5, Thomas Graynyfylde miles, & Ezabella uxor ejus*. By this lady he had

several children, namely, *Roger, Richard*; *Jane* married to Sir John Arundell, of Trerice in Newlyn; whom C. S. Gilbert confounds with his son Sir John. She afterwards married Sir John Chamond; but she survived both her husbands. *Honora* married to Sir John Basset, Knt., of Umlerleigh; *Mary* became the wife of Richard Bluett, and secondly of Sir Thomas St. Aubyn, of Clowance; *Agnes*, the wife of John Roscarrock, of Roscarrock; and two other daughters.

Sir Thomas married secondly Jane Hill, a widow, and had a son *John*, who died rector of Bideford, in 1508, soon after institution; and a daughter *Jane*. The father died March 18, 1513; and has a mounment in Bideford church.

14. Sir Roger Grenville succeeded. He was called the *Great Housekeeper* for his open and liberal hospitality. He married Margaret daughter of Richard Whiteleigh of Efford; and presented to Bideford April 3, 1514. He and his wife are thus recorded in the obituary of Tywardreath Priory,—*Maii 5, Rogerus Graynfyld, armiger, & Margareta.*

At his death in 1523, he left three sons,—*Richard*; *John*, rector of Kilkhampton. He died possessed of that living and the rectory of Week S. Mary. His will was proved May 17, 1580. *Carew* observes that Sir John Chamond “was uncle and great uncle to at least 300, wherein yet his vncl and neighbour, master *Greynuile*, parson of Kilkhampton, did exceed him.” *Digory*, the third son, established himself at Penheale in Egloskerry, and married Philippa (or Mary) Tregarthen, who was buried at Kilkhampton August 13, 1539.

Of the daughters,—*Amy* (or Anne) married John Drake, Esq., of Ash, in Musbury, and died February 18, 1577; *Philippa* married Thomas Tremayne, Esq., of Collacombe; *Christiana* married James Erisey; *Agnes*, John Fitz; and another Beauchamp.

15. Sir Richard, eldest son of Sir Roger, improved the family estate by his marriage with Matilda, daughter and coheir of Beville of Gwarnike in S. Allen. In the 33 Henry VIII. 1541, the king granted him and his heirs the manor of Buckland Monachorum and the rectory of Moorwinstow. He was buried at Kilkhampton March 24, 1550, and his lady on April 25 following.

Their only son *Roger* entered the naval service and became a captain; but was drowned in the lifetime of his parents, on July 18, 1545, in the *Mary Rose*, which sunk at Spithead with 700 men on board. By his young wife Thomasine, daughter of Thomas Cole of Slade in Devon, he had

16. Sir Richard Grenville, his heir, and grandson of the late Sir Richard. By an inquisition taken after the death of Richard de Greynfield, 4 Edward VI., 1550, he appears to have died seised of the manor and *borough* of Kilkhampton, and also of the advowson to the same manor belonging, also of three messuages, 300 acres of arable land, 40 acres of meadow, and 120 acres of wood in Stowe and Dynsmouth, parcel of the said manor. Of one messuage in Tyttesmarsh within the parish of Kilkhampton, purchased of Henry VIII., in 1546. Of 8 acres of pasture in Kilkhampton called Betham Close, and of North Park, Collard, Ryggeway Park, Sandway Park, Wortham, and le West Park, and Bell, in *Kirkehampton*, with other property. The manor, *borough*, and demesne lands were worth yearly £62 3s. 5d., but the advowson was worth nothing *because it was full*.

Sir Richard was a great admirer of the naval profession, and rose by merit to the rank

of vice-admiral. In August, 1591, he lost his valuable life in a sea-fight with the Spaniards off Terceira. It is not generally known that he was the discoverer of *Virginia*. In the library of the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe, was one of the four copies extant of *A briefe and true report of the newe founde lande of Virginia, discovered by Sir Richard Greinville, Knight, in 1585*. His friend Sir Walter Raleigh, undertook its publication, and it was printed by *De Bry*, at Frankfort, in folio, 1590. By his wife Mary, eldest daughter of Sir John St. Leger, Knt., of Annery, in Devon, he had sons, *Bernard*; *John* and *Roger* who died young; and *Richard*, whose marriage licence with Gertrude Incedon of Braunton, is dated May 8, 1616, who died within a year after; also three daughters, *Katherine*, who married, June 2, 1589, Justinian Abbot, Esq., of Hartland; *Mary*, who married, June 11, 1586, Arthur Tremaine, gent.; *Bridget*; *Ursula*, who married first, Christopher son and heir of John Harris, Esq., of Lanrest, in Liskeard, and secondly, Anthony Dennis, of Orleigh.

17. Sir Bernard Grenville, Knight, eldest son of the vice-admiral, was fortunate in his marriage, July 10, 1593, with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Philip Bevill, Esq., of Killigarth, in Talland, and of Brinn, in Withiel. *Bevill*, his first son was termed the Mirror of Chivalry and Hero of his country; *Richard*, baptized at Kilkhampton June 26, 1600. He was knighted by Charles I., Sept. 22, 1625, and created a baronet April 9, 1631, for distinguished services in the field. He published in quarto *A narative of affairs in the West since the Earl of Essex's defeat at Lostwithiel, in 1644*.

Sir Richard was so particularly obnoxious to the Parliamentary party, that he was perpetually the subject of ridicule to their journalists, who seldom spoke of him but by the soubriquet of *Skellum Grenville*. During the dissensions between the civil power and the military in 1645, he was superseded and imprisoned by the advice of Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon; who gives a very unamiable character of Sir Richard, representing him as having been in the highest degree oppressive, tyrannical, and unprincipled; but other writers attribute much of this to the personal enmity which was known to have subsisted between them.

As Sir Richard was not included in the Parliamentary pardon of November 11, 1648, he retired to Ghent, where he died in 1658, leaving no issue by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir John Fitz, of Fitzford, in Tavistock parish.

Sir Bernard's third son was *John* baptized Sept. 29, 1601, and was living at Lincoln's Inn in 1641. A son was buried at Kilkhampton September 1, 1598; a daughter *Elizabeth* was buried September 12, 1605; and a daughter *Gertrude* was baptized May 8, 1597. Sir Bernard, who was M.P. for Bodmin 39 Elizabeth, 1596, died in June, 1636.

18. Sir Bevill Grenville was born at Brinn, in Withiel, March 23, 1595. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford; and married Grace, daughter of Sir George Smith, or more properly Smythe, Knight, of Matford, in Heavitrie, Devon, by his wife Grace, fifth daughter of William Viell of Trevorder, in S. Broock, and relict of Peter Bevill. Her sister Elizabeth had previously married Sir Thomas Monk, of Potheridge, in Merton, Devon, whose second son George was the noted General Monk.

The following interesting letter was addressed to Sir John Trelawny, the first baronet of that name.



*Most Honourable Sir,*

*I have in many kinds had trial of your nobleness, but in none more than in this singular expression of your kind care and love. I give also your excellent Lady humble thanks for respect unto my poor Woman, who hath been long a faithful much obliged servant of your Ladyes. But Sir, for my journey, it is fixed. I cannot contain myself within my doors, when the King of England's standard waves in the field upon so just occasion. The cause being such as must make all those that die in it little inferior to martyrs. And for my own part, I desire to acquire an honest name or an honourable grave. I never loved my life or ease so much as to shun such an occasion; which if I should, I were unworthy of the profession I have held, or to succeed those ancestors of mine, who have so many of them in several ages sacrificed their lives for their country.*

*Sir, the barbarous and implacable enemy, notwithstanding His Majesty's gracious proceedings with them, to continue their insolencies and rebellion in the highest degree, and are united in a body of great strength; so as you may expect, if they be not prevented and mastered near their own homes, they will be troublesome in yours, and in the remotest places ere long.*

*I am not without the consideration, as you lovingly advise, of my wife and family; and as for her I must acknowledge, she hath ever drawn so evenly in the yoke with me, as she hath never prest before, or hung behind me, nor ever opposed or resisted my will. And yet truly I have not, in this or anything else, endeavoured to walk in any way of power with her, but of reason; and though her love will submit to either, yet truly my respect will not suffer me to urge her with power, unless I can convince with reason. So much for that, whereof I am willing, to be accomptable unto so good a friend.*

*I have no suit unto you in mine own behalf, but for your prayers and good wishes; and that if I live to come home again, you would please to continue me in the number of your servants.*

*I shall give a true relation unto my very noble friend Mr. Moyle, of your and his Aunt's loving respects to him, which he hath good reason to be thankful for. And so I beseech God to send you and your noble family all health and happiness, and while I live I am, Sir,*

*Your unfeigned loving and faithful servant,*

**BEVILL GRENVILLE.**

Sir Bevill joined the king's party at Nottingham, in August, 1642; and was at the battle of Braddock Downs, on the 19th of the following January. He was also at the battle of Stratton, May 6, 1643; and at Lansdown, near Bath, on the 5th of July, in that same year, where he was slain. Sir John Hinton, M.D., in his memorial to Charles II., writes thus,—“The bloody and tedious battle of Landsown, lasted from break of day until very late at night, where Sir Bevill Grenville, father of the now Earl of Bath, bravely behaving himself, was killed at the head of his stand of pikes, and in his extremity, I was the last man that had him by the hand before he dyed.” His body was brought to Stowe, and deposited in the family vault in Kilkhampton church, July 26, 1643.

By his lady Sir Bevill had several children. 1. *Richard* born at Tremeere, in Lanteglos by Fowey, March 19, 1620-1. He is supposed to have died whilst studying at Oxford. 2. *Bevill*, born June 23, 1626; and was buried at Kilkampton, at about ten years of age. 3. *John*, his heir. 4. *Bernard*, baptized March 20, 1630-1. He married Anne, daughter and heir of Cuthbert Morley, of Hornby, in Yorkshire, by whom he

had several children. He died June 2, 1701. His eldest surviving son, George, was created Baron Lansdown, of Bideford, in 1712. This poet and statesman had married Mary Villiers, relict of Thomas Thynne, Esq., but died without issue in 1734-5. His younger brother *Bernard*, by his wife, Mary Marten, left a son also called *Bernard* who died without issue, July 5, 1775; *he was the last of the name and male line of this family of Grenville.*

5. *George*, born August 22, 1632; he died without issue. 6. *Roger*, born November 3, 1633. 7. *Dennis*, born February 13, 1636-7, took orders and succeeded his first cousin Dr. Nicholas Monk, younger brother of General Monk, in the rectory of Kilkhampton in 1661, but which he resigned May 11, 1664. On December 14, 1684, he was installed Dean of Durham; but unable to reconcile it with his conscience to abjure James II., he was deprived of his dignity in February, 1690. He retired to Paris where he died without issue. His brother John, Earl of Bath, writing to a nephew who had consulted him on the expediency of becoming a clergyman, thus characterises the Dean,—“You had an uncle, the late dean of Durham, whose memory I shall ever revere. Make him your example. Sanctity sat so easy, so unaffected, so graceful upon him, that in him we beheld the very beauty of holiness; he was as cheerful, as familiar, as condescending in his communications, as he was strict, regular, and exemplary in his piety; as well bred and accomplished as a courtier; and as reverend and venerable as an apostle. He was indeed apostolical in every thing: for he left all to follow his Lord and Master. May you resemble him: may he revive in you: may his Spirit descend upon you as Elijah’s on Elisha; and may the Great God of Heaven in guiding, directing, and strengthening your pious resolutions, pour down the choicest of his blessings upon you.”

Of Sir Bevill’s daughters,—*Bridget*, born January 13, 1629-30, married first Sir Simon Leach, of Cadely, and secondly Sir Thomas Higgons. *Elizabeth*, married Peter Prideaux, Esq., November 17, 1645. *Joane* born September 30, 1635. *Mary*, born June 24, 1638; buried August 4, 1639. *Grace*, married Robert Fortescue, Esq., February 20, 1644. *Catharine* buried February 12, 1631-2.

Sir Bevill was M.P. for the county the 18. and 21. of James I. and 16 Charles I.; and for Launceston the 1. 3. and 15. of the latter king.

19. John, eldest surviving son of Sir Bevill, was born August 29, 1628; he succeeded to the estate, and inherited the loyalty of his ancestors. At a very early age he had a command in his father’s regiment, and was left among the slain at the battle of Newberry. He was appointed governor of the Scilly Islands when they revolted from the Parliament; and when necessitated in May, 1651, to surrender to admiral Blake’s superior force, he refused to accept any terms from a foreign power.

He was one of the chief instruments in effecting the restoration of Charles II. He gave the living of Kilkhampton to Dr. Nicholas Monk, and employed him to influence his brother, the general, in favour of the exiled king. Having succeeded in his negotiations, he had the satisfaction of being the bearer of the king’s letters to General Monk, and to the Parliament.

For these services Charles II., on April 20, 1661, created him Baron Grenville, Viscount Lansdown, and Earl of Bath. In 1680 he pulled down the old house at Stowe and built a magnificent mansion in its place; but as if to mark the instability of all human things,

one individual, who saw its foundations laid, and its internal decorations completed in a stile of splendour worthy of the noblest house in the west of England, lived also to witness the utter demolition of the whole in 1720, and the materials disposed of by public auction. It has been said that almost every gentleman's seat in Cornwall received some embellishment from Stowe. Place House, Padstow, received an entire staircase. It is a singular circumstance that the cedar wainscoting, which had been bought out of a Spanish prize, and used in for fitting up the chapel, was purchased by Lord Cobham and applied to the same purpose at Stowe, the seat of the Grenvilles, in Buckinghamshire. The carved work of the chapel was executed by Michael Chuke, an artist little inferior to Gibbons. The buildings are said to have occupied about three acres and half of ground, and were surrounded with gardens, fountains, and statues. The house stood on an eminence overlooking a well-wooded valley; but had not a tree near it to shelter it from the north west. The kitchen and other detached offices were fitted up as a steward's residence, and made no contemptible figure. These also were taken down about the year 1793, and a farm house erected on the site.

The Earl died August 21, 1701, by his lady, Jane, daughter of Sir Peter Wyche, he had a large family.

1. *Charles*, his heir.

2. *John*, baptized at S. James' London, April 12, 1665. He was created Baron Grenville of Potheridge, May 16, 1703; and married Rebecca, second daughter of Sir Josiah Child, Knight, of Wanstead, Essex, and relict of Charles Lord Herbert, eldest son of Henry, Marquis of Worcester. This baron died without issue December 3, 1707. In the chapel of Christ Church College, Oxford, stands a marble monument to his memory, surmounted with a bust.

3. *Bevill*, who died of the small-pox February 22, 1689; aged 17.

Of his daughters; *Bridget* was born February 6, 1656-7, and died young.

*Henrietta*, also died young, namely, September 7, 1690; and two or three others died in their infancy.

*Jane*, the eldest surviving daughter, born August 23, 1653, in S. Giles-in-the-Fields, London. She married Sir William Leveson-Gower, who by the adoption of his uncle, Sir Richard Leveson, K.B., of Trentham, in Staffordshire, inherited that gentleman's extensive estates. Sir William was one of the Duke of Monmouth's bail in 1683.

*Catharine*, married Craven Peyton, Esq., of Lancaster.

*Grace*, born in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in the parish of S. Giles, London, September 3, 1654. She married George Carteret, who died in 1695; aged 26. This lady was created in 1615, Countess Grenville, and Viscountess Carteret; and lived until 1744; when her son *John* succeeded to her honours. He married Frances Worsley, of Long-leat, Wilts; and died January 2, 1763. The title descended to their son Robert, who having no heir before his death, which happened February 13, 1776, devised his estates to his nephew, Henry-Frederick Thynne, second son of the Earl's sister Louisa, by her husband Thomas Thynne, second Viscount Weymouth. This gentleman was created Baron Carteret January 26, 1784; and died June 17, 1826; aged 91. In this family the Cornwall estates of the Grenvilles continue.

20. Charles, eldest son of John Grenville, Earl of Bath, was baptized at S. James's London, August 31, 1669. In his father's lifetime he was stiled by courtesy Viscount



Lansdown. As a volunteer he distinguished himself by his bravery under John Sobieski, king of Poland, in the decisive victory over the Turks near Vienna, September 12, 1683, and afterwards at the capture of Gran. The emperor Leopold created him a count of the Roman empire, January 27, 1684. He was called to the House of Lords before his father's death. His first wife was Martha, daughter of Thomas Duke of Leeds; but their only child, a daughter, died in infancy. He married secondly Isabella, daughter of Henry de Nassau, Marshal d'Averquerque, by whom he had one son *William-Henry*.

The end of this second Earl of Bath was unfortunate. Whilst preparing for his father's funeral at his house in S. James's, he accidentally shot himself with a pistol he was examining, September 4, 1701. His corpse was taken down to Kilkhampton, with that of his father, and both were interred on the same day, September 22, 1701.

21. William-Henry, of whom his mother died in childbed, was born January 30, 1692-3. It was said on the occasion of his grandfather's and father's death, when he succeeded to the family honours, *Here are three Earls of Bath above ground at one and the same time.*

He joined the camp in Flanders; and in 1711 was nominated by Queen Anne, Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall. He died of the small-pox, May 1, 1712, at the age of 19, unmarried, when the estates passed to his aunt and coheirress, Lady Grace Grenville, who married George, Lord Carteret. Her son *John*, as before stated, succeeded to her honours; he became the first Earl of Grenville, and inherited the Kilkhampton estate. His son *Robert* became the second Earl of Grenville, and dying in 1776, that title became extinct, and the Kilkhampton estate passed under his will to his nephew, Henry-Fredrick Thynne, second son of Viscount Weymouth, who had married as his second wife, his sister Louisa. Mr. Thynne was created Baron Carteret in 1784. At his death in 1826, he was succeeded by his nephew George, second son of Thomas Thynne, first Marquis of Bath, as second Baron of the second creation. At his death February 22, 1838, without issue, he was succeeded by his brother John, the third Baron; who dying March 10, 1849, without issue, the title of *Carteret* expired, and the Kilkhampton property descended to the present proprietor, the Rev. Lord John Thynne, D.D., and Canon of Westminster, nephew of the last two Barons Carteret.

On the brow of Lansdown Hill, near Bath, a monument was erected to the memory of Sir Bevill Grenville, by his grandson, George, Lord Lansdown; it was placed as near as possible to the spot where he was killed. On the north side of the monument was inscribed:—

Conquest or death was all his thought, so fire  
 Either o'ercomes, or does itself expire.  
 His courage work'd like flames, cast heat about,  
 Here, there, on this, on that side, none gave out;  
 Nor any pike in that renowned stand  
 But took new force from his inspiring hand.  
 Soldier encourag'd soldier, man urg'd man,  
 And he urg'd all, so much example can.  
 Hurt upon hurt, wound upon wound did call,  
 He was the mark, the butt, the aim of all;  
 His soul this while retir'd from cell to cell,  
 At last flew up from all, and then he fell;  
 But the devoted stand enrag'd the more  
 From that his fate, play'd hotter than before;

And proud to fall with him, sworn not to yield,  
 Each sought an honour'd grave, and won the field.  
 Thus he being fallen, his actions fought anew  
 And the dead conquer'd, whilst the living flew.  
 Thus slain, &c. (*As on the Monument in the Church.*)

George Grenville, eldest surviving son of the Honourable Bernard Grenville, and grandson of Sir Bevil, was born about the year 1667. His early education was under the care of Sir Wm. Ellis; and his progress was such that about the age of twelve he was sent to Cambridge, where he pronounced a copy of his own verses to the princess of Modena, then Duchess of York, when she visited the University.

At the accession of James II., being eighteen years of age, he addressed the new king in three poetical pieces; and it was probably about this time that he wrote a poem to the Earl of Peterborough. Of his attachment to king James he has transmitted to posterity a proof in the following letter which he wrote to his father about a month before the Prince of Orange landed:—

Mar, near Doncaster, Oct. 6, 1688.

Sir,

Your having no prospect of obtaining a commission for me can no way alter or cool my desire at this important juncture, to venture my life in some manner or other for my king and my country.

I cannot bear living under the reproach of lying obscure and idle in a country retirement, when every man who has the least sense of honour should be preparing for the field.

You may remember, Sir, with what reluctance I submitted to your commands upon Monmouth's rebellion, when no importunity could prevail with you to permit me to leave the academy: I was too young to be hazarded; but give me leave to say, it is glorious at any age to die for one's country; and the sooner, the nobler the sacrifice.

I am now older by three years. My uncle Bath was not so old when he was left among the slain at the battle of Newbery; nor you yourself, Sir, when you made your escape from your tutor's to join your brother at the defence of Scilly.

The same cause has now come round about again. The king has been misled; let those who have misled him be answerable for it. Nobody can deny but he is sacred in his own person; and it is every honest man's duty to defend it.

You are pleased to say, it is yet doubtful if the Hollanders are rash enough to make such attempt; but be that as it will, I beg leave to insist upon it, that I may be presented to his majesty as one whose utmost ambition it is to devote his life to his service and my country's, after the example of all my ancestors.

The gentry assembled at York to agree upon the choice of representatives for the county, have prepared an address to assure his majesty they are ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes for him, upon this and all other occasions; but at the same time they humbly beseech him to give them such magistrates as may be agreeable to the laws of the land; for at present there is no authority to which they can legally submit.

They have been beating up for volunteers at York, and the towns adjacent, to supply the regiments at Hull; but nobody will list.

By what I can hear, every body wishes well to the king; but they would be glad if his ministers were hanged.

The winds continue so contrary that no landing can be so soon as was apprehended; therefore I may hope, with your leave and assistance, to be in readiness before any action can begin. I beseech you, Sir, most humbly and most earnestly to add this one act of indulgence more to so many other testimonies which I have constantly received of your goodness; and be pleased to believe me always, with the utmost duty and submission, Sir, your most dutiful son, and most obedient servant,

GEO. GRENVILLE.

Being no friend to the revolution, Mr. Grenville lived in literary retirement during the reign of William, which occasioned Mrs. Higgons, a near relative, to send him an address, commencing:—

Why Grenville is thy life to shades confined,—  
 Thou, whom the gods design'd  
 In public to do credit to mankind?

To this he replied:—

Cease, tempting syren, cease thy flattering strain.  
Sweet is thy charming song, but sung in vain!  
When the winds blow, and loud the tempests roar,  
What fool would trust the waves, and quit the shore.

In the time of his retirement it is probable that he composed his dramatic pieces, *The Sic Gaiants*, or *Once a Lover always a Lover*; *The Jew of Venice*, altered from Shakespeare; *Henric Love*; *The British Enchanters*; and *Polius and Thetis*.

At the accession of queen Anne, having his fortune improved by bequests from his father, and his uncle the Earl of Bath, he became M.P. for Fowey, 1. 4. and 7. of Anne.

He had in 1706, his estate again augmented by an inheritance from his elder brother, Sir Bevil, who died at sea as he was returning from the governorship of Barbadoes. He continued to hold his seat in Parliament; and in 1710, 9 Anne, was elected for the county, and in the change of the ministry was made secretary at war in the place of Mr. Robert Walpole. Mr. Grenville's coadjutor in the representation of the county was John Trevanion, Esq., and at their election they were greeted with:—

Grenville and Trevanion as sound as a bell,  
For the queen, the church, and Sacheverel.

In the following year he was created Lord Lansdown and Baron Bideford, and was succeeded in the representation of the county by Sir Richard Vyvyan. Being now high in the queen's favour he was appointed, in 1712, comptroller of the household and a privy counsellor. About this time Pope dedicated his *Windsor Forest* to him; and he was soon after advanced to be treasurer of the household.

Of these favours Lord Lansdown soon lost all but his title; for at the accession of George I., his place was given to Mr. Cholmondeley, and he was persecuted with the rest of his party. Having protested against the bill for attainting Ormond and Bolingbroke, he was, after the insurrection in Scotland, seized, September, 26, 1715, as a suspected person, and confined in the tower till February 8, 1717, when he was released and restored to his seat in the house of Lords.

About the year 1722 he went abroad, being probably somewhat embarrassed by his profusion. In this retirement he received the first volume of *Burnet's History of his own Times*, of which he cannot be supposed to have approved the general tendency, and in which he thought himself able to detect certain falsehoods. He therefore undertook the vindication of General Monk from some calumnies of Burnet, and some misrepresentations of Echard. This was answered by Burnet, Oldmixon, and Dr. Colbatch. His other historical writing is a defence of his relation, Sir Richard Grenville, from the spiteful and malicious attacks of Clarendon. These compositions were published on his return to England.

In 1732 he published a beautiful edition of his literary labours, in which he omitted what he disapproved, and enlarged what seemed deficient.

He now went to court, and was kindly received by Caroline, queen of George II.; to whom and to the princess Anne he presented his work, with dedicatory verses on the fly leaves.

He died in Hanover-square, January 30, 1734-5, having a few days before buried his wife.



"Grenville was illustrious by birth," writes Dr. Johnson, "and therefore attracted notice: since he is by *Pope* styled 'the polite,' he must be supposed elegant in his manners, and generally loved; he was in times of contest and turbulence, steady to his party, and obtained that esteem which is always conferred upon firmness and consistency."

The site of the mansion at Stowe is occupied by a substantial farm house.

Excepting the sum £400 contributed by the parishioners, the restoration of this magnificent church was effected under the responsibility of the Rev. Lord John Thynne, the patron; no collections were made.

The *Nonæ Rolls* or *Inquisitions*, 15 Edward III., 1341, assessing the value of the ninth part part of the value of all sheaves, fleeces, and lambs in every parish, and enquiring into the real value of all ecclesiastical benefices, states for the church of Kilkhampton,—That the ninth sheaf, fleece, and lamb, were taxed at £14 13s. 4d., and so were sold to Nicholas Thornerdon, John Ivelcombe, Henry Stow, and Robert Atte Halse. For 15ths nothing.

The *Ecclesiastical Survey* of the value of all benefices and church property, taken 26 Henry VIII., 1534, has the following return:—Deanery of Trigg Major. Kilkhampton. The rectory there is worth yearly, as well in great as in small tithes, with the agistment of the glebe, besides 9s. 5½d. for synodals and procurations, £26 3s. 10½d.

Tenths thereof £2 12s. 4¼d.

The *King's Book* or *Liber Regis*, in the First Fruits office, contains the following entry:—Wickhampton, Lelhampton, otherwise Kilkhampton rectory (S. James,) all tithes, synodals, and proxies 9s. 5½d., George Grenville, Esq., patron, 1711. Earl Granville, 1763. Worth by the King's Book £26 3s. 11½d. Yearly tenths £2 12s. 4½d.

According to the registers of the see of Exeter, there was formerly a chapel at Brightley or Bradley in this parish, dedicated to S. Catherine, of which there is not a vestige left; on a tenement called *Abbey*, however, there are some slight remains of a religious structure, and the place is still called "Church."

Elmsworthy was formerly the seat of the family of Westlake, which became reduced in circumstances. The grandson of the Richard Westlake commemorated in the church, is said to have applied for the mastership of a school which his ancestors had been instrumental in establishing, but was refused. It is a singular fact that this person, the representative of a wealthy family, was twice nominated as sheriff of the county after he had become an inhabitant of the poor-house. He died in 1772; a day labourer in the parish still bears the name.

Elmsworthy is now the property Mr. W. R. Parkyn.

Aldercombe was formerly the seat of the Orchards. Paul Orchard, Esq., of this place was sheriff in 1710; and by his marriage with the heiress of Lutterel of Hartland Abbey, Devon, obtained that property, where he afterwards resided. He married secondly a daughter of Sir John Suffolk. By those wives he had no issue. His third wife was Rebecca Smith, of Isleworth, and by her had issue Paul, who became M.P. for Callington, 26. 42. and 47. of George III., also three daughters, Anne, married to George Buck, Esq., of Daddon, Devon; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Charlotte, who married the Rev. Thomas-Hooper Morrison, of Yeo Vale, Devon, nephew of Paul Orchard, Esq., whose eldest son represented both families.

Aldereombe was for many years held on lease for lives by the family of Cottrell. Mr Alexander Cottrell, of this place, about the year 1720, having served his clerkship in Penzance, as an attorney, married Sarah, daughter of Mr. Samuel Phillips, of Tredrea. Her monument is in the church. Mr. Cottrell married again, and dissipated the whole of his property. The estate is now the property of Sir George Stuckey-Stuckey, Bart., of Affleton Castle, Devon.

"*Icombe*," writes *Norden*, "*Vallum iniquum sonat*, the house of Mr. *Goumple*;" said to have been anciently a seat of the Icombe family. It is now the property of the Rev. John Lord Thynne, the patron of the rectory.

The Rev. James Hervey, who was born in 1714, and died on Christmas-day, 1758, resided it is said, when curate of this parish, at Aldereombe with the Orchards. He wrote his *Meditations among the Tombs*, whilst here; and the frontispiece to his book was probably intended to represent the interior of the church. Mr. Hervey succeeded his father as rector of Weston-Favell, Northampton.

The reservoir of the Budo canal, covering sixty acres, is partly in this parish.

Penstowe, the present commodious manor house, is occupied by the rector.

The chief village of the parish is the Churchtown, which appears to have risen and fallen with the fortunes of the Grenvilles. In it are chapels for the Wesleyan Methodists and Bible Christians, or, as they are locally named, Thornites.

The chief land-owners are, the Rev. Lord John Thynne, and Sir George Stuckey-Stuckey, Bart.

Fairs are held here on May 10, and 31, and August, 27.

This parish is entirely situated on the dunstone, which forms the substratum throughout the north-eastern part of the county.

## LADOCK.

**TONEIN.**—Ladock is in the hundred of Powder, and confines on the west, to S. Erme; on the north, to S. Enodor; on the east, to S. Stephens in Branwell; on the south, to S. Probus.

This parish takes its name from Saint Ladoca, whom I take to be an Irish saint, and probably she came over with S. Breage.

This parish is a rectory, valued in the King's Books at £18. The patronage in Kelland Courtenay, and Thomas Pitt, Esqrs. Governor Pitt grandfather of Mr. Thomas Pitt, purchased this alternate right of the Lady Mohun, together with all the Mohun property in Cornwall. The incumbent Mr. William Wood.

The manor of Nansoath, in this parish, signifies the fat (i.e. fertile) valley, the name being compounded of nans, a valley, and soath or soa, fat, tallow, &c.

To the north of Nansoath is Hay. This was the seat of the Randyls, and was sold to Mr. William Tregea, of Lambrigan who did not keep it long, but parted with it to Richard Bone, Gent. who dying without being ever married, left it by will, with several other estates, to his kinsman Richard Bone, Gent., who now lives there, and hath married Anne, the daughter of Mr. John Andrew, of Uretharfe, by whom he has issue. Mr. Randyl's arms were *Gules, on a cross Argent, three martlets ployed sable*. Mr. Bone's are *Ermine, a fess indented, sable*.

Joining with Hay is Boswaydel, usually called Boswidle, which I take to signify a house in an open place, or one easy to be seen from.

The manor of Bedocke or Bessake. Francis Tregian, Esq., forfeited this manor, with his other lands. To the east of this is the church and rectory house: and the manor of Trethurfe or Trethef. This was anciently, perhaps before the Norman Conquest, the seat of a very eminent family of the same name, who gave for their arms, *Azure, a buck's head cabouched Argent*. John Tretharfe was one of the Knights returned to Parliament for this county in the 15th year of King Henry VI. Reginald Trethurf married Margery, the second daughter and coheir of John St. Aubyn, Esq., by Catherine his wife, the daughter and heir of Sir Robert Challons, of Challonslegh in Devonshire, as appears by a bill in the Treasury, of 7 Henry VI.



LADOCK is situated in the deanery of Powder, and in the western parliamentary division of the hundred of Powder; it is bounded on the north by Newlyn and S. Enoder; on the east by S. Stephens-in-Brannwell and Probuss; on the south by Probuss; and on the west by S. Erme.

The estimated titable lands of the parish amount to 4842A. 2R.; of which 2388A. 2R. are arable; 1A. 2R. meadow; 64A. pasture; 192A. woodland; 2121A. 2R. common; and 75A. plantation.

The living is a rectory in the patronage of Dr. Wise; and the tithes are commuted at £700. The glebe measures 52A. 0R. 6P.

The parish comprises by actual measurement 5691A. 0R. 3P.; the roads measure 53A. 2R. 37P.; and rivulets and watercourses 4A. 2R. 3P.

List of rectors:—William Reskymer, 1536; Hugh Colmer, 1670; Fincher, 1688; William Wood, 1704; Saint John Elliot, 1749; he also held the rectory of S. Mary's, Truro. Mr. Elliot was a pious young man of considerable property, but his health was delicate, and he died of a decline in 1760. Among other charitable bequests, made chiefly for educational purposes, was the sum of £5 per annum towards the parish schools of Ladock, of which they have still the benefit. William Pooley, 1762; Wheeler, 1796; Moore, 1814; Henry Ware, A.M., 1832; and the present rector, the Rev. Richard-Farquhar Wise, instituted November 25, 1846.

The church is said to have been dedicated in 1268, to S. Ladocus or Ladoca; it comprises a chancel, nave, south aisle, and north transept.

The inner arch of the chancel window is moulded, and supported on pillars of highly polished Serpentine stone. The window is of richly stained glass, representing Mary wiping the Saviour's feet with her hair. The inscription is,—“In memoriam M. A. Wise, inter matres carissimæ blandissimæ, Quæ die passionis Domini obit 1862. Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth.”

Below the window is a costly reredos, constructed of Alabaster, marble, and tile-work. A stone in the chancel floor is inscribed,—“THIS CHURCH WAS RESTORED BY R. F. WISE, RECTOR, 1864.” The chancel is separated from the nave by an oak screen of modern workmanship. The paneling of the ancient screen, which is ornamented with richly carved scroll foliage, has been tastefully and efficiently restored.

The arcade consists of six four-centred arches of S. Stephen's porcelain stone, with pillars of like material. The north, or Trethurfe transept is separated from the nave by two arches of similar character and material as the arcade. The font, which is of Norman design, is of Catcleuse stone, on a basement of granite. The old oak roofs are judiciously preserved; the purlings and bosses are boldly carved, and are good specimens of roof ornamentation.



There is a south porch, and a priest's door.

In the south wall of the church is a stone with the following initials and date on it,—  
 “P. B., I. L., C. W., 1783.”

The tower, which is a fine specimen of granite ashlar, is of three stages, buttressed on the square, and finished with battlements and crocketed pinnacles.

There are three bells: the first is inscribed:—“William Courtney, Esqr., Huge Colmer, Rector, 1670:” the second, “Mr. Richard Bene, Peter Buddie, Ward. 1715:” the third, “John Kemp, C. Warden, 1650.”

One of the stones of a side entrance to the churchyard bears the date and initials:—  
 “1633, R.G.” (*said to be the initials of Richard Grancille.*)

Tablets of marble bear the following inscriptions:—

Sacred to the memory of Charles Foss Andrew, Esqr., of Nansough, in this parish, who departed this life in the presence of his wife, six sons, and two daughters, on Sunday the 14th of June, 1840; aged 65 years.

Also to the memory of Charlotte Grace, his second daughter, who died the 30th of January, 1822: aged one year and seven months.

Sacred to the memory of Henry Ware, A.M., late rector of this parish, who departed this life the 28th day of January, 1844: aged 87. “Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved.” Acts 16. 31.

Also to the memory of Edward, the second son of Charles Webster, Esqr., of Court Hall, Hockworthy, in the county of Devon, who departed this life July 1st, 1835: aged 17.

“I believe in the communion of saints”

From tombs in the churchyard:—

Here lieth the body of Nicholas Cornelius of Ladocke: he was buried the third Day of July, Anno Dni 1692; et etatis sue —

Behold and see;  
 Even as I am  
 So shall ye bee.  
 When you are dead  
 and lay'd in grave,  
 As you have done,  
 So shall you have.  
 Time ill spent in time prevent;  
 and luyng learne to die.  
 Old and younge defer not long,  
 For death comes suddainly.

Here lieth ye body of Richard Wood, son of the Revd. William Wood, many years rector of this parish who departed this life ye 20th of Feby. 1738—

The church was effectively and tastefully restored in 1863-4, from the designs of Mr. Street, architect, at an expense of £2000, the whole of which was liquidated through the munificent liberality of the present rector.

Adjoining the churchyard is a substantial and commodious school premises, comprising a large and well-ventilated school-room in two compartments, and a convenient residence. Over the chief entrance is the date “A.D. 1867,” and attached to the wall of the residence is a stone inscribed,—“Erected by B. F. and M. N. H. 1867, for the good (under God's blessing) of the children of Ladock, 1867.”

In 1258, Walter Fitz-Yvo, or Ivo, held the patronage of the advowson. In 1474, the rector complained to Edmund Stafford, bishop of Exeter, of the dilapidation of the church and rectory, and obtained an inquisition.

The manor of Ladock belonged successively to the Carminows, Courtenays, and Mokuns

of Boconnoc. With Boconnoc the manor passed to the Grenvilles, whose present representative in that property is the Hon. G. M. Fortescue.

The manor of Bedock, otherwise Bezock, was possessed by Francis Tregian prior to the days of Elizabeth; but during her reign it was confiscated with other property, in consequence of the proprietor harbouring a priest of the church of Rome. It was then granted to Cary, Lord Hunsdon, in whose family it continued until the reign of James I., when it was repurchased by Francis Tregian the younger, who, however, alienated it soon after, when it became the property of the Arundells of Trellice.

Lady Frances Arundell, sister of John, 3rd Duke of Rutland, and widow of the Hon. Richard Arundell, uncle of the last Lord Arundell of Trellice, gave the manor to her nephew, William, 2nd Viscount Galway, whose son Robert, the 4th Viscount, sold it to Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., whose representative C. H. T. Hawkins, Esq., is the present proprietor.

The barton of Nansough or Nansoath, *the fat valley*, is said to have anciently belonged to the family of Wise; it afterwards became the property of the Courtenays of Trethurffe.

Both the manor and barton of Nansough were purchased by the late Charles-Foss Andrew, Esq., of Cork and Poyntz, the representatives of the Trethurffe Courtenays. The manorial rights extend over Fergue, Lower Tregear, and other estates. On the barton is a substantial and genteel residence.

The manor and barton are now the property of Charles-Foss Andrew, Esq., the eldest son of the before-named Mr. Andrew.

The estate of Boswhiddle was for about two centuries in the family of Andrew. Archdeacon Andrew, son of Dr. John Andrew of Exeter, who married Miss Isabella Courtenay, sold the estate to his cousin H. Prynne-Andrew, Esq., of Bodrean, St. Clements, whose daughter carried it in marriage to N. H. P. Lawrence, Esq., of Launceston, the present proprietor.

Trethurffe gave name and origin to a family of the same denomination who, according to tradition were seated here before the Conquest.

Reginald Trethurffe of this place married Margery or Margaret, second daughter and coheirress of Sir John St. Aubyn, Knight, by Catherine daughter and coheirress of Sir Robert Chalons, of Chalons-Lea, Devon. John his son and heir was M.P. for the county in 1420, and 1436. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Boconnoc, by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Carminow, Esq., by whom he had two daughters coheirresses; Elizabeth, who married John Vyvyan, Esq., of Trelowarren, and Margaret, who married first Edward Courtenay, Esq., of Landrake, and secondly, Francis Buller, Esq., of Tregarick.

The arms of Trethurffe are,—*Azure, a buck's head cabossed argent, attired or.*

Latterly Trethurffe became the property of the Earl of Cork and Orrery and W. S. Poyntz, Esq., the representatives of the Courtenays. From these the estate passed to Mr. Hendy, an attorney, whose representatives sold it to Mr. William Pascoe, late a draper, of Bodmin, since whose decease it has been sold to Mr. Richard Tremayne, the present proprietor and occupier.

Hay or Hayes, anciently the seat of the Randyls, is now the property of the Rev. F. Stephens, rector of S. Mawgan in Pydar. The parish registers, which date from 1682, make no mention of the Randyl family.

At Venton-Lassick the site of an ancient chapel has been ascertained, but little or nothing is known of its history.

There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel at Bedock, and a Bible Christian chapel at New Mills.

The villages are Bedock or Bissick, and Hill Coos.

The chief landowners are Lady Miller, T. J. Agar-Robartes, N. H. P. Lawrence, C. H. T. Hawkins, E. Coode, Hocker, Stephens of Tregenna Castle, and Simmons, Esquires.

The vale extending from north to south quite across this parish, is considered to be one of the most beautiful in the county: it was however but little known beyond the locality, before the new line of road to Truro was cut through it.

The following is a more complete list of rectors:—

*Walter Foucel* was admitted by Bishop Bronescombe *ad ecclesiam See Ladoce vacantem*, on the Tuesday after S Clements whose feast is kept Nov. 23. 1265, on the presentation of its patron Walter Fitz Ivo, or Ivo.

*Hamo Parleban*, Sept. 24, 1279. Patron, Edmund Earl of Cornwall.

*Wandric Parleban*, Nov. 14, 1279. Same patron.

*Richard de Bello-Francia* or *Scapere*, vicar of S. Just in Penwith, was permitted by Bishop Stapledon to hold *in commendam* this vacant church, March 15, 1305-6, at the presentation of Sir Stephen de Bello-Francia, Knt. On August 7 following, the bishop signified to the Lady Isabella, the knight's widow, that she might present to the living. Her choice fell on the said Richard, who was probably her son, and he retained Ladoce until his resignation, Feb. 18, 1318-19: but kept S. Just until his death, Jan'y. 3, 1333-4.

*Gilbert de Hellegen*, May 26, 1319. Patron, Lady Isabella aforesaid.

*John de Rompel*, July 31, 1321. Same patron. From some cause not known, he was deprived Nov. 1 following.

*Ralph de Coverley*, by Bishop Stapledon Nov. 27, 1322. Same patron.

*John Paulyn*, on whose death

*Nicholas Trethowen*, Sept. 3, 1374. Patron, John Symond de Bodmin. He, however, renounced, when *Michael Serjeant* was admitted on the 19th of the same month and year. Same patron.

*Nicholas Kelly*, Nov. 9, 1390. Patron, William Carminow. On whose death

*Reginald Trethowen*, June 11, 1414. Patron, John Trethowen. The new rector complained to Bishop Stafford of the dilapidated state in which he found the church and rectory house and premises, and in consequence the bishop ordered an inquisition, June 22, 1414. On Trethowen's death

*Ralph Arscott*, probably *Cornewater*, Dec. 14, 1458. Patrons *hæc vice*, Richard Arscott and John Palmer, by grant of Thomas, the heir of William Carminowe. An inquisition had found that the church was worth £4 6s. 8d., and that the said Ralph was rector of Poyntdyngdon, in the diocese of Bath and Wells.

*Walter Collys*. On whose death

*William Gannus*, July 25, 1470, on the presentation of Halvathens Mautever, Esq., and Jane his wife who had established their right in the King's Bench.

*Robert Martyn*. On whose death

*Nicholas Kent*, March 29, 1505. Patron, Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon. On Kent's death

*William Weston*, August 3, 1518, on the presentation of Dame Ann Malyory. But this institution occasioned a lawsuit which resulted in the exclusion of this rector, and

*William Reskemer* was instituted January 15, 1519-20, on the presentation of John More, one of the Justices of the King's Bench and father of Sir Thomas More, William Firmer, John Trevethan, and Stephen Gaper, the true patrons, by a writ of recovery against the Dame Ann aforesaid, and Robert and Richard Weston. On Reskemer's death

*John Arscott*, admitted by Bishop Taverne, May 16, 1558. Patron, Francis Russell, Earl of Bedford. *William Challoner*. On whose death

*George Arscott* succeeded Feb. 8, 1612-13. Patron, Sir Reginald Mohun, Knt. He was also rector of Shornack. He was ejected, but survived the restoration of monarchy, and recovered legal possession.

*Engel Palmer*. On whose death

*Thomas Foulcher* was admitted August 25, 1688. Patron, Charles Lord Mohun. On the death of this rector *William Wood* was instituted June 29, 1704. A jury found that Lord Mohun had presented the last incumbent,—that the patronage was vested in the Mohun and Courtenay family of Trethowen *alternis vicibus*—that Peter Courtenay, Esq., of Trethowen, had by deed dated April 30, 1641, granted the next presentation to William Collyer,—and that his daughters, Susan Collyer and Bridget Hooker, were the true patronesses, *pro hæc vice*. On Wood's death



*St. John Elliot*, rector also of Truro, was admitted May 5, 1749. Patron, Thomas Pitt, Esq., of *Bocconoe*.  
On Elliot's death

*William Pooley*, Dec. 18, 1762. Patron, Sampson Sandys, Gent., of Helston. On whose death

*William Wheeler*, was collated by lapse of time, Feb. 18, 1796.

*George Moore*, rector in 1821. On whose death

*Henry Ware* was admitted June 9, 1832. Patron, John Ware, Gent., of Tiverton. On whose death

*James Jarman*, May 31, 1844. Patrons, the Rev. Samuel-Masterson Walker, vicar of *S. Enoder*, and the  
Rev. John Turner, of Ashbrittle. On whose death

*Richard-Farquhar Wise*, the present rector, succeeded Nov. 25, 1846. Patron, Richard Wise, Esq., M.D.,  
of Penryn, his father.

The chapel of *S. Mary of Tregamaden*, was licensed in favour of Ralph Nevill, and  
*Isabella* his wife, by Bishop Brantyngham, May 11, 1390.

This parish is situated entirely on rocks of the slate series; its northern corner, however, approaches very near to the boundary of the granite. Its different kinds of slate are the same as those of the adjacent parishes.

Most of the valleys have been streambeds for tin, and in the workings the largest pieces of gold have been found that the county has produced.

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## LAMORRAN.

**TONKIN.**—Lamorran is in the hundred of Powder, and hath on the west and north, *S. Michael Penkivell*; on the east, *Cornelly*; on the south, the river *Fale*, between it and *Ruan Lanyhorn*.

The right name of this parish is *Lan Morun*, the church of *S. Morun*, to whom it is dedicated; but as to who *S. Morun* was I must plead ignorance, except that I believe him to have been one of those who came from Ireland in the fifth century.

This parish is a rectory, valued in the King's Book at £6. The patronage is in Sir John Molesworth, in right of the manor of *Lanmorran*, to which it belongs.

The incumbent Mr. Samuel Ley.

This little parish hath but one manor in it, and that is called by its own name.



HE parish of Lamorran is situated in the deanery of Powder, and in the western Parliamentary division of the hundred of Powder; it is bounded on the north by *Probus*; on the east by *Cornelly* and the river *Fal*; which separates it from the parish of *Ruanlaniorne*; on the south by the *Fal*, which separates it from *Philleigh*; and on the west by *S. Michael Penkivel* and *Merther*.

The estimated tithable lands amount to 1108A. 0R. 21P.; of which 998A. 2R. 33P. are arable; 60A. meadow and pasture; and 49A. 1R. 28P. woodland.

The tithes are commuted at £160; and there is a good glebe which measures 42A. 2R. 22P., subject, when not in the manurance of the incumbent, to a tithe rent-charge of £7.

The advowson is a rectory in the patronage of the Right Hon. Viscount Falmouth.

Lands occupied by timber woods, measuring 118A. 3R. 35P.; and the charity lands, measuring 7A. 0R. 19P., are exempted from tithes.

The parish contains by actual admeasurement 1234A. 0R. 35P.; of which 1170A. 3R. 34P. are the property of Viscount Falmouth; 42A. 2R. 22P. glebe; 13A. 2R. roads and waste; and 7A. 0R. 19P. charity lands.

List of rectors:—Robert Sevar, 1536; Allen, 1660; Triggs, 1663; Spry, 1690; Kestell, 1711; Samuel Ley, 1725; Crawford, 1751; Carter, 1753; Thomas Bedford, 1759; William Curgenvén, June 9, 1803, died January 3, 1848; Lewis-Morgan Peter, 1848; and the present rector, the Hon. and Rev. John-Townsend Boscawen, brother to the patron, instituted in 1849.

The church was dedicated August 2, 1261, but its patron saint is unknown. It is said that when Breca landed in Cornwall she had among her associates one named *Maruan*, or *Moran*, who proceeding towards the south part of the county, took up his abode in a district thence afterwards called *Lan Moran*. “A mile and a half above the mouth of Truro Creke,” writes Leland, “caullid La Moran Creke, of the church of *S. Moran*.”

The church comprises a chancel, nave, and north and south transepts. The chancel window is filled with stained glass, representing the principal scenes in the Saviour's life, death, and ascension. The chancel is separated from the nave by a lofty chamfered arch, supported on detached pillars; the material is S. Stephens porcelain stone. The south window of the south transept is filled with boldly designed figures of the Saviour and two of his disciples, Peter and John. An east window of the same transept retains some fragments of ancient stained glass, including a shield bearing the arms of De Halep or Hallep, namely, *Or, two bendlets sable*.

The pulpit is of carved oak.

The font is of Catacleuse stone; it is supported on a round shaft, and four small pillars capped with human heads. The roofs are open and boarded throughout; and the floors are paved with granite and tiles.

The entrances are, a south porch, a north transept door, and a west door. In the porch is a tablet inscribed,—“This Church was rebuilt by the R<sup>t</sup>. Hon<sup>ble</sup>. George Henry, Earl of Falmouth, Anno Domini 1845.”

The old bell-house stands at the south-west corner of the churchyard; it contains three good bells. The second bell has “Samuel Ley, Rector, J.P. 1732.” on it, and the third “William Bone, Gent. C.W., Pennington.” The last is the founder's name.

A large table of slate, surrounded with coats of arms, is attached to the wall of the south transept; it is inscribed,—

Memoriæ Sacrvæ

Hic Iacet Iohannes Verman, Dominvs de Lamorran, et hujus Ecclesiæ Patronvs, qui obiit 21<sup>o</sup> die Janva. An'o Do'ni 1658, et Ætatis Sux 71<sup>o</sup>.

Qui Charus peramans Humilis qui fidus honestis  
Dum Conjux parens Cultor Amicus Homo  
Illo sobrietas illo prudentia Fulsit.

Lingua fuit verax Cor sine fraude, latens  
Nec Coluit mundum nec prodigus ille bonorum  
Annis proventus sed probitate magis.

Quod vita innocuus nequeat vel morte noceri.

Deponens vitam vivere Cæpit idem ::

Quadratum Tumulum meruit TETNONUS ut amplium  
Laudem virtutis non Capit iste lapis ::

Proxime sita est Chatherina Ejusdem Joh. Verman Vxor, quæ Filia et Coheres Johannis Trehane de Trehane, Armig. Quæ obiit 6<sup>o</sup> Die Martii, Anno Do'ni 1666, et an'o Ætatis Sux 67<sup>o</sup>.

Blanda, modesta, sagax, pia, paupertatis Amica  
 Provida vix ullum perdidit illa diem.  
 Conjugii socium cum casta mente colebat  
 In liberos mater chara benigna Fuit  
 Vix superest post Fata viri quando ipsa superstes  
 Post illum volitans Turturis instar obit  
 Sustinuit Febrem Fervebat Amore Mariti  
 Hos passa ardores vertitur in cineres.

En his Connubium manet	— immortale secundo
Astringit nodum mors	Truculenta Sacrum
Amplexus redeunt vivunt	Post Funera Amores
Templum Fit Thalamus	Fit novus Vna Torus.

- Arms.—1. *Gules, or sable, 3 eagles displayed in bend, cottized, argent, Verman, quartering, Per bend sinister, ermine and ermines, a lion rampant, or, armed and langued gules. PENANT.*  
 2. *Verman quartering Argent, 3 bars sable, on each as many martlets of the field. TREHANE.*  
 3. *Trehane quartering 3 fishes naiant.*  
 4. *Trehane quartering A chevron between 3 birds*  
 5. *Trehane impaling Argent, on a chevron between 3 falcons' wings azure 5 bezants. COSWARTH.*  
 6. *Verman impaling COSWARTH.*

In the churchyard :—

Maud Boscawen, infant daughter of Hon. & Revd. I. T. Boscawen and Mary his wife, Born 1st Feby. 1860. Died 17th March, 1861. "Of such is the kingdom of God."

In the churchyard nearly opposite the church porch is a tall, slender, octagonal shaft of a cross of Pentewan stone, set in an octagonal basement of the same material.

At a short distance to the west of the church a handsome and commodious rectory house has recently been erected, and the old one situated near the churchyard, is in the occupation of the rector's agent.

The manor of Lamorran, including the whole parish, belonged to the family of De Halep or Hallep so early as 1327. The last of the family was Lawrence Halep, who died about the middle of the fifteenth century. Maud, one of his four daughters and coheiresses married Richard Boscawen of Tregothnan; Philippa another daughter married James Trefusis of Trefusis; his two other daughters married Trevenor and Boplace. The De Haleps resided at Trewonal or Trewonwell, in this parish.

This manor, to which the advowson of the rectory has been always annexed, became the property of the Trevenors before 1383. Anterior to 1556, Richard Trevenor had two daughters who became his coheiresses; Isabella the elder married Richard Roscarrock, Esq., of Roscarrock in Endellion, who was sheriff in 1551; and Margaret the younger married Richard Chamond, Esq., brother of Sir Thomas Chamond of Launcells; and their husbands held the manor in moieties.

In 1658 John Verman, Esq., who had married Catherine one of the coheiresses of John Trehane, Esq., of Trehane in Probus, and whose ancestor had married the heiress of Penant or Pennant, died seised of this manor. John Verman, his heir, married Maria, daughter of William Walrond, Esq., of Bradfield, Devon; he was living in 1690, but died before 1712. Arabella, his only surviving child, married Mr. Thomas Robinson; she died here in 1730, and her husband in 1778.

About the beginning of the eighteenth century the manor became the property of the family of Sparke. Sir John Molesworth, the third baronet, whose great-grandfather had married Mary Sparke, of Plymouth, was the proprietor of it in 1736. Of the Molesworths



it was purchased by George-Evelyn, third Viscount Falmouth, and his representative, the sixth viscount, is the present proprietor.

Trebellack or Trebullock was the birthplace of Capt. Reynolds, commander of the *Amazon* frigate in 1797, in which he assisted Sir Edward Pellew in an engagement with the *Droits de L'Homme*, 74, with a great number of seamen and troops on board; but in pursuing the enemy his ship drifted on the rocks, and himself and crew were taken prisoners.

Captain Reynolds was afterwards advanced to the rank of vice-admiral, and commanded the *S. George*, of 98 guns, which, with the *Defence*, 74, were wrecked off Cape Rysenstein, Jutland, December 24, 1811.

The geological formation of this parish is precisely the same as that of other parishes bordering on the river Fal, in the neighbourhood of Falmouth harbour.

## LANDEWEDNACK.

*TONKIN*.—Landewednack lies in that part of the hundred of Kerrier which is called Meneage. It hath to the west, south, and east, the English channel; to the north, Ruan Major and Grade.

The name signifies the church of S. Wednack or Wynnock; to whom it has likewise dedicated, Towednack, in the hundred of Penwith, and S. Winnow. It is a rectory valued in the King's Book at £11 16s 8d. The patronage in the heirs of George Robinson, Esq.

The manor of Lizard, so called from the famous point of that name, which is a part of it. This manor was one of those given to the Earl of Morton.



LANDEWEDNACK, the most southerly parish in England, is situated at the extreme of the Lizard, in the deanery and hundred of Kirrier; it is bounded on the north by Ruan Minor and Grade; on the east by Grade and the sea; on the south wholly by the sea; and on the west by the sea and Mullion.

The parish measures 1967 acres. The tithes are commuted at £260; and there is a glebe of 14 acres. This living is a rectory, in the patronage of P. V. Robinson, Esq., of Nansloe.

Rectors:—John Colyns, rector, *circa* 1400; Richard Bolham, vicar of Gwennap, exchanged with Colyns August 7, 1404; John Nycholl, 1536; Robert Sampson,—the following memorandum is from the parish register—"Mr. Robert Sampson came to be minister of Landewednack in or about the year 1622, at Michaelmas; and died of the plague about the year 1645." F. Robinson, 1675; according to Borlase, the last sermon in the Cornish language was preached in this church not long before 1678, by this rector; Thomas Cole; it appears from the parish register, under the date of 1683, that he "was aged above one hundred and twenty by far." He went on foot one morning from Landewednack to Penryn, a distance of thirteen miles, and returned the same day, when he was at least 120 years old. Sampson Sandys, rector in 1782; at this date the reputed value

of the rectory was £70, and its certified value £40. H. T. Coulson, presented by H. Coulson, Esq., in 1827; and the present rector, the Rev. Philip Vyvyan Robinson, admitted December 3, 1844; he is also rector of Ruan Major.

The church is dedicated to S. Winwolaus; it comprises a chancel, nave, north aisle, and south transept. The chancel was completely restored by the present rector, 1862, who also erected a handsome pulpit of polished serpentine in the nave. The rood stairs, which are open to the church, are in the north wall of the aisle. The transept has an hagioscopic arrangement, with a low side or lepers' window, and just beneath it on the outside is a block of stone, convenient for persons to stand on who wished to communicate through the window. There are piscina niches both in the chancel and the transept. The arcade consists of five arches of granite, supported on pillars of the same material. The font is supported on an octagonal shaft and four small pillars; the material is syenite. It was made, *circa* 1404, by one of the rectors, and bears this inscription:—*The x D : Ric : Bolham Me fecit.* The tower arch, which has a plain soffit, is open to the church.

The south porch has a groined roof of stone. The vaulting runs north and south, and the cross and diagonal ribs are boldly chamfered, and terminate in a central boss, representing an angel holding a scroll. The outer entrance has a segmental arch, and the walls are battlemented. The inner doorway is Norman, but one of a perpendicular character has been constructed within it. The Norman doorway, which is crowned with the zig-zag, or chevron moulding, is of unusually lofty proportions, being nine feet in height, and about four feet six inches in breadth.

The tower is of two stages, and is finished with battlements and crocketed pinnacles; it contains three bells, and they bear the following legends:—

1. Sancta Anna, ora pro nobis.
2. Sancte Nicholas, ora pro nobis.
3. Nomen Magdalene gerit campana melodie.

The founder's mark, a bell, with the initials b.v., is on the first and third bells; on the second are two shields, one bearing apparently three lions passant, the other the initials r. c.

This parish was visited by the plague in 1645. It is said that about a century afterwards, when the part of the churchyard in which the persons were buried who had died of it, was opened for the interment of some shipwrecked mariners, the plague re-appeared, though in a mitigated form. In consequence of this, that portion of the churchyard was fenced off and planted, and has never been used since.

Borlase in his MS. notes speaks of a window in this church having the arms of Lescelys impaling Trewoof. In the same window were also *Sable, a chevron engrailed between three pheons argent*, joined to *Argent, on a fess sable, three buckles or*.

About midway between the church and Lizard-town stands an ancient round-headed way-side cross of granite.

The celebrated antiquary, Charles Littleton, Bishop of Carlisle, made a tour through Cornwall with Dr. Borlase, and thus describes the Lizard and Kynance Cove: "The next morning Mr. Borlase and myself set out after Breakfast for the Lizard Point. Our Way lay through the Goonhelly Downs, which are no other than boggy, naked, barren moors, with not a Tree or even a Shrub to be seen for 8 or 9 miles riding. At the end

of these Downs you come to a miserable Village, and a mile further another rotten moor brings you to a *Glyn* or narrow Valley, the sides of which are sow'd as it were with vast masses of *Rag-Stone*. At the top of this Glyn we left our horses, and descended into the Valley on foot. When we arrived at the extremity of it, a natural Arched Entrance through a vast Red Rock that led us into the finest piece of Scenery that Sportive Nature ever produced: on the right hand you see the boldest Rocky shore glistening with spars and mundicks, and enamelled with a thousand different hues. Under these Rocks the Sea has formed Cavities large enough to admit of twenty People commodiously in each Cave; from one you see a little arm of the Sea, which at Low Water comes within less than twenty Yards of you, dashing its waves against a vast Rock that stands entirely detach'd from any other. From another Cave you have a sight of the Ocean, but agreeably interrupted on the right hand by an immense high broken Rock, detached like the former from the rocks which join the main Land; and this Rock, as well as all the others, is alike enamell'd with the most beautiful colours, and decorated with Samphire and other Sea Plants which hang down from several parts of it.

"It is impossible, without your Poetical Genius, to do justice to this singular scene, for there are a Thousand Beautys still to be described, which a dull narration will give you no idea of. The excessive shining whiteness of the Sand, and several small Basons full of Limpid Sea Water, which the Tide leaves behind when the Sea is out, the various Windings and Turnings which the different Groups of Rocks oblige you to make in traversing this splendid Court of Neptune, ought all to be taken into the Description, but the task is too great for me, and therefore I must refer you to Mr. Borlase's Drawing for the general Idea of the Place, and for the singular beauty of the stones which these rocks consist of, to a small specimen, which I shall bring with me to *Hagley*.

"The name of the Place is *Kinance*, very near the famous Soapy Rock at the Lizard Point, which you know is the most Southerly Point in Great Britain. Miller will find it in the Map near *Landewenock* Parish. On my return from hence to Trelowarren, I call'd at the Lizard Village upon an old man, who was reported to be 111 years of age, but on talking with him, I think he is not so old by six years; however he is old enough to remember very well a dispute between a Blacksmith and a Tanner in his own Parish, the one a Royalist the other a Parliamentarian, concerning Charles the 2nd right to the crown, just before the Restoration, which did not end till they had thrashed each other stoutly, but the honest Cavalier had the better of his Antagonist, who was at last willing (as the old man told me) to let the King come quietly home and enjoy his own. This ancient Cornu-Britain has all his senses perfect, except his Hearing, which he has not quite lost, never was blooded in his Life, and seldom took Physick, nor ever had the Small Pox."

Kynans or Kynance Cove is situated about a mile to the north-west of the Lizard Head; it is strongly marked by its group of towering rocks, and is justly regarded as one of the most extraordinary places on the coast. "A spot," writes a modern tourist, "to be seen, to be painted, to be dreamed of, but not to be written about."

In 1846, Prince Albert and the royal children visited this place, and the rock on which the princely party landed will long continue to be pointed out to strangers.

The reef of rocks which stretches out from the Lizard to a great distance, and which renders the doubling of the promontory both difficult and dangerous, except with a good



offing, is called the *Stags*, but many of the rocks forming this reef have names of their own. A large, insulated rock, for instance is called the island, or *Crenval*. It has its summit covered with grass and it is perforated by a natural archway.

Not many years since an American trader bound for Hull, was wrecked on the *Stags* in the night, and went to pieces. The crew had barely time to launch their boat, and were immediately driven on the *Crenval*, and having reached its top discovered by the grass that they were beyond the reach of the waves. In the morning they gained the mainland in safety, some bringing a portion of their clothes, one man a cask of rum, and another a live pig, which he had brought from America as a present to his brother. On arriving at the village, they were greeted with their cat, which, when the vessel broke up, swam ashore with the loss of her tail only. The pig was sold to a farmer, and the cat quartered herself at the inn, where her tailless condition kept the wreck on the *Crenval* in remembrance for many years.

But one of the saddest of the many Lizard wrecks, is the following, which occurred rather more than a century ago. A transport, having on board the governor of some distant colony, with his suite and seven hundred men, was driven on a group of rocks, still called from the incident the *Man-of-War Rocks*, and dashed to pieces. Two only of the whole company reached the shore alive, and these two it is said, being well acquainted with the coast, had ventured to remonstrate with the captain for steering his course so near the headland. They were rewarded for their advice by being put in irons, and thus fettered they were washed ashore. Two hundred dead bodies were afterwards cast on shore and were buried in pits, containing from twenty to thirty each, in a meadow, which from the quantities of fire-arms that were picked up, received the name of *Pistol meadow*. The fishermen say that they can descry, with the help of water-glasses, pieces of cannon lying at the bottom where the ship went to pieces; and they also aver, that dogs of all kinds are held in great detestation in the parish, because a great number of these animals came from all parts of the country to feed on the dead bodies.

A little island or rock, in the shape of a depressed cone, is covered with herbage, and is called from a plant which grows on it *Asparagus island*. *Asparagus officinalis*, Common Asparagus, grows also in great abundance under one of the chief headlands called the *Rill*, and in a ravine a few hundred yards north-east of Cadgwith Cove. It is in all respects like the asparagus of the gardens, and at the last-named place is used as a culinary vegetable.

Among the rocks under the *Rill*, may also be found a rare and beautiful species of *Purple Garlick*, the *Allium Schænoprasum* of botanists.

The Lizard lighthouses are objects of considerable attraction to visitors. They were constructed under the superintendence of a Mr. Fonnereau, who came into the county for that purpose.

A single lighthouse stands on the island of S. Agnes at Scilly, and three forming a triangle, on the rocks of Guernsey. Two were therefore built on the Lizard, in order that the lights exhibited might be distinct from each other, and experience has proved their utility to be very great. For many years after their construction the lights consisted of coal fires in each lantern, after the manner of a smith's forge, and raised in a similar way by bellows; but the blowing could not be always maintained, and when that had intermitted for a short time the lights became very feeble.

The lighthouse premises comprise two lantern-headed towers connected by a long range of apartments and offices, with a continuous passage so constructed that the light-keeper who is on duty may pass from one to the other without going from under cover. Externally the whole building is white-washed, to ensure distinctness as a landmark by day, and kept scrupulously clean both inside and out. Each tower is ascended internally by a staircase, and terminates in a lantern of plate glass set in iron. In the centre an iron frame supports nineteen Argand lamps, arranged in two circular rows, and at the back of each lamp is a large concave reflector, made of copper thickly plated with silver. These are so placed that in whatever part of the surrounding ocean a ship may be, one of the lights at least will be visible. The distance at which the lights may be seen at night varies with the state of the atmosphere; but as the ground on which the houses stand is at a considerable elevation above the sea, they must give sufficient warning of any danger at hand, except when the weather is unusually foggy.

The two light keepers alternately stay up the first and second half of the night to trim the lamps; by day their duty is to supply them with oil, and to polish the reflectors. It is not unusual for birds of passage to be attracted by the light, and to dash with considerable force against the glass, sometimes so as to be killed by the concussion. Outside the lanterns are railed galleries from which fine views are obtained. No one is allowed to remain here or on the inside after the lamps have been lighted, a regulation which is strictly enforced.

Previous to the use of oil lamps, when the fires were kept burning, the following incident occurred. Through the negligence of the light-keeper, during the French war, the fire had on one occasion been allowed to sink so low as to be barely visible. It happened that a packet in the employ of government was passing at the time, and the captain roused the sleepy watchman by firing a cannon shot at the dim light. No mischief was done, but the slumberer was effectually reminded of his duty.

All vessels leaving England take their departure from the Lizard, the *Ocrinum* of Ptolemy, the latitude of which is  $49^{\circ} 58'$  north, and the longitude west from Greenwich is  $5^{\circ} 12'$ .

The cliffs which bound the Lizard are extremely grand and picturesque, and the variety and natural colours of the rocks have been much admired. The use of the soap stone, which is found here, and which abounds with asbestos and amianthus, has, however, been superseded by the china or porcelain stone, of Germoe and S. Stephens.

Pen Olver, the finest headland on the eastern side of the Lizard, is surmounted by a pile of grey rocks; near it is Belidden Cove, which runs up to the root of the headland and terminates in a precipitous cliff. The ground above is hollowed out, forming a sloping amphitheatre, and is covered to the verge of the cliff with smooth turf. The diameter of its area is one hundred and seventeen feet. The original enclosing bank has nearly disappeared. A short distance beyond Belidden amphitheatre is a group of rocks called the *Chair*, which commands a fine view of the surrounding scenery.

The consolidated manor of Trethevas or Tretheves, Lucies, and Rosewick, extending over this parish, Ruan Minor, and Grade, was successively in the families of Carminow and Reskymer. From 1631 to 1768 it was the property of the Robinson family, who sold it at the latter date to Thomas Fonnereau, Esq., who built the Lizard lighthouses. The

heirs of Fonnereau held the patronage of the advowson in 1782; they sold the manor to Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., from whom it passed to Lord Falmouth, whose representative is the present proprietor.

In the *Extenta agrarum Cornub.* 12 Edward I. 1283, the manor of *Rosewike* is set down at 30 Cornish acres, and the manor of *Lysard*, probably the *Lisart* of Domesday, at 12. And in the feodary of 20 Edward III., 1346, *Iohannis de Itiparys ten. in Rosewike 1. feo. Mort.*

On a hedge adjoining the glebe are some very large specimens of *Tamarisk* the *Tamarix Anglica* of botanists. It is said to have been originally brought hither from St. Michael's Mount by a carter, who having lost his whip, gathered a rod at that place, and when arrived at the end of his journey stuck it into the ground, where it took root, and became the parent stock of the locality.

The family of Robinson were seated at Trethevas in this parish, in 1631, at which time they were considerable landowners of this and the neighbouring parishes, particularly Ruan Minor.

The villages are the Churchtown, and Lizard Town: and there is a parochial school, and a place of worship for the Wesleyan Methodists. At the Cove a pilchard fishery has been established.

A remarkable instance of what may be performed through perseverance was shown in this parish. William Pearce, a common labourer, with a natural infirmity in one of his hands, and a family of seven children, drained and cultivated twelve acres of coarse, swampy ground, which, in 1803, produced ten Cornish bushels of wheat, ninety bushels of barley, six bushels of oats, together with hay and pasture for his cattle. All this he did in eighteen years, at the same time following his daily employment as a farm labourer. He also built his own dwelling house and cattle sheds, his only helpmate being an old mare.

The greater part of this parish is composed of serpentine. This rock derives its name from the variety of the colours which it presents, and partly perhaps from its sealy appearance, where a smooth piece is exposed to atmospheric influence. The predominant colours of the serpentine of this district are dark green and reddish brown; but the better varieties contain an admixture of almost every colour. It is frequently studded with spangled crystals of diallage, a mineral of almost the same component parts as the serpentine itself; but easily distinguished by its laminar structure and metallic lustre varying from grey to bronze colour.

South of a line drawn east and west, a little to the north of the church, across the promontory of the Lizard, the rocks are for the most part schistose, and are covered with a deep soil, which is very productive, especially for barley.

Lodes of steatite or soapstone and calcareous spar, are not uncommon in the serpentine, the former of a considerable size, and containing ores of copper. Most of the numerous caves in the cliffs in this parish owe their origin to the wearing away of the softer mineral substances by the action of the waves.

The use of serpentine for the manufacture of works of art is becoming general; indeed for such purposes as making ornamental vases, pillars, fonts, chimney pieces, etc., no more beautiful material can be found. It is also exported for the manufacture of carbonate of



magnesia and Epsom salts, magnesia entering largely into the composition of serpentine and most of the minerals which occur in it.

Veins of steatite run through the serpentine formation, and considerable quantities were raised by the late Mr. Wedgwood from some veins larger than the others, near the cliff. The soft and unctuous qualities of this substance gave it the name of *Soap rock*.

## LANDRAKE.

**TONKIN.**—Landrake is situate in the hundred of east, and hath to the west, S. Germans; to the north, Quethiock; to the east, Pillaton, Botusfleming, and S. Stephens; to the south, S. Erney.

This church in A.D. 1291, the 20th Edward I., is valued at £4 13s. 4d., being then appropriated to the priory of S. Germans; the vicarage at £10.

The vicarage is valued by Wolsey at £18 12s. 4d. The patronage in Lord Hobart, as heir to Sir John Maynard.

The manor of Lanrake, as the parish should also be written, is reckoned to be the very best in the county. It was valued in the 1st year of Edward I. at £100, which no other estate came up to but Sheviock and Pawton, which last however was valued at £120.

**T**HE parish of Landrake is situated in the deanery and hundred of East; it is bounded on the north by Quethiock and the detached portion of S. Stephens by Saltash called *Howton*; on the east by Botusfleming and S. Stephens by Saltash; on the south by the estuary of the river Lyuher and S. Erney; and on the west by S. Germans and Quethiock.

The estimated tithable lands of the united parishes of Landrake and S. Erney amount to 3061 acres; of which 2581A. are arable; 103A. meadow; 135A. orchards and gardens; 109A. woods; and 133A. cliffs, wastes, and homesteads.

The tithes are commuted at £554 15s., and are apportioned as follows, namely,—

	£	s.	d.	
To the Vicar ... ..	230	0	0	} Or to their representatives.
Henry Blake ... ..	6	0	0	
Richard Blake, Penquite ... ..	4	0	0	
Richard Blake, Undertown ... ..	1	0	0	
Thomas Blake ... ..	0	15	0	
Sir Joseph-William Copley, Bart. ... ..	35	0	0	
Francis O'Dogherty ... ..	17	0	0	
Earl of St. Germans ... ..	30	0	0	
William Steed ... ..	9	10	0	
John Toll ... ..	10	0	0	
Jonathan Palmer ... ..	9	0	0	
William Palmer ... ..	62	10	0	
Earl of Mount Edgcumbe ... ..	140	0	0	

This parish comprises by actual measurement 2696A. 2R. 13P.; the glebe measures 33A. 2R. 20P., which, when not in the manurance of the vicar, pays a rectorial tithe to the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, the patron of the advowson, of £2 16s. The roads and wastes measure 49A. 0R. 20P.

The barton of Landrake, measuring 250A. 2R. 3P., in consequence of having belonged to S. Germans Priory, is tithe free. Talvans, measuring 74A. 0R. 33P., the property of Mr. Richard O'Dogherty, is from the same cause also tithe free.

The names of the following vicars have been ascertained,—William Sprye, 1536; John Keigwin, rector for 29 years, died in 1761; Thomas Lane, rector in 1782; Wymond Cory, presented in 1802; he was perpetual curate of the parishes of Tywardreath and S. Sampsons; Thomas Hunt Ley, instituted February 15, 1820; he also held the rectory of Rame; and the present vicar, the Rev. Humphry-Lowry Barnicot, A.M., instituted May 15, 1866.

The church, which is dedicated to S. Peter, comprises a chancel, nave, north aisle, and a south transept. In the north aisle is a trefoiled headed piscina; the arcade consists of four four-centred arches of free stone. At the north-east corner of the transept are remains of an hagioscopic arrangement; and in the south end of the same is a piscina with a low ogee head. A tablet against the south wall of the transept bears this record:—

A Clause in Sir Robert Jeffery's Will relating to what he left to the Schoolmaster and Poor of Landrake and S. Erney.

February 10. 1703. Item: I give and bequeath unto the Masters and Keepers or Wardens and Commonalty of Ironmongers, London, the Sum of Five Hundred and Twenty Pounds of Lawful Money of England, Nevertheless upon this Trust, and to the Intent and Purpose that the said Masters and Keepers or Wardens and Commonalty shall and will, by and with the consent of my Executor and JOHN MIDGLEY lay out the said sum of £520 in the Purchase of Lands, Houses, and Ground Rents of Inheritance in Fee-simple, within the City of London, or as near the same as conveniently may be; and the same being so purchased, shall settle the same in such manner as Counsel shall advise, to the intent that out of the Rents and Profits thereof in the first place Two shillings per Week, weekly for ever may be paid and laid out in Bread for the Poor Inhabitants of Landrake and St. Erney, and distributed to them by the Churchwardens of the said Parish of Landrake, for the time being, on every Sunday in the Forenoon, after Divine Service: And the rest and residue of the Rents and Profits of the said Land, Houses, and Ground Rents, purchased with the said sum of £520 shall be paid from time to time (*and the same shall be receiv'd by Quarterly Payments, or Yearly and every Year for ever,*) unto the SCHOOLMASTER for the time being of Landrake aforesaid, or to some other Person who shall teach the Children of the Poor Inhabitants within the Parishes aforesaid, to Write and Read English, and to learn and be instructed in the Catechism now used and appointed in the Church of England.

THOMAS BLAKE, }  
GEORGE HAMBLY, } Churchwardens, 1822.

There were many interesting letters of Sir Robert Jeffery preserved at Trelaske, in the collections of the Archer family. Sir Robert was a cousin to the widow of Mr. Lower of Trelaske, who was a Roberts of Landrake, and arranged for her, temp. Charles II., the sale of Trelaske to John Addis, merchant, of Plymouth.

1638, April 10. There was a deed of this date between *Mary Geffrie*, of Landrake, spinster, and Richard Knight, son of Daniel Knight, of S. Erney, in consideration of an intended marriage between them, conveying all her lands in fee to the said Richard Knight.

1662, August 25. A deed from Edward Nosworthy, Esq., of Ince, to Nicholas Brook-  
ing, of Saltash, lease of Pilbourne in Landrake, except a close in the tenure of *Ralph Geffery*.

Another deed dated 20 Charles II. 1662, from Samuel Werring, Robert Crabb, and others to Samuel Geffery, of Landrake, yeoman, assigning a premises in Landrake.

1674, March 1. A deed from Edward Nosworthy, Esq., of Ince, to Digory Cloake, gent., of Landrake, lease of Hayes, Great Hayes, Middle and Lower Hayes, in all 23 acres; all late in the tenure and occupation of *Zenobia Geffery*, widow, deceased, and parts of the manor of Landrake.

The font, which is of Norman character, is square with geometrical patterns on the sides, and rests on an octagonal shaft. The north porch is very shallow; it is buttressed and finished with crocketed pinnacles. There is also a south porch, and a priest's door.

The tower arch is quite plain, and springs from moulded abaci.

The tower, said to be a hundred feet in height from the foundation, is of three stages; it is buttressed on the square, and finished with battlements and pinnacles. It formerly contained four bells, but three of them are now broken and useless; a good clock strikes on the remaining one.

Monuments bear the following inscriptions:—

*(Marble brass.)* Pray for the soule of Edward Courtney, esquier, seconde son of Sr. William Courtney, knyght, of Pouderam, which dyed the fyrst day of mch, An<sup>o</sup> dm' m<sup>o</sup> ve ix<sup>o</sup>, on whos' soule ihu have m'ci.

Here lyeth the body of Ebothe, late wyfe unto Nicholas Wills, Gentleman. She Departed this lyfe & was Buried the 19th Day of June, 1607.

Deaths vizadge crime could not dismay  
Her that in God did trust;  
Although her body doe decaye,  
Her soule rayneth with the just.  
A corrupt body incorrupt shalbe;  
A mortall crown'd with Immortallity.  
a living death,  
a dienge life,  
hath freed her soule  
from worlds strife.

Arms:—*Sable, three bezenges in fess ermine.* Crest,—*A cock's head erased or, holding in the beak a sprig of three leaves vert.* The arms and crest of Gifford of Devon.

That one in whome these two are one,  
their names and blood in him so joyne,  
(herin of both a lyving tombe,  
though of small proffe, Gaynst tymes to Come,)  
Their worth to right, his love to vent,  
Erected here this monument;  
though far behynde for cost & arte,  
both his Desyer and their Desarte.

Here lyeth the body of Nicholas Wyls, Gentleman, who departed this liefe the second Day of october, 1607.

As Turtles true doe lyve & love together  
In perfect blysse, durynge Each others lyfe;  
Yett when the fates doe take Each one from other,  
That one remaynes doth always pryne with Greife:  
So these two Turtles that Intomb'd here lye  
full many yeares, dyd pass in perfect love;  
Tyll death dyd Sever theyre true sympathy,  
To quite theyre loves with heavenly Joyes above.

G. W.

A Dying life after her death,  
Deprived his spirits of vitall breath;  
for his desire to seeke his mate,  
hath Crown'd them both wth. Glorious state.

Elizabeth the daughter of Robert Rawe, gent., deceased, lieth buried att the entrance into the Chancell, by ye Minister's Pew: who died ye 29th day of July, 1670: in the 26th year of her age.

The Soules little Trinity  
Int's Intellect, Will, Memory,  
Is fled to great Tri-unity,  
As to its proper center.



The body in its element  
 Sleeps untill the mighty advent  
 Of Christ, Angells, Saints in judgment,  
 Then! come ye blessed enter—

*Juxta hic jacent corpora dicti Roberti; Margerise uxoris ejus; Roberti et Johannis filior; aliisque Elizabethæ gemin.*

*Aut serô, aut citius sequeris, tunc vivere disco  
 Disce mori, (quæso) dum licet esse, bene.*

Samuel the son of Thomas Rowe of Cutlinwith, gent., died the 12th of June, 1713; and lieth buried in the Alley at the entrance into the Chancel, by the Minister's Pew.

*Serius aut citius metam  
 properamus ad unam.*

In memory of Richard Cole, Junr., School Master, son of Richard Cole, the first schoolmaster of this Town, who was buried ye 19th day of March, 1733; *Ætat* 26 years.

Christ is to me as life on earth,  
 And death to me is gain;  
 Because I trust through him alone  
 Salvation to obtain.  
 Tho' I dy'd in the prime of time,  
 And in my youthful days,  
 The Lord will rise me up again,  
 To live with him always.

In memory of Jonathan Palmer, of this parish, who departed this life the 4th day of January, 1743; in the 73d year of his age.

Also Joan his wife, who departed this life the 5th day of March, 1744; in the 71st year of her age.

Also Peter, son of the abovesaid Jonathan Palmer, who departed this life (being drowned,) the 15th day of April, 1734; in the 30th year of his age.

Also John his son, who departed this life the 23th day of January, 1743; in the 38th year of his age.

Naked as from the earth we came,  
 And crept to life at first,  
 We to the earth return again,  
 And mingle with our dust.  
 The dear delights we here enjoy,  
 And fondly call our own;  
 Are but short favours borrow'd now,  
 To be repay'd Anon.

Here underneath lieth the body of Daniel Truscott, of Poldrissick, in this parish, who departed this life the 15th day of October, 1751; *Ætatis* Sux 78.

After a long and painfull life,  
 Where nothing was but care & strife,  
 My body here doth rest in peace;  
 All cares and troubles now do cease.  
 My soul, the only thing I have  
 Which cant be buried in a grave,  
 I hope is mounted up on high,  
 To live with Christ eternally.  
 What I have got by care and pain,  
 Which is an honest way of gain,  
 I leave behind, others to use;  
 I wish they do it not abuse.  
 Into whose hands the same shall come,  
 I hope they never will do wrong;  
 But honest be in all their ways,  
 And then GOD will prolong their days.  
 Memento Mori.

In memory of John Palmer, of this parish, who died the 12th day of Decemr., 1755; aged 42 years.

How lov'd, how Valu'd once avails Me not,  
 To whom related, or by whom begot;  
 A heap of Dust alone remains of Me,  
 'Tis all I am, and all the Great shall be.

Also with him lie the remains of Rebecca, his Dautr., who died the 17th day of Feby. 1758; aged 2 years.

In memory.

Underneath lie the remains of John Sanders, late of Trewandra, in this parish. He departed this life the 1st day of October, 1806; aged 82 years.

Reader,—Improve the present hour, for all beside  
Is a mere feather on a torrent's tide.

Near this place lie deposited the remains of Philip Blake, late of Penquite, in this parish, gent., who departed this life the 20th day of February, A.D., 1808; aged 74 yrs.

Also the remains of Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life the 27th day of January, A.D. 1794; aged 60 years.

And also the remains of George, their son, who departed this life the 4th day of November, 1776; aged 12 months.

Kind angels guard our sleeping dust,  
Till Christ shall come to raise the just,  
Then may we wake with sweet surprise,  
And meet our Saviour in the skies.

To the memory of Jenny Collins, wife of the late Richard Collins, Esqr., of the Navy, and daughter of the late Thomas Rowe, Esqr., of Cutlin, in this parish; this small tribute to her many virtues is paid to her much and deservedly beloved memory by her only child, Elizabeth Foot, of Torr, in the Tything of Penny-Cross, Devon.

In memory.

Underneath lieth Grace the daughter of Joseph and Joan Hambly, of Cutlinwith, gent., who died 22nd August, 1810; aged 27 years.

Also the above Joseph Hambly, of Cutlinwith, gent., who died Octr. 16th, 1825; aged 79 years.

Also Joan Hambly, wife of the above Joseph Hambly, who died Octr. 1st, 1831; aged 84 years.

Beneath lie the remains of John Blake, late of Trebighan, in this parish. He departed this life the 16th day of January, 1819; aged 61 yrs.

Farewell my dear and loving wife,  
Likewise my children and my friends;  
In heav'n I hope to meet you all,  
Where death and time shall have their ends.

Sacred to the memory of Samson Rundle, (late of this village,) who departed this life March th 27, 1821; aged 53 years.

Also of Mary, his former wife, and daughter of Philip Blake, late of Penquite, in this parish. She departed this life in April, 1795; aged 30 yrs.

How awful is the scene while here I tread,  
These venerable mansions of the dead.  
Time was these ashes liv'd, and time shall be  
When others thus shall stand and gaze on me,  
Awake then O my Soul! true wisdom learn,  
Not till to morrow the great work adjourn.

Sacred to the memory of Catherine Blake, late of Cutivett, who departed this life September the 20th, 1827; aged 54 years.

Sacred to the memory of Peter Palmer, of Lantallack, who departed this life Decr. 28th, 1829; aged 57 years.

Also of Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life August 7th, 1833; aged 61 years.

In memory of John Littleton, Esquire, late of Strickstenton, Lanlivery, who died at Saltash January 11th, 1847; aged 27 years.

Also of Thomazin Littleton, mother of the above, who died November 21st, 1865; aged 78 years.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF MARIA STEED (DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM & REBECCA STEED OF THIS PARISH,) WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE MAY 18TH, 1867; AGED 60 YEARS.

The manor of Lanrake or Landrake, said to be the best in the county, was in the time of Edward III. the property of the family of St. Margaret. In the seventeenth century it was the property of Sir John Maynard, serjeant-at-law. Elizabeth the eldest daughter and coheir of Joseph Maynard, Esq., son and heir of Sir John, carried the manor in marriage to Sir Henry Hobart, father of the first Earl of Buckinghamshire.

By the marriage, in 1789, of Sophin, the third daughter and one of the coheirresses of John the second Earl, with Richard, second Earl of Mount Edgumbe, the manor became the property of that noble family, in which it continues.

Richard Gedye, Esq., of Trebursey, in South Petherwin, was the owner of the manor of Landrake, in the early part of the seventeenth century. In his will dated 1627, it is stated that he had sold it to Hugh Boscawen, John Trefusis, John Rushleigh, and Leonard Treise.

The patronage of the advowson also became the property of the Earl of Mount Edgumbe through the marriage of his ancestor with the coheirress of the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Wotton or Wooton was formerly the property and residence of a family of the same name. Alice, daughter and heiress of John Wotton, Esq., carried the estate in marriage to Edward, second son of Sir William Courtenay, Knight of Powderham, in Devon. It continued in the Courtenay family until the commencement of the seventeenth century, when it was purchased by the Rouses of Halton in S. Dominick; and it was the occasional residence of Francis Rous, the noted provost of Eton College. During his retirement at this place he wrote *Meditations to the Saints and the Excellent throughout the three Nations*. Wotton afterwards became the property of the family of Blake, and passed with a daughter of Francis Blake, Esq. in marriage to Colonel Francis O'Dogherty, R.M. in whose family it has continued to the present date, 1868, but is now to be sold for division, under a Court of Chancery decree. The old mansion has long since been destroyed, and a farm house occupies its place.

Cutlinwith, the property of Mr. George Hambly, was anciently the property of the Courtenays, afterwards of the Rowes; from the last named it passed in marriage to Furneaux, and from Furneaux to the Hamblys.

In 1442, William Mohun of Poselynce, in Devon, married Margarette, daughter of Robert Blerok, by Joanna his wife, daughter, and eventually sole heir of John Flemyng, Lord of Menely-Fleming and Ellys in Cornwall, by Cyssyle his wife, daughter and heir of Ellis of Wide.

This Margarette was a widow, and left sole heir and guardian of her son, John Trethynck, of Trethynek, in Cornwall, who died without issue in 1440, by her husband Nicolas Trethynek, who died in 1436, and was son of Richard Tredynck, and Sybella his wife, which Richard, who died in 1420, was son of John Trethynyk, of Trethynyk, who died in 1370, and who was the son of Roger Trethynck, of *Trethynek*, (Tredinick in S. Erney.) *Lanffron, Trewolsta, Morva, Bryght*, (Brighton in Landrake,) *et Penquite* (Penquite in Landrake,) *in the parishes of Landrake and S. Erney*. In 1442, the said William Mohun and Margarette his wife, late *the wyffe of Nicolas Trethynek*, petition the bishop of Bath, chancellor of England, to give redress, "inasmuch as some men have entered her manor of Trethynek, and carried off her daughter Joan."

At Polmartyn or Polymarken, the property of Mr. Littleton, formerly settled a branch of the family of Kekewich; the elder branch then residing at Catchfrench, *Cadge Fryns*, i.e. the chief town. On July 15, 1622, John Kekewich, of Polmartyn, made a will which shows that he had considerable property. It was proved by Mary, his widow; he left a large family, namely, Samuel, John, George, Francis, and Henry; and daughters, Edith, Anne, and Mary.



Sir Robert Geffery, from whose will an extract is hung up in the church, was a poor boy of this parish, who by his good conduct and success in business, realized a handsome fortune. He became an eminent East India merchant, and settled in London, where he received the honour of knighthood. In gratitude to his native parish he bequeathed a legacy of £520 for the special purposes named.

The lands purchased near London with this legacy, being required for some public use, were sold to considerable advantage, and the amount realized was invested in the funds, from which an annual income of £66 or thereabouts, is derived.

Mrs. Jane Cox, who died in 1725, caused three dwellings for poor widows belonging to the parish, to be erected in the churchtown. Among the first inmates it is said she included some of her own poor relatives who resided in the adjoining parish of Botusfleming. She is said to have endowed the charity with the interest of £600; but this is not now available.

Latterly the property, having become perfectly dilapidated, and unclaimed, was taken possession of and rebuilt for ten widows, by Capt. Thomas-Eales Rogers, H.E.I.C.S., who claims a quarterly rental of 6d. from every occupant. Should a less number of widows apply than that specified, other poor persons are admitted at discretion.

The tenement called Skelton's Park, or the Warren, measuring 10A. 2R. 6P., and valued at about £25 per annum, is the property of the church of Landulph.

To Notter Bridge, where there is a substantial bridge of three arches, the river Lynher is tidal; and vessels of forty tons have many times discharged their cargoes near it.

"Leaving *S. Germanes*," writes *Carew*, "and passing through Lanrake parish, in which *Mr. Peter Courtney*, hath an high seated house called Wotton, you descend to Noddeter bridge, where the river Lyner first mingleth his fresh streame with the brinish waues: touching whose name and quality, one delighted in the solitary solace of his banks, and more affecting his owne recreation, then hunting after any others good liking, descanted thus:"

Who first gaue Lyners name,  
Or from what cause it came,  
Hard 'tis for certaine to expresse:  
Experience yet directs,  
By tryall of effects,  
Thereat to ayme and frame a gesse.  
I' st that as she thee bear' th.  
So thou doest line the earth,

With purfeld streames of blew and white:

Or, as a line doth guide,  
So thou doest lenell slide,  
And throw'st into the sea thy mite?  
Is't that with twisted line,  
The Angler doth vntwine  
The fishes life, by giuing breath.  
Or, as the threshing lout,  
Rusheth his Lyners out,  
So Lyner on his course rusheth.—

In the village of Landrake, which is larger than churchtowns are generally, there are three fairs held, namely, on February 7, June 29, and September 5. There are two respectable inns, the parochial school, and two or three neat villas; near the church is an ancient stone well of good water. In the village also are chapels for the Wesleyan Methodists and Bible Christians. A very small portion of the village of Tideford is in this parish.

The chief landowners are, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, the O'Dogherty family, and John Littleton, Esq.

From about the middle of the last century, large quantities of Plymouth lime-stone have been burnt in this parish and neighbourhood, chiefly for agricultural purposes; and it is supposed to have nearly doubled the value of all lands on which it was used.

S. Erney is consolidated with this parish in all parochial matters, excepting in the repairing of its little church, which falls on its own parishioners. The ancient inscription on one of its bells has been deciphered thus,—

*Nomen campane Pa Faral. ora pñs virgo virginum beat quas in purgatoris puniuntur quod pñs pñ delinquam liberentur.*

*The name of the bell—Father Faral. Pray for us virgin of virgins that the blessed, who are punished in purgatory because they formerly sinned, may now be liberated.*

Trelugan in S. Erney, stated in error as belonging to Sir J. W. Copley, is the property of Mr. Edward Geake.

The parish is entirely constituted of rocks belonging to the calcareous series, like those of the adjacent parishes of S. Germans and S. Erney.

## LANDULPH.

TONKIN.—Landulph is in the hundred of East. To the west of it is Pillaton and Botus Fleming, to the north S. Dominick, to the east and south the river Tamar.

This signifies the church of Dilp.

It is a rectory valued in the King's Book at £20 3s. 6d., the Duke of Cornwall patron.

This church was valued in the time of Pope Nicholas at £4, having never been appropriated, the prior of S. Germans receiving out of the rectory a pension of £8; and if I understand the entries rightly, the same did the abbot of Tavistock.



THE parish of Landulph is situated in the deanery and hundred of East; it is bounded on the north, east, and south, by the river Tamar, which separates it from the parishes of Beerferris and Tamerton Foliot, in Devon, and from the parish of S. Stephens-by-Saltash; and on the west by Botusfleming and Pillaton.

The estimated tithable lands of the parish amount to 1744A. 1R. 25P.; of which 1161A. 1R. 25P. are arable; 503A. meadow, pasture, and orchard; and 80A. woods. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Duke of Cornwall.

The tithes are commuted at £336, which includes £8 apportioned on the glebe when not in the manurance of the rector.

The whole parish comprises by actual measurement 2086A. 1R. 37P.; of which the glebe measures 48A. 3R. 14P.

List of rectors :—

1266. *Jordan de Pyn*, on the presentation of Sir Herbert de Pin or Pyne, of Upton Pine, Devon,

Probably the patronage passed from the family of de Pin to Sir William Dawney, for he held the manor of *Landlipo*, to which the living was annexed, in 1333. In 1349 it belonged to his son, Sir John Dawney, whose daughter and heiress, Emmeline or Emma, who died in 1372, carried it in marriage to Sir Edward Courtenay, son of Hugh Courtenay,

Earl of Devon, in whose family it remained till the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, in 1539, when it was annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall by Henry VIII., in lieu of the honour of Wallingford; and although queen Mary reversed the attainder, and restored Edward Courtenay to the Earldom of Devon; and the manor of Landulph as well as others is specifically mentioned in the Act of Restoration, it never was restored.

By this it will appear that the Dawney family and Sir Herbert de Pyn held the manor and advowson long before the creation of the Duchy of Cornwall; and therefore the right of the church of Landulph over *Goodlake*, (a large tract of valuable grazing land recovered from the Tamar,) and for which an acknowledgment of fourpence is annually paid by the rector to the Duke of Cornwall, is not paid to him in acknowledgment of his right over *Aqua de Tamar*, but as representing the ancient possessors, the De Pyn, Dawney, and Courtenay families, who possessed this right over Goodlake ages before.

Possibly Sir Herbert de Pyn only possessed the right of presentation to the living, and that the manor had continued in the Dawney family from very early times.

1571. *Sir Matthew Cruse*. He held the rectory in 1536, the date of Bishop Veysey's *Valor*; his name occurs in the inventory of 1558; and he died in 1571.

1619. *Bezaleel Burt* was rector at this date; perhaps earlier as the register is imperfect. A MS. sermon preached by him in the church of Wolborough, in Devon, in 1642, was extant, *circa* 1800.

1649. *Edward Amerideth*. He was drowned in passing the river, probably from Saltash, on his way from a visit to his wife's relations at Catchfrench, May 8, 1661.

1661. *Morgan Hopton* or *Hupton*, instituted May 29.

1670. *Robert Harding*, instituted September 23.

1683. *Job Brookes*, instituted October 1.

1720. *John Harris*, instituted February 13. There was a MS. of his in the possession of the late Mr. Hony of Liskeard.

1735. *John Snow*, canon of Exeter cathedral, was instituted March 6.

1756. *Joseph Bishop*, instituted June 21.

1767. *John Bedford*, instituted May 20. He was also rector of Werrington, Devon, and died in 1787.

1787. *Charles Lethbridge*, instituted November 20. He died rector of Stokeclimsland, December 15, 1840; aged 78.

1805. *Francis-Vyvyan Jago-Arundell*, instituted May 31. He published in 1840, *Some Notices of the Church of Landulph*, "for the benefit of the Landulph Free School."

1847. The present rector, the Rev. William Seymour, instituted February 5. He is non-resident, and the energetic and efficient curate in charge is the Rev. *Thomas Prynne-Andrew*, son of the late C. F. Andrew, Esq., of Nansough, Ladock.

The church claims two patron saints, S. Leonard and S. Dilp. At the time that queen Elizabeth's commissioners sat at Saltash, they ordered the pictures of these two saints to be defaced from the walls of the church; but it appears by the *Liber Valoram* and the *Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus* that S. Dilp was the principal personage, although another authority states that the church was dedicated to S. Leonard so far back as April, 1451.

The church comprises a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and a vestry. In the chancel are several well-carved bench ends representing the arms of the See, Bishop Courtenays family arms, *a chevron with a rose in base*, emblems of the crucifixion, and the sacred monograms. The basement portion of the screen remains; immediately below it the oak benches commence; there are nine rows of these in the nave with their ends boldly carved. Beside the emblems of the crucifixion, and certain grotesque caricatures, there are the arms of the See, of Courtenay, Symmer Prior of S. Germans, Lower, and Coryton, also *a chevron with a lion's head, affronté in base*.

In the north aisle, the wall of which is heavily buttressed externally, is a series of bench ends carved after a similar fashion; besides the emblems of the crucifixion, sacred monograms, and initial letters, there are two shields of arms; the first bears *three arrows*,



*two in saltire and one in pale*; the other, *three chevrons*, (*Archdeckne*). At the east end of this aisle is Charles I's. "Letter of Thanks."

In the east window of the south aisle are the arms and crest of the Lower family, in stained glass. There are, besides the emblems of the crucifixion, and sacred monograms, the following coats of arms, *an eagle displayed, pruning her wing*, (*Rous*); *three ostrich feathers*; *a chevron between three rudders*; *a chevron between in chief two saltires, and in base a crowned head affronté*; *Archdeckne* and *Coryton*.

The Clifton family seats were erected by Sir Nicholas Lower; they bear the initials and date,—N L., E.L., 1630; the initials are those of Sir Nicholas and his lady, Elizabeth Lower, and their arms, with those of their family connexions are carved on the panels. Among them will be found the arms of Lower, Killigrew, Moyle, Trethurffe, Trevarthian, Valletort, Denzil, Bodrugan, Prideaux, Carminow, Reskymer, Arundell, Trevennor, Godrevy, Upton, Mules, Treffry, Talbot, Wise, Perrot, and some others. On an angle of each series of the Clifton pews, stands the crest of the Lowers, namely, *a unicorn's head erased*, boldly carved.

The rood stairs are in the south wall.

The arcades have each five semi-pointed arches, springing from monolith, octagonal pillars, with bases and capitals also octagonal; the material is Roborough free-stone and granite.

The roof of the nave was originally much loftier than at present; and it is said there were clerestory windows. This alteration is supposed to have been made during the incumbency of John Harris, as the chancel gable bears the initials and date, J.H., 1723.

The font is octangular, and is supported on a central shaft and four small pillars; the material is an elvan. On the bowl are some initial letters and the date 1660.

The tower arch is quite plain, and blocked with boarding.

There is a south porch, and there was originally a north door, long since walled up, as is also the vestry door.

The tower is of three stages, is buttressed on the square, and finished with battlements and stump pinnacles. It is about seventy feet high, and contains six "cheerful bells," which were re-cast by Antony Pennington, about the year 1770. On the walls of the lowest stage of the tower are the following inscriptions:—

Near this place lies the Body of Fitz Anthony Pennington, Bell-Founder, of the parish of Lezant in Cornwall who departed this Life April 30, 1763; *Ætatis .-uæ 38.*

Tho' Boistrous Winds & Billows sore,  
Hath Tos'd me To and Fro;  
By God's Decree inspite of both,  
I Rest now here below.

Let awful silence first proclaimed be,  
And praise unto the Holy Trinity;  
Then honour give unto our noble King,  
So with a blessing let us raise this ring.  
Hark how the chirping treble sings most clear,  
And covering Tom comes rowling in the rear;  
And now the bells are up, come let us see  
What laws are best to keep sobriety.  
Who swears or curses, or in choleric mood  
Quarrels or strikes, altho' he draws no blood,  
Who wears his hat or spur, or o'erturns, a bell,  
Or by unskilful handling marrs a peal;

Let him pay sixpence for each single crime,  
 'Twill make him cautious 'gainst another time.  
 But if the Sexton's fault an hindrance be,  
 We call from him a double penalty.  
 If any should our parson disrespect,  
 Or warden's orders any time neglect,  
 Let him be always held in full disgrace,  
 And ever more be banished this place.  
 So when the bells are ceased, then let us sing  
 God bless the Church, God save the King.

Brasses, marble tablets, and slates, in the church, bear the following epitaphs:—

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF THEODORO PALEOLOGVS,  
 OF PESARO IN ITALYE, DESCENDED FROM YE IMPERYALL  
 LYNE OF YE LAST CHRISTIAN EMPERORS OF GREECE  
 BEING THE SONNE OF CAMILIO, YE SONE OF PROSPER,  
 THE SONNE OF THEODORO, THE SONNE OF JOHN, YE  
 SONNE OF THOMAS, SECOND BROTHER TO CONSTANTINE  
 PALEOLOGVS, THE 8TH OF THAT NAME AND LAST OF YT LYNE YT  
 RAYGNED IN CONSTANTINOPLE, VNTILL SUB-  
 DEVED BY THE TVRKS, WHO MARRIED WTH. MARY  
 YE DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM BALLS OF HADLYE IN  
 SUFFOLKE, GENT. & HAD ISSVE 5 CHILDREN THEO-  
 DORO, IOHN, FERDINANDO, MARIA, & DOROTHY, & DE-  
 P'TED THIS LIFE AT CLYFTON YE 21TH OF IANVARY, 1636.

The above is engraved on a mural tablet of brass; above the inscription are the imperial arms of the Grecian Empire,—*An eagle displayed with two heads, the legs resting upon the gates of Rome and Constantinople, between the gates a crescent for difference; the whole surmounted by the imperial crown.*

Near this much noted brass is a funeral hatchment bearing *Azure, three garbs or, impaling Or, a cross engrailed, per pale gules and sable*; being the arms of the Rev. John Reed, with those of his wife, Thomasin, daughter of the Rev. Job Brookes, formerly rector of this parish. 1736.

A massive marble tomb at the east end of the south aisle is inscribed:—

Heere Lyes Bvried the Bodyes of Sir Nicholas Lower, of Clifton in Landvlph, in Cornewall, Knight, who departed this life xvii daye of May, 1655; Aged 79 Years and an halfe.

And of Dame Elizabeth his wife, who departed this Life the vi day of Iune, 1638; Aged 68 yeares, and heere Expect aglorious Resurrection.  
 (Arms,—*Lower impaling Killigrew.*)

Two mural brasses, over the Clifton pews, bear the following inscriptions:—

Here lyeth Bvried ye body of Sr. Nicholas Lower, of Clifton, Knight, (descended of the hovse of St. Winowe,) the soune of Thomas Lower and Iane his wife, one of the coheyres of Reskymer, who had issue six sonnes, Viz: Sr. William Lower, Knight, deceased in Carmarthenshire, Iohn Lower, the (said Sr. Nicholas Lower) Sir Francis Lower, Knight, Thomas Lower deceased in London, and Alexander Lower. He married with Elizabeth, one of the Daughters of Sr. Henry Killegrve, of London, Kngt., Dyed with ovt issue, svrrdringe his sovre to his Redeemer, at Clifton, ye 17th of Maye, Ao. D'ni 1655.

Heere lyeth bvried the body of Dame Elizabeth Lower, late wife vnto Sr. Nicholas Lower, of Clifton, Kt., Davghter unto Sr. Henry Killigrew, of London, Kt. antiently descended from ye hovse of Arwennick, in Cornwall, and from ye yovngest of the learned Davghters of Sr. Anthony Cooke, Kt., a maide of honovr to Queen Elizabeth who for trew vertue, piety, & learning came nothing short (that I may modestly speak) of any her Ancestors, and for her singlar covrtesie to all, & amiable subjection to her husband (a vertue rare and high) I thinke can hardly be match'd who deserves a far ampler character then can be Contained in so narrow a roome. She died at Clifton in Cornwall, the sixt day of Ivne in the yeare of ovr Lord 1638, and expects heere a Glorivous resurrection.  
 (Arms on both brasses,—*Lower impaling Killigrew.*)

Here is buried the body of Elizabeth, daughter of John Clarke, of Landilph, Gent., who departed this life at Ramsacomb ye 25 of January, 1653; aged 2 y.

To the memory of Edward Amerideth, Rector of Landulph in Cornewall, who Married Alice, the Fourth daughter of William Kekewitch, of Catchfrench in Cornewall, Esquier, who departed this life viii of May, 1661, being Drowned in passing the Ryuer. hee had Issue 3 Sons and 5 daughters, and Lyes here buried.

(Arms,—*A lion rampant impaling Kekewich.*)

A Memoriall.

Here underneath One Buri'd was,  
Which kept A Schooll at Painter's-Cross ;  
Wherein his dayes & Years were Spent  
Not for much Gaine, yet with content.  
This Parish was hee did live in,  
His Place therein was Stockadon.  
Hee kept his Church & all things neat,  
And when therein Here was his Seat.  
GOD send you then Another such,  
Your Children well his lawes to teach.  
To him therefore that craves his name,  
This stone henceforth doth shew ye same.

Alexander Moone, Obiit  
Anno Dom'i 1734 ;  
Aged years.

The inscription given above was engraved on the slate tablet by the pious schoolmaster himself; the date of his death has been added, but not his age. His family still inherit Stockadon.

In memory of the best of parents, this monument is erected by the children of Moses and Mary Thomas. Moses Thomas, of Plymouth Dock, departed this life Jany. 11th, 1780 ; aged 71, and lies interred at the East end of the adjoining Churchyard.

Near this place lies the body of Mary Thomas, who was born May 1st, 1705 ; and died Octr. 11th, 1763. Also the body of Ann Dejoux, who departed this life June, 4th, 1760 ; aged 57.

And of Ester Carew who died May 18th, 1781 ; aged 72 ; all three daughters of the late Revd. Mr. James Dejoux, of Plymouth.

Near this place also lie the bodies of Robert Leah, who died Sepr. 26th, 1765 ; aged 17 months.

Of Elizth. Leah, who died July 29th, 1767 ; aged 5 years.

And of Moses Thomas Leah, who died July 9th, 1773 ; aged 12 years.

Children of Robert Leah and Mary his wife, daughter of the above Moses and Mary Thomas.

Also lays interred at the East end of this church yard, Francis Moses Thomas, son of the above M. Thomas, with his wife Sarah, and his four sisters.

Also Sarah, daughter of the above Francis M. Thomas, who was most highly favoured, her exemplary piety shone conspicuous through all her actions.

Also the Reverend Robert Burn, who married Mary, daughter of the above F. M. Thomas, who was for thirty years a faithful labourer in his Master's vineyard.

Beneath this stone lie interred the mouldering earthly remains of Conolly Robert O'Donel Coane, eldest son of the Reverend John Coane, Curate of this parish, and Elvira his' wife. Who by the allwise and merciful appointment of Almighty God, was removed from this temporal scene of Sin and Sorrow at the early age of 4 years, 3 months, and 2 days. He departed this life at Stonehouse, on Sunday the 10th day of November, 182—.

This stone is placed to his beloved memory by his affectionate and afflicted parents.

Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,  
Death came with tender care ;  
The opening bud to heaven conveyed,  
And bade it blossom there.

hic iacet H'as. Vyvyan Iago Arundell q'ndam rectorq' huj. ecclie, qui obiit 1<sup>o</sup> die Decembri, a<sup>o</sup> Dom. M.d.ccc.xlvi. Sit illi mors lucrum.

In memory of Benjamin Snell, Esqr., of Wayton, Captain 1st Regt. Royal Cornwall Local Militia, who died on the 26th day of August, 1831 ; aged 79 years.

Also of Mary his wife, who died on the 4th day of January, 1864 ; aged 89 years.

This tablet is erected by their affectionate children.



The communion plate is valuable; on a goblet or chalice is inscribed,—“Ex dono Nichol Lower de Clifton, Militis, ad Ecclesiam Landulph, 1631;” and on the cover, which might be used as a patin,—“This Cover (and Com’union Cupp belonging to it) was given by Sr. Nicholas Lower, Knt., to the Parish of Landulph, 1641.” On the cover are the arms of Lower and Reskymer quarterly, impaling Killigrew.

On another goblet is engraved,—“Alexander Lower, Esqr., of his Maties. body giueth this Cup & couer for Sacred Uses to ye Church of Landulph, in Cornwall, for ever, Anno Domni. 1641;” and on the cover,—“This Cover belongeth to the Com’union Cup given by Alex. Lower, Esq., to the Church of Landulph, in Cornwall, 1641.” Arms,—Lower quartering Reskymer.

In the churchyard is a granite shaft of a sundial, with the date 1690 on it.

The following inventory will be interesting to the antiquary.

Landulph. The inventorie of the ornaments and other things of the said p’i’she of Landulph made by John Champlyn and Roger Hele, wardens; and William Webbe, Peter Baylye, and William Hame, sydesmen, the fyrst day of Maii, and in the seconde yere of the rayne of our most gracious and drede Sovereign Ladye, Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Quene of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Imprimis. The Quene’s Majestie is patron of the said p’i’she.

Item. The parson is Sir Matthew Crues, and he serveth the said Cure himself.

Item. The yearly value of the said benyfyce is *xxl*.

Item. The next p’i’she Churche is Boeflemy, and it is in distance toe myles.

Item. There are *IIII* bells wt. their clapers.

Item. A leche bell wt. his claper.

Item. A crosse of latyn which is broken in pieces.

Item. One Chalys of sylver. One cope of black fustin. One pere of vestments. One crosse banner. 2 other clothes. 2 serpells. One holy water bockett of ledde. One paxe of timber. A censor of lattyn.

Item. There are *II* masse books and a manuell, and *II* processionalls, which were burnt at Saltayshe before Henry Chyverton and Sampson Mancton, esquiers.

Item. There were *III* pycles, that is to saye, the hode, Mary, and John, which were burnt at Saltayshe, aforesaid.

Item. There were also toe other pycles, whose names were Dyllytt, and Leonard, which were paynted on the walls, and now defaced.

Item. There were christened 8 men children sithens the feast of Saynte John the Baptist, which was in the yere of our Lord God 1558.

Item. There were christened xi weomen children sithens the said feast.

Item. There were buried 2 men sithens the said feast, whose names were John Skelton and Thomas Hodge.

Item. There were buried 6 men children sithens the said feast.

Item. There were maryd John Richard and Elizabeth his wyfe sithens the said feast.

Item. Also there were maryed Thomas Harry and Margaret his wyfe sithens the said feast.

Item. There were buried 3 wom n children sithens the said feast.

Item. We have in the Churche at thys present, a byble, the paraphrase of Erasmus, and the communion book.

In a terrier dated 1679, the rectory house is thus described:—

Imprimis.—A Gate house, the walls of stone, with two chambers over, both planched and plaistered and covered with Shillin stone, and one ground room under which serves *now* for a seller.

Second.—The Gate house leads into a Court, on North East side of which lyeth this range of Houses,—a Stable, a Barne, a pound house with a Horse pound in it.

On the south side of the Court lyeth the Dwelling House, whereinto first the entrance is by an Entry, on the left hand of which as you enter the door there are two little Spences, and three under rooms more for the keeping of Beer and other necessaries.

On the right side of this Entry there is another doore just against the other that leadeth into a room called the *Hall*, the floor of Earth, and at the West end of it another doore, which leadeth into a grounde roome that serves *now* for a kitchen.

At the South End of the aforesayde Entry there is a door that leads into another court encompassed with a Dairy, an outer kitchen with a Dry over one side of it for malt, a malt House with a Chamber over it for wool or other things, and at the west side another little Court for poultry with a little house for the same in it.

For Chambers there are five besides a Study and a little Closet, one over the kitchen covered with Thatch and plaistered; another over the Hall, another over the Entry, another over the Buttery, and another over the Dairy all covered with Slatt stone; the other roomes the South side of the little Court covered with Thatch, and the walls of the whole house made partly with stone and partly with Cob.

Thus far the old terrier.—Much of the ancient rectory premises remains; and specimens of the Elizabethan ceilings may still be seen. In one of the chief rooms are preserved portions of stained glass from the church, representing the arms of Henry V., and the arms of Courtenay quartering Redvers.

In clearing the foundations for one of the front rooms, erected by the Rev. F. V. J. Arundell, the late rector, several cannon balls were found deeply embedded in the slate rock.

Previous to the construction of the embankment which converted the *Gudlake* into rich pasture land, the tide flowed to the hedge of the churchyard; and at high tides the rector was conveyed from the rectory to the church in a boat.

The name of the church in ancient records is sometimes written *Lanlike* or *Landekek*, the *church of the lake*. It was also called as at present, *Landulph*, possibly the church of *Eadulphus*; for after all S. Dilp may be only a corruption of *Landylp* and *Landulpe*. S. Leonard, whose portrait was also defaced by order of Elizabeth's commissioners, claims a share of the patron-saint honour. But it appears from the *Liber Valorum*, and the *Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus*, that S. Dilp was the principal personage.

The motives that induced, or the circumstances that compelled, Theodore Paleologus to quit Italy for England are unknown; but it is known that he was at Hadley in Suffolk, in the year 1615, and that, being then a widower, he married Mary, daughter of William Balls, of that town.

By her he had issue five children, all of whom must have been born before he came into this parish, for the register, which is perfect till the year 1629, makes no mention of the name. That he brought his family to Clifton with him, clearly appears from the register, which records the marriage of one daughter, and the death of another unmarried. Theodore died, as the monument states, at Clifton, January 21, 1636, but the burial register of Landulph being imperfect from 1628 to 1649, this cannot be confirmed from that source. The duplicate deposited in the archives of Exeter cathedral, has however, under the date 1636, this entry:—

“Theodore Paleologus was buried the 20th day of October.”

This clearly shews that either the monument or the register is in error. The body, if it remained any considerable time un-buried, would have been enclosed in lead; but this was not the case, for about the year 1795, when the vault was accidentally opened the coffin was found to be of oak only; and on being opened, the body of Paleologus was found in so perfect a state as to ascertain him to have been in stature above the common height, his countenance of an oval form, much lengthened, and strongly marked by an aquiline nose, and a white beard, reaching low on his breast.

Of the five children, no traces remain of two sons, John and Ferdinando. Theodore was a sailor, and served on board the *Charles 2nd*, Capt. Gibson. He died at sea in 1693, as appears by his will dated August 1st, that year, and made solely in favour of his wife Martha. No children are named. The will is signed *Theodore Paleologey*; and though he is described simply as a mariner, it bears the signatures of four witnesses, as for landed property.

Mary Paleologus, died in this parish unmarried, in 1674; and her sister Dorothy was married in 1656, to William Arundell. This marriage is registered at Landulph and S. Mellion, as solemnized in both parishes; the entry at the latter is,—*Dorothea Paleologus de stirpe Imperatorum*. Soon after their marriage they settled in S. Dominick, the registers of which having been accidentally destroyed, their issue cannot be ascertained. They were both buried at Landulph, Dorothy in 1681, and her husband in 1685. The name, Paleologus, is still extant in other parts of the kingdom.

Clifton, said to be one of the franchises spoken of by *Carew*, “which haue their Bay-lifs as the Hundreds, to attend the publike seruices,” was the seat of a younger branch of the Arundells of Trerice. One of the sons of Sir John Arundell by Anne Moyle, built the old mansion *circa* 1500; and it continued in the Arundell family till about the year 1620. After this date it appears to have been owned by the Killigrews, as it was successively in the possession of Sir Nicholas Lower and Sir Reginald Mohun, who married the daughters of Sir Henry Killigrew; Sir Nicholas died without issue.

Clifton, which was inherited by the Mohuns, was sold after the death of the last Lord Mohun, to Thomas Pitt, Esq., grandfather of the first Lord Camelford, from whom it descended to the late Lady Grenville. In 1807, it was purchased by the late Rev. F. V. J. Arundell, rector of this parish, who sold it within a year afterwards to John Tillie Coryton, Esq., whose representative, Col. Augustus Coryton, is the present proprietor.

The mansion built by the Arundells, with its hall, galleries, chapel, tower, and cemetery, have been entirely swept away, and a farm house built on the site.

The manor of Landulph the *Landelech* of Domesday, anciently belonged to the baronial family D’Alneto, Dawney, Dawny, or Danne, from whom it passed by an heiress to the Courtenays. After the first attainder of this family, it was in the temporary possession of Ralph Ashton and Thomas Grayson, by grants from the crown. On the attainder of Henry, first Marquis of Exeter, it was finally alienated from the Courtenay family, and annexed with other estates to the Duchy, in lieu of the honour of Wallingford. During the interregnum in the seventeenth century, when the crown lands were sold this manor became for a short time the property of Sir Gregory Norton, but on the restoration it again returned to the Duchy, in which it remains.

The manor of Ellbridge, Tellbridge, or Thelbridge, the *Telbrig* of Domesday, was held by Reginald de Valletort under the Earl of Cornwall. It was afterwards held under the manor of Ashtorre.

In the feodary of 1346, it is thus recorded,—*Idem (Rogerus de Ferrar) ten. di. parv. feod. dict. feod. de Mortyn in Thelebridge in la rode*.

After passing through various hands this manor became the property of Nicholas Skelton, temp. Elizabeth. In the reign of James I. it was held by James Crossman who had purchased it of Skelton. By the Crossmans it was conveyed to the Clarks of Halton, in S. Dominick. Messrs. Wymond and Nanscawen are the present proprietors.

The manor of Tynal, which also belonged to the Halton property, is now vested in Col. Coryton.

Bittleford was a seat of the Skelton family so early as 1500. Sir John Skelton, Knight, of this family was deputy-governor of Plymouth temp. Charles II. Soon after it became the seat of John Hill, gent., from whom it passed to the Corytons, the present proprietors.



The village of Cargreen is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tamar. "Aboue Saltash," writes Carew "Cargreen, a fisher towne, sheweth it selfe, but can hardly muster a meane plight of dwellings or dwellers: so may their care be greene, because their wealth is withered." Under the judicious patronage of its present proprietor, Benjamin Snell, Esq., of Wayton house, captain of the 22nd Saltash volunteers, Cargreen is rapidly retrieving the consequences of its withered wealth. New quays, wharves, stores, and other conveniencies, have already been added to its favourable position as a fishing place and a mercantile village.

In Cargreen, the only village of the parish, are chapels belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, Bible Christians, and the Baptists.

The chief landowners are the Duke of Cornwall and Colonel Coryton.

This parish has long been noted for its superior farming, its excellent grazing land, and superior orchards. In its geology it is similar to the adjoining parishes.



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